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CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,

FROM THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

TO THE

31ST OF DECEMBER, 1815.

EXTRACTED FROM THE BELFAST NEWS LETTER,
COMMENCING JANUARY, 1816.

CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

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1816.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE following Chronological Series, comprehending the eventful period of time between the years 1787 and 1816, was originally compiled for, and published in, the *Belfast News Letter:* the Editor judging that his Readers would be gratified by having presented to them a brief recapitulation of those numerous and momentous events, in which all the nations of Europe had been so recently engaged and so deeply interested. In the course of its publication in detached parts, many applications were made for having it published in the form of a pocket volume, in order that it might serve as a BOOK OF REFERENCE, and be more convenient and portable than the file of a Newspaper. In compliance with those applications, it is now printed in its present form, extending to *three hundred and thirty-six* pages. Considerable additions have been made to some of the most interesting occurrences; and an Index has also been prefixed to facilitate research.

Belfast, November 1. 1816.

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CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,

FROM THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1815.

1786.

AUGUST— AFTER the dismissal of M. Necker, the French Minister of Finance, M. Calonne, who succeeded to that office, finding the finances in great disorder, presented a memorial to Louis XVI. advising him to call a meeting of the Notables, under whose influence and sanction a reformation might be effected of whatever was vicious in the constitution of the state.

SEPTEMBER 29, A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France was signed at Versailles.

1787.

FEBRUARY 22, The assembly of Notables wss held at Versailles; it consisted of 144 persons, amongst whom were seven Princes of the Blood, nine Dukes and Peers of France, eight Field Marshals, eight Councillors of State, and eleven Archbishops and Bishops.

APRIL 8, M de Calonne, French Minister of Finance, was dismissed from his employments, and was succeeded by the Archbishop of Toulouse.

MAY 25, The Notables having displayed a refractory spirit, they were dismissed by the King

JUNE 6, Lord George Gordon was tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, for a libellous publication against the Queen of France, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to be imprisoned for two years. His

Lordship was also found guilty of publishing another libel, reflecting upon the administration of justice in England, and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

12, A royal edict was sent to the Parliament of Paris for enregistry, imposing a heavy duty on stamps. The Parliament refused compliance, and addressed the King to assemble the States General. The King held a Bed of Justice, in which the edicts were forcibly enregistered; but at a subsequent meeting of the Parliament, they expunged them from their journals.

AUGUST 15, Continuing to oppose the wishes of the Court, the sittings of the Parliament of Paris were transferred to Troyes, about 70 miles from the capital.—All the public bodies in the kingdom petitioned for their recall, and for the convocation of the States General.

SEPTEMBER 17, The articles of the new constitution of the United States of America, entered into by a convention of all the states held at New-York, were transmitted to Congress for their approbation, by General Washington, President of the Congress.

18, The Prussian army, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, entered Holland, on purpose to support the cause of the Stadtholder. Soon after the Hague declared for the Stadtholder, which was speedily followed by the greater part of Holland.

19, The Parliament of Paris were again permitted to resume their functions in the capital.

OCTOBER 10, Amsterdam surrendered to the Duke of Brunswick.

NOVEMBER 19, The French Minister having proposed a series of loans, amounting to about 18 millions sterling, a royal sitting was held for the purpose of debating the measure in the King's presence, previous to enregistry —At the end of an angry debate of seven hours, the King ordered the edict of the loan to be enregistered, when the Duke of Orleans declared to the King, that he regarded the measure as illegal.—On the following day, the Duke and some others were sent into exile.

DECEMBER 2, War was declared between Russia and Turkey.

1788.

JANUARY—Commodore Phillips arrived at Botany Bay with the first convoy of transports having convicts on board, and assumed his office of Governor of the new settlement.

FEBRUARY 10, The Emperor of Germany declared war against Turkey.

15, The trial of Warren Hastings, for high crimes and misdemeanours, during the time he was Governor-General of India, commenced before the House of Lords in Westminister Hall.

MAY 6, The palace in which the Parliament of Paris assembled was surrounded by guards, and the members kept prisoners for 20 hours, for refusing to deliver up two of their members who were obnoxious to the Court; the two persons implicated at length surrendered themselves.

8, A Bed of Justice was held, when the King informed the Parliament of his intention to establish a supreme court by the name of La Cour Plenicre, to consist of members nominated by the King, to be vested with the power of registering the royal edicts. The ordinance for establishing this Court was accordingly registered amidst the profound silence of the members. On the following day the Parliament protested in the most solemn manner against this arbitrary innovation of the government. The most violent commotions ensued throughout the kingdom. Several of the provincial Parliaments having continued to pronounce the royal edicts null and void, were banished, and great bodies of military were put in motion.

JUNE 21, Hostilities commenced between Russia and Sweden.

JULY 17, A desperate action was fought in the Gulph of Finland between the Swedish fleet commanded by the Duke of Sudermania (the present King, Charles XIII.) and that of the Russians under Admiral Greig. Both sides claimed the victory; a ship of the line was taken by each.

AUGUST 8, The Imperialists were defeated by the Turks at Orsova, on the Danube.

— The King of France published an arret for convening the States General.

25, The Archbishop of Toulouse resigned, and M. Necker was a second time placed at the head of the French finances.

SEPTEMBER 29, The fortress of Choczim, on the Danube, surrendered to the Austrians and Russians after a long and gallant defence.

OCTOBER—First alarming illness of his Majesty.

DECEMBER 4, A report of the Privy Council, containing an examination of the royal physicians, relative to the King's illness, was presented to Parliament.

10, Mr. Pitt moved for the appointment of a Committee to inspect the journals for precedents of such proceedings as had been adopted when the royal authority was suspended by sickness, &c.—Mr. Fox said, that whenever the Sove-

reign was incapable of exercising his functions, the Heir Apparent had an indisputable claim to the executive authority.—Mr. Pitt, on the contrary, pledged himself to prov , that the Heir Apparent, in the instances in question, had no more right to the exercise of the executive authority than any other person.—Mr. Pitt's motion was carried.

16 and 23, Resolutions passed both Houses preparatory to bringing in a bill for restricting the power of the future Regent.

17. The fortress of Oczakow was taken by storm by the Russians under Prince Potemkin, with dreadful slaughter.

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN 1788.

January—At Paris, the Count de Grasse, who was taken prisoner by Admiral Rodney, in the Ville de Paris, in 1782.

31, At Rome, Prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimer Stuart, commonly known by the name of the young Pretender; he was 67 years of age, having been born on 30th November, 1720. He was son to James Francis, son to James II. He married the Princess of Stolberg in Germany, but by her he had no issue. To his natural daughter, the Duchess of Albany, he bequeathed all his property.

August 2, Mr. Gainsborough, an eminent painter.

September—At Paris, Marquis de Chastelleux, author of Travels in North America.

November—Admiral Greig, a native of Great Britain, in the Russian service.

1789.

JANUARY 30, The Committees of both Houses presented to the Prince of Wales and the Queen the resolutions of Parliament relative to conferring the Regency on his Royal Highness with certain restrictions; when the Prince signified his acquiescence.

FEBRUARY 11, In the Irish House of Commons, a motion for addressing the Prince of Wales, requesting him to take upon himself the government of the kingdom, as Regent, without any restrictions, was carried without a division; and on the 16th, a motion of a similar nature was carried in the Lords.

12, The Regency bill having gone through its various stages, passed in the English House of Commons, and was ordered to be carried to the Lords.

19, The Lord Chancellor informed the House of Peers that as the report of the physicians conveyed the intelligence that his Majesty was in a progressive state of improvement,

they could not therefore proceed on the bill before them, and he moved to adjourn, which was agreed to.

— The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having refused to transmit the address of the Parliament to the Prince of Wales, Mr Grattan moved a vote of censure on his Excellency, which was carried: and a deputation from the two Houses was appointed to wait upon the Prince of Wales with the address.

MARCH 10, His Majesty was declared to be perfectly recovered from his indisposition.

MAY 5, The States General, composed of the three orders of Clergy, Nobility, and the *tiers etat*, or Commons, assembled at Versailles for the first time since 1614. The Commons insisting on voting not by orders, but by poll, the nobility refused their acquiescence.

26, A duel was fought between the Duke of York and Colonel Lennox (now Duke of Richmond). Col. Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's curl. The Duke of York did not fire.

JUNE 9, Several fruitless endeavours had been tried to effect a union of the three orders in the States General, in France—On this day the Abbe Sieyes made a last effort.

17, Upon the proposition of the Abbe Sieyes, the Commons assumed the title of National Assembly.

— The Opera-house, London, was destroyed by fire.

20, The hall of the new French Assembly was shut by order of the King—In consequence of this, they adjourned to the Tennis Court, where the President, M. Bailly, and the other members, took a solemn oath not to separate until they had completed a constitution for France.

21, The majority of the clergy, with the Archbishop of Vienne at their head, joined the commons.

23, A royal session was held, in which the King declared the proceedings of the 17th null and void, and ordered the deputies to disperse. Having then retired, he was followed by all the nobility, and part of the clergy—The commons resolved to maintain their former decrees, and declared their persons inviolable—M. de Breze being sent by the King to disperse them, M. Mirabeau in great warmth, bid him inform his master that they were there by the supreme authority of the people, and nothing but force should drive them thence.

— Mr Wilberforce first brought forward in the House of Commons his motion for the abolition of the slave trade.

27, A complete re-union of the three orders in the French National Assembly took place.

JULY 3, The Duke of Orleans was chosen President

of the National Assembly, but declining the office, the Archbishop of Vienne was appointed.

10, The National Assembly requested the King to remove the German troops which had been brought from every quarter round Paris—The King excused himself on account of the tumultuous state of the capital.

11, M. Neckar, Minister of Finance, was dismissed, which occasioned great ferments in Paris and Versailles—Marshal Broglio, Baron de Breteuil, M. Claviere, M. la Porte, and M. Foulon, were appointed for the new ministry.

12, The French and German guards fired upon each other on the Boulevards, in Paris, and several were killed—The National Assembly reiterated their request to the King to dismiss the foriegn soldiers.

13, A militia having been ordered of the citizens of Paris, to consist of 48,000, in two days no less than 270,000 citizens enrolled themselves. The Marquis de Saale was named commander in chief—the green cockade was fixed on, but it was soon after changed for the tri-coloured cockade, blue, red, white. An immense multitude, led on by M. de Corny, demanded arms from the Governor of the Hospital of Invalids, and on his refusal, they took by force 30,000 muskets and 20 pieces of cannon, which were carried into the city.

— The National Assembly passed a resolution, declaring that the actual Councillors of the King were personally responsible for the present misfortunes, and for all that might ensue.

14, Destruction of the Bastile.—Many of the citizens of Paris being still without arms, and it being generally believed that the Bastile contained large quantities, the people repaired thither. The gates of the castle were opened, and about 40 citizens admitted; the bridges were then drawn, and they were shot by the garrison. The fury of the people was excited beyond description; they hastened in crowds to the Bastile with two pieces of cannon—In a short time it was taken by storm—the head of the Governor, de Launay, was cut off, and most of the Swiss, who formed the garrison, shared his fate—Seven prisoners only were said to be found in the Bastile.

15, The King appeared in the National Assembly, and declared that he had given orders for the removal of the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris and Versailles.

16, Agreeably to a decree of the National Assembly, the King dismissed the new Ministry, and recalled M. Necker —M. Bailey was elected Mayor of Paris, and M. de la Fayette, General of the Paris militia.

20, The Count d'Artois and his two sons (Dukes of

Angouleme and Berri), Princes of Conde and Conti, Marshal Broglio, and several others of the French nobility, retired from France to Coblentz.

AUGUST 4, The National Assembly passed decrees for the abolition of feudal privileges, and also the abolition of tythes, and other ecclesiastical property.

20, Meteoric stones fell at Barbotan, near Bourdeaux, and killed a herdsman and a bullock.

26, The National Assembly decreed the liberty of religious opinions, liberty of the press, and the rights of man.

SEPTEMBER 14, The States of Brabant, assembled at Breda, passed a strong remonstrance to the Emperor against his despotic acts.

23, The National Assembly decreed the abolition of the duty on salt, amounting to 6d. per pound.—About this time numerous voluntary gifts were presented to the Assembly for the service of the state—many ladies presented their diamonds—the King sent his plate to the mint; and the Assembly decreed the removal of the church plate to the mint.

OCTOBER 6, The King and his family were conducted from Versailles to the Thuilleries in Paris, accompanied by a hundred deputies, a numerous body of the national guards, commanded by La Fayette, and about 60,000 of the people from the capital.—At ten o'clock at night, the declaration of the rights of man was presented to the King, which he accepted.

8, Belgrade, Turkey, was taken by Marshal Laudohn.

12, The French National Assembly decreed the removal of their sittings from Versailles to Paris.

19, The first sitting of the National Assembly in Paris took place at the Cathedral.

27, The Austrian army under General Schroeder was defeated by the Brabant insurgents in the town of Turnhout.

NOVEMBER 1, About this time, the following decrees were passed by the National Assembly.—That the title of the King shall be changed to "the King of the French"—That bankrupts be excluded from all public functions—For the division of France into 83 departments, each containing about 324 square leagues; and each department to be divided into districts—The abolition of *letters de cachet*, and all arbitrary imprisonment—That all the Parliaments of France be superceded from the exercise of their functions—That all distinctions of orders be abolished—On the motion of the Bishop of Autun, M. Talleyrand, the church lands were ordered to be appropriated to the exigencies of the state.

5, The Revolution Society of London (Lord Stanhope

in the chair) resolved, on the motion of Dr. Price, to offer their congratulations to the National Assembly of France, on the event of the late glorious revolution.

13, Ghent was captured by the Brabant insurgents

20, The sovereign authority was assumed by the States of Flanders, who declared the Emperor to have forfeited all right and title to it

22, The deputies, and the municipal officers of the department of Paris, presented their silver buckles to the service of the nation.

27, The Assembly passed a decree ejecting the refractory clergy from their benefices.

DECEMBER 9, General Dalton and the Austrian garrison were expelled from Brussels by a body of the burghers.

15, Several of the provincial Parliaments having protested agsinst the decree for their dissolution, the French National Assembly decreed that they should be deprived of the rights of citizens

22, The States of Brabant assemble at Brussels, and disclaim all allegiance to the Emperor.

24, The French National Asembly decreed that Protestants and Dissenters shall have the same privileges as Roman Catholics.

DEATHS IN 1789.

April 7, Abdul Hamet, Achmet IV. the Grand Signior —succeeded by his nephew Selim.

October—Thomas Day, Esq. author of the history of Sandford and Merton, and several other works intended for the use of children.

— Mrs Lacelles, the once celebrated Miss Catley, wife of General Luscelles.

November 18, The Duchess of Albany, natural daughter of the late Pretender.

December—John Elwes, Esq. M. P. the famous miser.

1790.

JANUARY—Early in this month the States of Brabant and Flanders concluded an act of union offensive and defensive; the confederacy to be distinguished by the title of the United Belgic States.

28, The National Assembly decreed that Jews be admitted citizens of France; and that all persons, of whatever religion, be rendered eligible to all offices and employments of the State.

Towards the beginning of this month war broke out between the East India Company and Tippoo Sultan.

FEBRUARY 4, The King appeared in the French National Assembly, and swore to maintain the constitution.—The deputies pronounced the civic oath; and the example was followed by the whole city of Paris.

13, The National Assembly decreed the suppression of all monastic establishments—4500 religious houses were abolished.—The clergy to receive fixed pensions.

19, M. de Favras, who had been convicted of counter-revolutionary proceedings, was executed at Paris.

MARCH 2, In the English House of Commons, Mr Fox moved for the repeal of the test laws—The motion was negatived by a great majority.

30, General Vander Mersch was appointed Generalissimo of the Belgian army, by his officers, but the Congress refused to confirm the nomination. Prospect of a civil war. But soon after the army abandoned their General, and he was sent prisoner by the Congress to the castle of Antwerp.

APRIL 3, The National Assembly decreed that game be rendered free to all citizens.

17, Assignats first issued in France.

MAY 5, A message from his Britannic Majesty to Parliament, announced the probability of a dispute with Spain relative to the settlement of Nootka Sound.

14, M. de Montmorin, Minister for foreign affairs, communicated to the French National Assembly the preparations for war, in which the neighbouring powers were engaged, and the precautions which the King had taken, in consequence.

22, The Assembly decreed that the nation alone had the right of declaring war and making peace.

JUNE 11, The death of Dr. Franklin being announced to the Assembly, it was resolved that they should go into mourning for three days.

19, The National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility cannot exist in a free state; that all titles shall be abolished; that all citizens shall take their family names; that liveries and armorial bearings shall also be abolished.

JULY 14, The first general federation was celebrated in the Champ de Mars, when the King and all the people renewed their oath to support the constitution Not less than 600,000 citizens were present. The same oath was taken on the same day throughout the kingdom.

24, A great shower of meteoric stones fell in the south of France.

AUGUST—Mr. Burke published his "Reflections on

the French Revolution," which gave rise to numberless replies, among others, Thomas Paine published his famous "Rights of Man." These publications threw the nation into a great ferment.

Peace between Germany and Turkey; and about the same time peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden.

About this time a great military force was sent into Brabant under Marshal Bender, which quickly effected the reduction of the country.

SEPTEMBER 4 M. Necker sent in his resignation as French Minister of Finance.

OCTOBER 2, Convention between Great Britain and Spain was signed at Madrid.

17, The National Assembly decreed, that, in consequence of the great naval preparations of England and Spain, forty-five men of war shall be fitted out at Brest.

NOVEMBER—To defray the expence of the Spanish armament, Mr. Pitt proposed to seize the unclaimed dividends at the Bank. This was opposed by Mr. S. Whitbread, recently returned Member for the Borough of Bedford.

DECEMBER 10, A convention was executed at the Hague, which included a general amnesty, by which a new constitution was granted to the Austrian Low Countries.

21, The French National Assembly decreed the erecting a statute to the memory of J. J. Rousseau, and also that his widow be supported at the expence of the state.

22, The town of Ismail was taken by storm by the Russians under Gen. Suwarrow—the whole garrison, and the greater part of the inhabitants, were massacred.

DEATHS IN 1790.

January—Hugh Llewellyn, an eminent Welch harper, in the 115th year of his age.

20, At Cherson, a new settlement of the Empress of Russia, on the mouth of the Dnieper or Borysthenes, John Howard, Esq. the celebrated philanthropist, aged 65.

February 5, The celebrated William Cullen, M. D. aged 80.

19, Joseph II. Emperor of Germany, in the 49th year of his age.

March—In the Isle of Skye, Mrs. Flora Macdonald, famed in the annals of the late Pretender.

April 11, Sidi Mahomet, Emperor of Morocco.

17, At Philadelphia, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, aged 84.

May 20, The Rev Thomas Warton, Poet Laureat, in the 63d year of his age.

July—In his 73d year, George Agustus Elliott, Lord Heathfield, Governor of Gibraltar, famous for his gallant defence of that fortress, in 1782.

—, Dr. Adam Smith, the celebrated author of the "Wealth of Nations," aged 67.

14, Field-Marshal Laudohn, aged 74.

September—David Ross, Esq. an eminent actor.

18, His Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, brother to the King, in his 45th year.

1791.

JANUARY 1, The Brabanters having been reduced to submission, *Te Deum* was sung at Brussels, in celebration of that event.

22, The French King communicated to the National Assembly a letter he had received from the Emperor of Germany, containing expressions of amity towards France, but intimating that the revocation of the decree for the abolition of the feudal system, so far as it related to Alsace and Lorraine, will be necessary; that all innovations in virtue of that decree be rescinded, and matters put upon their ancient footing.

FEBRUARY 21, Mr. Milford, supported by the British Ministry, moved in the House of Commons a bill to relieve the English Catholics from the legal penalties still in force against them; confined, however, to such as should subscribe a declaration against the political authority of the Pope.

MARCH 21, Bangalore, in the East Indies, was taken by assault, by the British army under the command of Earl Cornwallis, in the presence of Tippoo Saib and his army.

28, Message from his Majesty to Parliament relative to the retention of Oczakou by the Russians, and on the necessity of supporting the balance of power in Europe.—An armament was fitted out; but in August following, peace having been concluded between Russia and Turkey, and war with Russia being upopular, the point in dispute was given up by Ministers.

APRIL 18, The King of France and his family were stopped by the populace, in their way to St. Cloud, under the apprehension of an intended escape; and he was compelled to desist from his purpose, and return to the Thuilleries.

23, M. Mortmorin, the foreign minister, wrote a circular, by command of Louis, to the ambassadors at the different courts of Europe, "to the end (as it expressed) that no doubts may remain with regard to his Majesty's intentions,

his acceptance of the free form of government, and his inviolable oath to maintain it."

28, The War Minister announced to the National Assembly a great assemblage of French emigrants on the frontiers; and that the emigrant army had been reviewed by the Prince of Conde.

MAY 3, The King of Poland and the Diet took an oath to maintain the new constitution.

4, The Pope was burned in effigy at Paris.

6, In the course of an angry debate on the French Revolution, in the House of Commons, Mr. Burke rushed from the side of Mr. Fox to the Ministerial benches, declaring his final secession from the Opposition, and that his friendship for Mr. Fox was at an end.

JUNE 1, The punishment of the rack was abolished in France.

21, Louis King of France, with all his family, effected their escape from Paris.—Monsieur (now Louis XVIII.) and Madame took the road to Mons; the rest of the royal family that of Montmedi, a strong fortified town in the province of Luxemburg—In consequence of this event, which was discovered at eight in the morning, a general consternation prevailed; the National Assembly declared their sitting permanent. The King left behind him a paper, in which he revoked all his solemn declarations, as the effect of compulsory influence.

22, The King and his family were arrested at Varennes by Drouet, postmaster of St. Menehould.—Monsieur and Madame escaped to the frontiers.

26, The King and royal family arrived in the capital, escorted by General la Fayette and 30,000 of the national guards; they were received in silence, and conducted to the palace of the Thuilleries.

30, The Emperor Leopold was inaugurated at Brussels as Duke of Brabant.

JULY 6, On learning the arrest of Louis at Varennes, the Emperor of Leopold dispatched letters to the different Courts of Europe, calling upon them to demand that the King and his family should be instantly set at liberty.

14, A meeting of gentlemen at Birmingham celebrating the anniversary of the French Revolution were attacked by a mob, and the windows of the hotel broken. The mob then set fire to Dr Priestly's chapel, and to his dwelling-house, about a mile from town, which were both burned to the ground. Several other dissenting meeting houses and gentlemen's dwellings were burned in the town and neighbourhood, in the course of the four following days; but the mi-

litary at length ariving, the riot was suppressed.—The cry of the rioters was " Church and King "

AUGUST 24, The Emperor Leopold, the King of Prussia, and the Elector of Saxony, met at the Castle of Pilnitz, where they concluded the famous treaty known by that name — By this treaty (as it is said) the powers acceding were to be amply rewarded by some of the richest provinces of France.—Sweden, Spain, and Sardinia afterwards acceded.

SEPTEMBER 3, The new constitution of France was presented to the King by a deputation from the National Assembly.—On the 13th he signified his acceptance in writing.

14, The King went to the Assembly, and with great solemnity accepted the constitution —In celebration of this day, a grand festival took place at the Champs Elysees.

—, Avignon, belonging to the Pope was, by a decree of the National Assembly united to France.

29, The Duke of York was married at Berlin to the Princess Frederica, daughter to the King of Prussia. 1791

30, The National or Constituent Assembly declared their sittings terminated, after a session of two years and four months —Before their dissolution, they decreed that no person should be eligible to two successive legislatures

OCTOBER 1, The new French Legislative Assembly met.

NOVEMBER—The society of United Irishmen was instituted in Dublin

16, The French Legislative Assembly decreed the French emigrants assembled on the frontiers guilty of treason, if they did not return before 1st Jan 1792; and on the 18th, a severe decree was passed against the non-juring clergy.—To both these decrees Louis affixed his royal veto.

29, M. Petion was elected Mayor of Paris, vice M. Bailey.

DECEMBER—The new society of the *Moderates* assembled in the vacant convent of the Jacobins, and from this place of their meeting they afterwards received that name.—The most respectable members of the Constituent Assembly (among others, Barnave, Duport, Sieyes, Talleyrand, Montesquieu, &c.) became members of it To the above may be added 266 members of the existing Assembly, and about 880 other respectable citizens.

—, The city of Washington, the capital of the United States of America, founded.

19, The dignity of Mareschals of France was conferred

by the Assembly on Messrs. Rochambeau and Luckner.—The command of the army on the frontiers was conferred on M. La Fayette.

21, The Emperor of Germany announced his intention of ordering Mareschal Bender to march for the protection of the Elector of Treves, who was under apprehensions from France.

DEATHS IN 1791.

January 25, In London, George Augustus Selwyn, Esq M. P. the celebrated wit.

March 2, In his 88th year, the Rev. John Wesley, M. A.

April 2, At Paris, Count Mirabeau, a celebrated member of the French National Assembly.

19, At Hackney, Dr. Richard Price, F R. S. aged 68.

May 12, At Dublin, in his 52d year, Francis Grose, Esq. F. S. A. author of the "Antiquities of England, Wales, and Scotland."

June 23, In Berks, Mrs. Catharine Macauley Graham, the historian

—, Lately, Mrs. Buchan, the leader of a few deluded people, whom she made believe that neither she nor they would ever die—She for a time resided in the neighbourhood of Thorntonhill, near Dumfries, Scotland.

1792.

JANUARY 9, Peace was concluded between Russia and the Porte.

19, The French Legislative Assembly decreed that Monsieur, the King's brother, had forfeited all his claims to the regency.

21, The Assembly ordered a manifesto to be delivered by the French Ambassadors to all the Courts in Europe, in which the French nation renounced the undertaking of war with the view of making conquests.

FEBRUARY 27, A dreadful fire broke out in the House of Commons in Ireland, as the House were in a Committee. The members all escaped, but that superb edifice was completely destroyed.

MARCH 1, The Emperor Leopold II. died suddenly, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II.—He adopted the measures and politics of his father, with respect to France.

2, Delessart, the French Minister for foreign affairs, was arrested, and sent prisoner to Orleans. He was succeeded by M. Dumourier.

11, The King of the French demanded of the Emperor

of Austria renunciation of all coalition and armament against France; otherwise he will be regarded as in a state of war.

16, Gustavus III. King of Sweden, was shot at a masquerade by a Swedish Nobleman, named Ankarstrom.—He died on the 29th, in consequence of the wound, and was succeeded by his son, Gustavus IV. a youth of 14 years of age, and the regency vested in the hands of the Duke of Sudermania, brother of the late King (the present King Charles XIII.)

19, Peace was concluded between Tippoo Saib, Sultan of the Mysore, and Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India The Sultan's two sons were delivered as hostages.

23, A resignation took place in the French Ministry—M. Roland appointed Minister of the Interior; M. Claviere, of finance; and M. Servan of war.

APRIL 2, A motion regarding the abolition of the slave trade was carried in the English House of Commons, but thrown out in the Lords.

20, The French Assembly on the proposition of the King, decreed that war be declared against the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

28, Commencement of hostilities.—The French entered the Austrian Netherlands in three bodies—one of these under Gen. Biron advanced towards Mons—a second under Gen. T. Dillon marched to Tournay; and the third under M. Carl, advanced towards Furnes.

30, An engagement took place near Mons between the Austrians and the French under Biron, in which the latter were worsted. About the same time the corps under Gen. Dillon was defeated and driven back to Lisle. During their flight, his troops, under the apprehension of treachery, inhumanly murdered their General.

Mr. Fox's celebrated bill for ascertaining the rights of juries passed into a law. By this bill juries obtained the power of judging of the intention, as well as fact, in deciding upon libels.

About this time the Society of the Friends of the People, associated for the avowed purpose of obtaining a reform in the representation of the people, was first instituted in London, at the head of which appeared Messrs. Grey, Whitbread, Erskine, Sheridan, and several other Members of Parliament.

MAY 1, M. Chauvelin, the French Minister at London, formally applied to the British Government, for their mediation to avert the progress of the confederacy against France.

2, Gen. La Fayette marched with an army of 50,000 men to besiege Namur.

18, Russia declared war against Poland.—The Empress Catharine of Russia, having declared herself inimical to the new constitution of Poland, marched a formidable army into that country, which advanced almost without resistance to the gates of Warsaw.—The King of Prussia concluded with the Empress a second partition treaty, by which the provinces of Volhinia and Podolia, and the Ukraine, with the half of Lithuania which remained to Poland in the former division, were assigned to Russia; and nearly the whole of Great Poland, with the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, were allotted to Prussia.

21. The British Government issued a royal proclamation against seditious writings and illegal correspondence.

JUNE 8, Mareschal Rochambeau having resigned his command to Mareschal Luckner, the latter captured the town of Courtray, and soon after Menin, Ypres, and St. Ghislan, fell into his hands; but these places were evacuated in a short time and the French armies retreated, (as M. Luckner said) by order of the King At this time M. Alexander Berthier (the late Prince of Neufchatel) was Major-General and Chief of the Etat Major.

12, Louis announced in person to the Assembly the dismission of the popular Ministers, Roland, Servan, &c.—Dumourier soon after resigned.

13, The King of the French refused to sanction the decree against refractory priests, and also the decree for the establishment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

16, Gen. La Fayette addressed a letter from the camp at Maubeuge, to the Legislative Assembly, replete with the bitterest invectives against the Jacobin Club.

17. The two brothers of the French King, and the Prince of Conde, were deprived of the rights of French citizens, and their effects confiscated to the nation.

19, The French Assembly decreed, upon the motion of M. Condorcet, that 600 folio volumes, monuments of privileged orders, should be burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV and that the pedigrees of the nobility be publicly burnt in the Place Vendome.

20, An immense multitude assembled at the Thuilleries, in Paris, and the gates being opened, they rushed in; they forced the King to put on a red cap, the symbol of liberty. They were at last persuaded to disperse.

22, The French Assembly declared the country to be in danger.

28. La Fayette, having quitted his army, presented himself at the bar of the French Assembly, beseeching them to inflict exemplary punishment on the late disturbers of the peace. His address was received with the greatest coldness.

 1792

JULY 3, The Duke of Brunswick with the first column of the Prussian army arrived at Coblentz.

23, The King of Poland submitted to the Empress of Russia; an armistice was concluded, and the command of the Polish army was consigned to a Russian General.

25, On the entry of the combined armies of Austria and Prussia into France, the Duke of Brunswick, Commander-in Chief, issued a proclamation.—In this official manifesto the most dreadful vengeance was denounced against the French nation. Such of them as were found in arms against the troops of the allied powers were threatened to be punished as rebels to their King, and destroyers of the public tranquillity; and the city of Paris, in case the King, Queen, and royal family, were not immediately set at liberty, was menaced with military execution, with avenging punishments, and total destruction.

AUGUST 3, The King of France addressed a letter to the President of the Assembly, containing a reiteration of his sentiments: "Never, (he said) should he be seen compounding the glory or interests of the nation, or receiving the law from foreigners, or from a party; it was to the nation he owed himself, and he was one and the same with her."—In the same sitting, M. Petion, Mayor of Paris, at the head of the sections of that city, appeared at the bar, and demanded the dethronement of the King—A petition of the same tenor was presented by a great multitude on the 6th The Assembly appointed the 10th to decide on the question.

10, Early in the morning, the palace of the Thuilleries was attacked by the Parisian populace; and it being resolutely defended by the Swiss guards, a most bloody conflict took place, which terminated in the total destruction of the guards.—The King, at the commencement of the engagement, escaped across the gardens, with the Queen, to the hall of the Assembly; where a decree passed, on the motion of Vergniaud, without debate, declaring the executive power suspended, and summoning a National Convention to meet on 20th September. The King and Queen meanwhile were committed close prisoners to the Temple. A provisional executive Council was appointed, consisting of Roland, Servan, Claviere, and Le Brun, minister for foreign affairs. 1792

13, A battle was fought betwixt Longwi and Montmedi, between the central French army and the allies; in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 4000 killed and wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners.

15, The King of Prussia arrived at Luxembourg—Same day, the Duke of Brunswick began to move with an inte-

tion of entering France by Lorrain.—The Austrian General Clairfait marched towards Montmedi.

17, Earl Gower, the British Ambassador at Paris, applied, by order of his Government, to the Foreign Minister for his passports, in consequence of the executive power having been withdrawn from his Most Christian Majesty.—M. le Brun, in a note to Lord Gower, expressed the regret of the executive provisional Council at the departure of the British Ambassador.

19, General Fayette, with the officers of his Staff, left his army, directing his course towards Liege; but being intercepted in his flight by an Austrian patrole, he was delivered up to the Prussians, who committed him close prisoner to Magdeburg——After a short interval, he was given up to Austria, and confined for several years in the dungeon of Olmutz—General Dumourier succeeded him in the command of the army.

21, Longwy surrendered to the combined armies, after one day's bombardment.

23, Gen. Luckner superseded in the command of the French army by Kellerman.

24, Forty thousand men were ordered to be encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris.

31, The combined armies passed the Meuse, and took possession of Stenay.

SEPTEMBER 1, An address from the Legislative Assembly was issued to the citizens of Paris—" Citizens, the enemy is at the gates of the capital—Verdun is besieged, it cannot hold out longer than eight days. Let us repair to the Champ de Mars—Let an army of 60,000 men be immediately formed, and let us march towards the enemy"—Twelve deputies from the Assembly worked from four in the morning till night, in the entrenchments, to shew an example to the citizens.

2, 3, A dreadful massacre in Paris. The different prisons in the city were broken open, and all the state prisoners were butchered in the most horrible manner. From seven o'clock on Sunday evening till day-break on Monday morning, slaughter pervaded in the prisons of Paris—The most moderate accounts stated the number of suspected persons slain to be about 1200 Among those who suffered were M. Montmorin (late foreign minister) and the Princess de Lamballe.

3, Verdun surrendered to the allies.

4, Reports being circulated that the French Assembly meant to re-establish the King, or place another in his stead, at the suggestion of M. Chabot, they took a solemn oath of detestation of all kings.

8, Fifty-four prisoners, confined at Orleans, in France, for state offences, having been brought to Versailles, by order of the Assembly, for trial, were cruelly murdered by the populace—The Duke of Brisac and the Bishop of Maudes were among the sufferers—On the same day, 79 priests were massacred at St Fermin—The people marched off to the armies in large bodies.

9, A letter from the French Commissioners at Chalons, was read in the Assembly. It stated that the Duke of Brunswick's army was between Verdun and Clermont, 50,000 men—the emigrants 5000, and 5000 other troops, were behind Longwy—General Clairfait's army, 30,000 Austrians, was towards Cavignan—About 25,000 Austrians were between Saare Louis and Longwy; making, with other small bodies, about 130,000 men; besides the troops in the Brisgau and Flanders, computed at 80,000 men. ——General Dumourier occupied Grand Pre with 42,000; and Kellerman was at Bar le Duc with 16,000—Arthur Dillon was at St. Menehould.

14, General Dumourier being attacked by superior numbers, retreated from Grand Pre to the camp at Menehould.

15, Upon the motion of M. Sillery, the French Assembly resolved—that a divorce, by the mutual consent of husband and wife, be allowed—that a divorce be allowed at the desire of *either* the husband or wife, on the simple allegation of difference of tempers, or other grounds.—The Assembly declared war against the King of Sardinia.

16, The allies entered Grand Pre, and took post on the heights of La Lune. Several actions took place; but General Dillon continued successfully to defend the passes of Chalade and Islettes, on the great road from Verdun, commanded by the heights of Bienne, so that the allies found it impracticable to penetrate to Paris in that direction.

19, The French General Montesquieu entered the territories of the King of Sardinia, and took possession of Montmelian.

20, The National Convention met at Paris—M. Petion was chosen President. A decree was passed by acclamation for the eternal abolition of royalty in France. It was also decreed that all public acts should be dated—"The first year of the French republic."

— The French army under General Montesquieu invaded Savoy, and were received into Chambery, the capital, without resistance.

— The French Admiral Triguet sailed from Toulon with nine sail of the line, in order to co-operate with Gen. Anselm in his attack on Nice.

27, The National Convention decreed that the titles of

Monsieur and Madame be abolished, and that of *Citizen* adopted in their stead.

30, General Custine, with the French army of the Upper Rhine, defeated the Austrians at Spires, and took possession of that city—On the 4th October he captured Worms; on the 19th he reached Mentz, which soon capitulated; and on 23d he entered Frankfort on the Maine.

OCTOBER 1, After suffering considerably from famine and sickness, the army under the Duke of Brunswick commenced its retreat from the heights of La Lune, and evacuated Clermont; and, by the 18th, the Austrian and Prussian armies had completely evacuated France.

6, The French National Convention decreed, that the crown, sceptre, mace, and seals, shall be broken to pieces and carried to the mint.

9, The National Convention decreed that French emigrants taken with arms in their hands should suffer death.

11, A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for France, composed of Sieyes, Thomas Payne, Brissot, Barrere, Condorcet, &c.

NOVEMBER 6, General Dumourier, having entered the Austrian Netherlands, attacked the Austrian army in their entrenchments, on the heights of Gemappe, near Mons, and gained a most complete victory. In this battle, the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, who had adopted the name of Citizen Egalite (Equality) and who held a command in Dumourier's army, greatly distinguished himself. The Austrians lost 4000 men in killed and wounded, together with a number of prisoners taken.—Mons opened its gates immediately after the battle.

14, Gen. Dumourier made his triumphal entry into Brussels.—He had previously taken possession of Tournay, Ostend, Ghent, and Antwerp.—Before the end of the year, the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, with the exception of Luxembourg and Liege, was in possession of the French.

16, The National Convention passed a decree declaratory of the freedom of navigation on the rivers Scheldt and Meuse. This latter decree was one of the avowed motives of the war between England and France.

19, The National Convention passed a decree, in the name of the French Republic, "that they would grant fraternity and assistance to all those who wish to procure liberty; and they charge the executive power to send orders to the French Generals, to give assistance to such people as have suffered or are suffering in the cause of liberty."

27, The National Convention passed a decree for erecting the Duchy of Savoy into an 84th department of the French Republic.

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28, A deputation from the "Society for constitutional information," in London, consisting of *Citizens* John Frost and Joel Barlow, presented an address to the National Convention, congratulating them "on the glorious triumph of liberty on the 10th of August."—This address gave great offence to the British Government

DECEMBER 1, A proclamation appeared in the London Gazette, announcing, that the utmost industry was employed by evil-disposed persons within the kingdom, acting in concert with persons in foreign parts, with a view to subvert the laws and constitution; and that a spirit of tumult and disorder, thereby excited, had lately shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection; and that these causes moving him thereto, his Majesty had resolved forthwith to embody part of the militia.—About this time associations were formed in England for the protection of liberty and property against republicans and levellers.

3, The National Convention decreed that Louis XVI. should be tried by them

11, Louis XVI. was brought to the bar of the National Convention, and the decree of accusation was read to him.

13, The British Parliament met.—The expressions in the royal proclamation were repeated in the speech; and after alluding to the indications which the French shewed of exciting disturbances in other countries, and pursuing views of conquest, his Majesty stated it to be his intention to make some augmentation of his naval and military force.—The amendment to the address in the Commons was moved by Mr. Fox, and after a debate of many hours, the House divided—for the amendment 50—against it 290. In the Lords the address was carried without a division —The Whig party at this time suffered a great defection; among the seceders were the Prince of Wales, Duke of Portland, Lords Fitzwilliam, Spencer and Loughborough, Messrs. Burke, Windham, Anstruther, Sir Gilbert Elliot, &c. &c

15, In the English House of Commons, Mr Fox moved, "that a Minister be sent to Paris to treat with those persons who exercise provisionally the executive power of France." He was supported by Messrs. Francis, Whitbread, Courtenay, Grey, Sheridan, Erskine, Adam, &c The motion was negatived without a division.

—, The French National Convention passed a decree for extending the French system to all countries occupied by their armies.

18, The trial of Thomas Paine came on before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury, at Guildhall, London, for writing and publishing a seditious pamphlet, under the title of "the second part of the Rights of Man."—Mr. Erskine (now Lord Erskine) was Counsel for Paine.—He was found

guilty; but had previously absconded to France, where he was elected a member of the National Convention.

19, The alien bill was brought into the English House of Lords by Lord Grenville, and read a first time. Having gone through the usual forms, it soon after passed into a law.

20. The National Convention passed a decree for the perpetual banishment of the members of the Bourbon family. Those confined in the Temple were excepted.

26, Louis XVI. appeared at the bar of the Convention, attended by M. Deseze, his Counsel, who in an eloquent speech commenced his defence.

27, M. Chauvelin, the French Ambassador in London, addressed a note to Lord Grenville, demanding an explanation of the intentions of his Britannic Majesty towards France; and at the same time endeavouring to set aside the false interpretation which he said was given to the decree of the National Convention of November 19, for encouraging insurrections in other countries.—Lord Grenville acknowledged the receipt of the note of M. Chauvelin, "styling himself Minister Plenipotentiary from France." His Lordship says, if France was desirous of maintaining peace with Great Britain, she must renounce her views of aggression and aggrandisement, and "confine herself within her own territory, without insulting other governments, without disturbing their tranquillity, without violating their rights."

DEATHS IN 1792.

February 23, Sir Joshua Reynolds, President of the Royal Academy, aged 69.

March 1, Leopold II. Emperor of Germany.

3, Robert Adam, Esq. architect.

29, Gustavus III. King of Sweden.

May 25, George Brydges Lord Rodney, Admiral of the White, aged 74.

June—At Paris, in the utmost poverty, the celebrated Paul Jones.

July 3, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick Lunenburg.

August 4, Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne.

5, The Earl of Guildford, Lord North, aged 60. His Lordship held the situation of Prime Minister until near the close of the American war.

October 28, John Smeaton, Esq. the celebrated civil engineer.

Lately, in South Carolina in his 70th year, the Hon. Henry Laurens, formerly President of the American Congress, and Ambassador from thence to Holland.

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JANUARY 4, A memorial of this date was transmitted to Lord Grenville from M. Le Brun, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the desire of the French Government "to maintain peace and harmony between France and England," and entering into an explanation relative to the decree of 19th November.—On the 19th, Lord Grenville answered this memorial, and declared the explanation unsatisfactory.

17, The trial of Louis XVI. terminated. The National Convention having sat deliberating for thirty-four hours respecting the punishment, the President made the following report:—That out of 721 votes, 366 were for death, 319 for imprisonment during the war, 2 for perpetual imprisonment, 8 for a suspension of his execution after sentence till after the expulsion of the family of the Bourbons; 23 were for not putting him to death unless the French territory was invaded by any foreign power; and one was for death, but with commutation of punishment.—The President then took off his hat, and said, "In consequence of this, I declare, that the punishment pronounced by the National Convention against Louis Capet, is—death."—Citizen Egalite (the Duke of Orleans, a Prince of the blood) voted for death; Thomas Paine voted for banishment.

20, A note from Lord Grenville to M. Chauvelin informed him, that his Majesty would not receive his new letters of credence from the French Republic.

21, Louis XVI. was beheaded at the *Place de Louis Quinze* in Paris, now called the Place of the Revolution.

24, A letter from Lord Grenville to M. Chauvelin ordered him to leave the country in eight days.

25, Lord Auckland, the British Ambassador at the Hague, presented a memorial to the States General of the United Provinces, in which his Lordship reprehended, in severe terms, the National Convention of France

30, Citizen H. Maret, (now Duke of Bassano) Minister Plenipotentiary from France, arrived in London; he was sent to offer such terms to the British Government as France thought might have averted the horrors of war. The terms, however were rejected, as incompatible with the honour and dignity of Britain to accept, and he was ordered to quit the kingdom.

FEBRUARY 1, The French National Convention passed a decree, declaring the Republic of France at war with the King of Great Britain and the Stadtholder of Holland.

—, A royal message to the British Parliament announced the order for M. Chauvelin's departure, and the necessity of

augmenting the sea and land forces. The address to his Majesty was carried without a division.

5, General Bournonville was made French War Minister.

8, The Empress of Russia issued an edict, ordering that all intercourse between Russia and France should be broken off.

11. A message from the King of England to Parliament, announced that France had declared war.

—, Mr. Grattan's motion for a Parliamentary reform in the Irish House of Commons was negatived by a majority of 81.

15, The new French Constitution, composed by Condorcet, &c. was presented to the Convention.—This constitution was never decreed.

17, The French army commanded by Dumourier entered the Dutch territory.—On the 24th Breda surrendered; on the 26th the fort of Klundert was taken after a gallant defence; and on the 4th March, Gertruydenberg also surrendered, and Gen. Dumourier laid siege to Williamstadt. A division of his army under Gen. Miranda was at this time besieging Maestricht.

18, Mr Fox brought forward a string of resolutions in the English House of Commons, the import of which was, that the complaints against the French Government were not of a nature to justify war on the part of this country, without our having attempted to obtain redress by negociation; and that Ministers, in the late negociation with the agents of the French Government, did not take proper measures to prevent a rupture.—On a division, 44 supported Mr. Fox's motion, and 270 opposed it.

26, Three battalions of guards, the first division of those destined for foreign service, were reviewed before his Britannic Majesty and the Royal family; they afterwards accompanied them to Greenwich, where they were embarked for the continent.

28, The city of Lyons openly declared for Louis XVII.

MARCH 1, The English guards landed at Helvoet Sluys in Holland.

—, The Austrian Gen. Clairfait having passed the Roer, attacked the French army under Miranda, which he defeated. with the loss of 2000 men. On the following day, the Archduke Charles, brother of the Emperor, carried several batteries. The siege of Maestricht was raised by the French.

3, The Prince of Saxe Cobourg defeated the French army under Gen. Valence, driving him from Aix la Chapelle to

the vicinity of Liege, with the loss of 5000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. Miranda retreated to Tongres, and afterwards to St. Tron, where he was joined by Valence.

7, The National Convention of France declared war against Spain.

— The secret committee of the Irish House of Lords made their report on the causes of the disturbances which had prevailed in the country; it related chiefly to a description of insurgents called *Defenders*.

8, Gen. Dumourier arrived at Tirlemont, and took the command of the army, leaving the besieging army at Williamstadt under the command of Gen. de Flers.

10, The French Convention decreed the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal, for trying offences against the State.

— Charette, the royalist leader in La Vendee, erected the royal standard, and proclaimed Louis XVII.—He afterwards defeated the Republicans in several engagements,

11, A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting the assembling of armed bodies of men, and commanding the Magistrates to disperse all seditious and unlawful assemblies.

12, It was announced in the French Convention that violent disturbances had broken out in the department of La Vendee

15, In the English House of Commons, the Attorney General introduced the "Traitorous correspondence bill," which, after some modification, passed both Houses.

18, A general engagement was fought on the plains of Neerwinden, near Tirlemont, between the Austrian army under the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and the French army under Dumourier; the French were totally defeated, with the loss of 7000 men and 33 pieces of cannon.—The French under De Flers raised the siege of Williamstadt, and threw themselves into Breda.

21, Gen. Dumourier took post at Louvain, where he was attacked by the Austrians, and again defeated.—Here, in consequence of some secret negociation between Dumourier and the Austrian Generals, a suspension of hostilities took place, the French army being allowed to march back to their frontiers unmolested, on condition of evacuating Brussels, and all the other towns of Brabant.

27, Dumourier held a conference with the Austrian General Mack, at Ath, 27 miles west from Brussels, to whom he laid open his design of marching against Paris, to re-establish the constitutional monarchy of 1791; and it

was agreed that the Imperialists should act as auxiliaries in the execution of the plan.

29, The National Convention of France voted a decree of accusation against Dumourier.

30, The French evacuated Ostend, and it was taken possession of by the British squadron under Admiral Macbride.

Agreeable to a recommendation from Government, a bill for the relief of the Catholics was brought into the Irish House of Commons, and passed into a law. By this law the Catholics were admitted to the elective franchise.

APRIL 1, Gen. Bournonville, (who was appointed to take the command of the French army) and four Commissioners from the Convention, arrived at Dumourier's head-quarters at St. Amand, on purpose to arrest him —Dumourier made them prisoners, and gave them up to the Austrian General, as hostages for the safety of the Royal family imprisoned at Paris.

2, M. Le Brun, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed a letter to Lord Grenville, requesting a passport for a person vested with full powers to treat for peace. To this advance on the part of France, the British Ministry paid no attention.

—, The Corsican General Paoli was denounced in the Convention of France as a traitor.

4, The French army having shewn extreme dissatisfaction at Dumourier's treachery, and symptoms of mutiny appearing, he, accompanied by young Egalite (the present Duke of Orleans) Gen. Valence, and a few men and officers, made his escape to Gen. Mack's head-quarters. Next day, Dumourier issued a proclamation, containing a recapitulation of his services, and exhorting the French to restore the Constitution of 1791. A manifesto of the Prince of Cobourg accompanied it, in which he pledged himself that he did not come upon the French territory for the purpose of making conquests, but solely for the ends above specified.

7, The National Convention of France decreed, that all the branches of the Bourbon family should be considered as hostages for the safety of the commissioners sent by Dumourier to the Imperial army; and that all the Bourbons should be removed to Marseilles who are not confined in the Temple.

—, The Committee of Public Safety was appointed in Paris, with powers adequate to prevent or punish all insurrection and conspiracy.

8, A grand council was held at Antwerp, at which were present, the Prince of Orange, Duke of York, Lord Auckland, Prince of Cobourg, Counts Metternich, Staremberg, &c. also the Prussian, Spanish and Neapolitan Ambassa-

dors. Here the plan of operations against France was completely changed, and the Prince of Cobourg was compelled to sanction a proclamation of the 9th April, rescinding all which was contained in that of the 5th.

9, Russia and Prussia presented a declaration to the Polish Confederacy, complaining bitterly of the ingratitude of the nation. and accusing them of holding an understanding with the French revolutionists; for these and other reasons, their Majesties had determined to confine Poland within narrow limits, and invited the Confederacy to convoke a Diet, in order to co-operate in this arrangement.

13, General Dampiere having succeeded Dumourier in the command of the French army, a variety of partial, though sharp and bloody engagements took place.

14, The island of Tobago, in the West Indies, was taken by a British squadron under Sir John Laforey.

28, The charter of the East India Company was renewed for 20 years.

MAY 1, The French were defeated by the Prince of Saxe Coburg near Valenciennes

6, Mr. Charles Gray presented a petition to the English House of Commons from the Society of the Friends of the People, praying for a reform in Parliament—His motion was negatived.

8, In a bloody battle near St. Amand, the French General Dampiere was mortally wounded, and died in the course of three days. He was succeeded in the command by General Lamorlier. The British under the Duke of York, who were engaged for the first time, suffered severely.

13, General Custine was appointed to command the northern French army.

23, The allies attacked the French in their fortified camp at Famars, which covered Valenciennes; the French were defeated with considerable loss, and in the course of the night they abandoned their camp, and retreated towards Bouchain and Cambray. The allies were thus enabled to lay siege to Valenciennes.

27, Violent debates took place in the National Convention of France between the two contending parties, the Girondists (or Brissotines) and the Mountain (those headed by Robespierre and Marat.)

31, A violent tumult in the French Convention; a deputation from the Revolutionary Committee appeared at the bar, and demanded a decree of accusation against Brissot, Gaudet, Roland, and many others, the most distinguished among the Gironde parte, together with the Ministers Claviere and Le Brun. In this sitting the faction of the Mountain gained a complete victory.

Sir John Sinclair moved in the English House of Commons, an address to his Majesty, praying for the institution of a Board of Agriculture; which was agreed to.

JUNE 10, Twenty-two deputies of the Brissotine party were arrested at Paris; some of them effected their escape.

12, The city of Saumur was taken by the French royalists; Angers was also taken on the 15th

17, In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved an address to his Britannic Majesty to restore to the nation the blessings of peace, by entering into a negociation with France. The motion was negatived—for it 47—against it 187.

19, General Dumourier received an order from the British Secretary of State to quit the kingdom. He had arrived in England only a few days before.

20, The French royalists made an unsuccessful attack on the city of Nantz; they were afterwards defeated in a variety of engagements. They crossed the Loire, and afterwards retreated, under the command of Stofflet and Larochе Jacquelin, through the province of Brittany, to the sea coast, expecting succours from England.

24, The new constitution was presented to the French Convention.

JULY 10, A bill was passed in the Irish Parliament, for preventing "the election or other appointment of *conventions*, or other unlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting petitions, or other addresses, to his Majesty, or Parliament."

11, The fortress of Conde, in France, after a blockade of three months, surrendered to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

13, Marat, a member of the National Convention of France, and the associate of Robespierre, was assassinated by Charlotte Corde.

Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon, entered into a league for dissolving the Convention. Several of the accused deputies having made their escape to different parts of the country, endeavoured to raise commotions. Insurrections took place in the departments of Calvados and Gironde, but were quickly suppressed—On the 24th, the republicans took the town of Aix, soon after which Marseilles opened its gates.

22, General Custine was arrested by order of the French Convention.

26, The strong fortress of Valenciennes capitulated, and the Duke of York took possession of it in the name of the Emperor of Germany.—Nearly at the same time, Ments submitted to the Prussian arms.

The Polish Diet was convoked at the city of Grod-

no, but having shewn an inclination to resist the demands of the two powers (Russia and Prussia) the castle was surrounded with troops and artillery, when the Marshal of the Diet, Bialinsky, signed the treaty, which deprived Poland of her rank, and left her scarcely a name amongst nations. The declaration (dated the 24th of September, 1793) of the King and Diet of Poland, containing at once the cession required by the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Berlin, and the protest of the assembly against the validity of their own act, was thus expressed:—"Threatened with universal desolation and destruction, with insults heaped upon their heads, surrounded by foreign troops, their personal freedom violated by the arrest of their members dragged from the midst of them," &c. &c.—and concluded thus—"I therefore the King of Poland, enervated by age, and sinking under the accumulated weight of so many vexations, and such multiplied oppressions—and we also, the Members of the Diet, declare, that being unable, even by the sacrifice of our lives, to relieve our country from the yoke of its oppressors, we consign it to posterity, trusting that means may be found to rescue it from oppression and slavery. Such means are unhappily not in our power Other countries neglect us. While they reprobate the violations which one country is alleged to have committed against liberty, they can see not only with apathy, but with approbation, the outrages which have been committed against Poland, We have done. We accede, for the reasons abovementioned, to the treaty laid before us, though it is contrary to our wishes, our sentiments, and our rights."

AUGUST—A convention of delegates, for obtaining universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, met at Edinburgh, taking the title of the British Convention.

7, Upon the motion of M. Couthon, the French Convention solemnly decreed, that Pitt, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, was the enemy of the human race—About this time a report was laid before the Convention concerning the French armies, from which it appeared that the Republic had 1,022,902 men actually embodied.

8, A grand Council of War of the Allied Commanders was held, wherein it was determined that the British, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Hessians, should form a distinct army, under the command of the Duke of York.

18, The British army under the command of the Duke of York, having separated from the Austrians, arrived in the vicinity of Menin, and drove the French from their post at Lincelles, with very inferior force, taking eleven pieces of cannon.

20, Barrere laid before the French Convention a plan

for raising the people of France *in a mass:* it was referred to a committee.

24, The Duke of York opened the trenches before Dunkirk. He had carried on a secret correspondence with the Governor, O'Meara, but it being discovered, the Governor was dismissed, and the garrison reinforced.

— The city of Lyons was besieged by the republicans, under the conduct of the deputy Dubois Crance.

25, The decree for the rising of the people in a mass, was passed in the French Convention, and ordered to be sent into all the departments.

— The French settlement of Pondicherry, in the East Indies, capitulated to the British.

28, Toulon surrendered to the British Admiral Lord Hood, who took possession of the town and shipping in the name of Louis XVII.

30, Thomas Muir, Esq. Advocate, was tried at Edinburgh on a charge of sedition, found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

SEPTEMBER 6, The British covering army before Dunkirk, under Gen. Freytag, was attacked by the French under Houchard, and defeated.

7, The city of Lyons surrendered to the republicans, when the most horrid barbarities were inflicted on the inhabitants —In the Convention, Barrere made a long report upon the siege; he concluded with moving that the city of Lyons should be destroyed—the houses of the rich to be demolished—the name of Lyons to be erased from the list of the towns of the republic, and henceforth to bear the name of *Ville Affranche.*

8, The siege of Dunkirk was raised with precipitation by the Duke of York, 114 pieces of cannon falling into the hands of the French. Houchard being denounced for not cutting off the retreat of the British army, suffered by the sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal. General Custine met the same fate, for leaving Mentz unprovided with necessaries.

— The French laid siege to Toulon on the land side.

9, The French Convention passed a decree for arresting the British subjects within the territories of the republic.

12, All the Dutch posts on the river Lys were forced by the French. The Duke of York was on his march to Thouroute.

14, The Duke of Brunswick defeated the French at Pirmarsens, on the Rhine, taking 3000 prisoners.

20, The National Convention of France passed a decree for a new division of the year—The year, to commence 22d

September, is divided into 12 months, each of 30 days, with five days to be called Sans Cullotides; the names of months are as follow:—Vendemaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floreal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor. Each month to be divided into three decades, the days of which are called Premidi, Duodi, Tridi, Quartidi, Quintidi, Sextidi, Septidi, Octidi, Nonidi, and Decadi, which is to be the day of rest.

OCTOBER 13, General Wurmser, the Austrian Commander on the Rhine, defeated the French army under General Isembert, posted at Landau—The towns of Lauterburg and Weissemburg, with forts Haguenau and Vauban, soon after surrendered to the Austrians—Isembert was charged with treachery, and shot.

15, The Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, was brought for trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and found guilty. She was beheaded next day in the Place de la Revolution.

16, General Jourdan having taken the command of the French army of the North, attacked the Austrian army under the Prince of Cobourg, near Maubeuge, and compelled him to recross the Sambre. A detachment from his army under the command of General Macdonald, at same time took possession of Werwick, Nord, &c.; while Dumonceau also carried Menin and Furnes.

— The French East India Company, established by Calonne, was suppressed by a decree of the Convention.

22, The French Convention decreed that all priests who had not taken the Constitutional oaths should be banished to French Guiana.

23, Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the French Convention the total extinction of the war in La Vendee.

24, Brissot, and the other deputies of the Gironde party, 22 in number, were brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris. They were found guilty of having excited rebellion in the departments of the South, and all executed, with the exception of Valaze, who stabbed himself.—Manuel, the venerable Marshal Luckner, Baily, the first Mayor of Paris, Madame Roland, Barnave, the Duke of Orleans, &c. soon after shared the same fate. Condorcet, having been proscribed, poisoned himself.

NOVEMBER 7, Gobet, archbishop of Paris, with the other members of the ecclesiastical body, entered the Convention, and renounced their profession as Christians. The churches were shut up, and a number of allegorical divinities, Liberty, Equality, &c. were consecrated as objects of

worship; and a painted harlot was enthroned in the cathedral of Notre Dame, in the character of the Goddess of Reason.

15, The French Convention decreed the suppression of lotteries.

16, A great number of silver saints and other church ornaments were sent from the departments to the Convention.

21, The French army of the Moselle, commanded by General Hoche, defeated General Wurmser's army with great loss. Deux Ponts soon after surrendered.

30, The British garrison of Toulon, under General O'Hara, made a vigorous sally, with a view of destroying some batteries.—General O'Hara was wounded and taken prisoner.

DECEMBER 14, Five hundred royalists, prisoners taken in La Vendee, were shot, by order of the French Commissioner, Lequinio.

19, The French republicans under General Dugamier, entered Toulon, after a bombardment of twelve hours.—The British evacuated it with precipitation, when the scaling ladders were ready to be applied, and set fire to the French fleet in the harbour; of 31 ships of the line in the harbour, nine were burned, and two carried away by the British.

27, The French army of the Rhine and Moselle, under the command of Generals Pichegru and Hoche, after a series of obstinate conflicts, forced General Wurmser to retreat across the Rhine, and the French entered Weisemburg The Duke of Brunswick fell back upon Mentz.

DEATHS IN 1793.

January 21, Louis XVI. King of the French, beheaded at Paris, in his 39th year.

March 20, In his 89th year, Earl of Mansfield, late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, London.

April 15, In London, Mr Forster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, aged 59.

June 11, At Edinburgh, in his 72d year, the celebrated historian, Dr. William Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

October 16, Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, beheaded at Paris, in her 38th year.

—In his 68th year, John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S. surgeon extraordinary to the King, and surgeon-general to the army. His museum cost him upwards of 90,000*l.*

November 1, In Newgate, London, Lord George Gordon, in his 43d year.

1794.

JANUARY 1. Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," and Anacharsis Cloots, who styled himself "the orator of the human race," were arrested by a decree of the French National Convention.

6, The Duke of Brunswick resigned the command of the Prussian army.

8, William Skirving was sentenced, at Edinburgh, to be transported for 14 years, for sedition.—Immediately afterwards, Joseph Gerald and Maurice Margarot were tried at Edinburgh; and the Rev. Fysche Palmer was tried before the Circuit Court at Perth, and all found guilty of sedition, and sentenced to be transported.

17, A motion was made in the Assembly of New York, by Mr. Willocks, for the abolition of the titles excellency, honourable, esquire, &c as not being warranted by the constitution—The motion was negatived.

FEBRUARY 3, Three new deputies from the island of St Domingo took their seats in the French National Convention.

4, On the motion of La Crois, the French National Convention decreed the abolition of slavery in all the French colonies.

—, Gen. Pichegru was appointed commander of the French army of the North.

5, The French army of the Eastern Pyrenees, commanded by General Dagobert, were victorious in a battle fought with the Spaniards near St. Jean de Luz, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, ten miles south-west of Bayonne.

15. Upwards of five hundred royalists were shot at Nantz.

17, A pacific motion of the Marquis of Lansdown in the House of Lords was supported by 13—103 voted against it.

22, A message from his Britannic Majesty to Parliament announced the expediency of encreasing the land forces.—A great augmentation of the militia, and an addition of fencible corps, were accordingly voted—The expedient was also resorted to of soliciting voluntary contributions, by a circular letter from the Secretary of State to the Lords Lieutenants of counties.

MARCH 4, A bill was presented by Mr. W. B. Ponsonby to the House of Commons, Ireland, for the purpose of procuring a more equal representation of the people; it was supported by Mr. Grattan and Sir L. Parsons, but was rejected by a great majority.

6, Motions were brought forward in the British Parliament by Earl Guildford and Mr Whitbread, expressing disapprobation of the war; but they were lost in both Houses by great majorities.

13, The King of Prussia published a declaration of his secession from the confederacy against France; and stating that he had ordered his army (excepting 20,000 auxiliaries, according to different treaties) to retire to his own dominions.

23, The French island of Martinique, in the West Indies, was captured by a British fleet and army under Admiral Sir John Jervis (now Earl St. Vincent) and General Sir Charles Gray.

25, Hebert, Ronsin, Anacharsis Cloots, and several other members of the French Convention of the faction of the Cordeliers, were brought to the guillotine by Robespierre.

27, A convention was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, for protecting the freedom of commerce in the Baltic.

APRIL 2, Danton, Camille Desmoullins, &c &c. members of the French Convention, after a mock trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, were guillotined.

4, Insurrection in Poland—General Kosciusko called on by the general voice to head the insurgents. On this day he completely defeated 6000 Russians commanded by General Woronzow, who had been dispatched against him by the Russian Ambassador Ingelstrohm.

— The island of St Lucia surrendered to the British.

5, The seaport town of Oneglia, in Piedmont, was taken by the French.

9, The Emperor of Germany arrived at Brussels to take the supreme command of the combined armies.

16, President Washington, in a message to the American Congress, complained of the outrages committed by British armed vessels on American traders, in consequence of the British order in Council of November 1793, and also of the encroachments made by the Canadian government on the American frontier. The President at same time communicated the appointment of Mr Jay, as Envoy to his Britannic Majesty.

17, The combined armies made a general attack on the French, near Landrecies; the latter were defeated with the loss of 30 pieces of cannon.

— The Russians were expelled from Warsaw—Kosciusko issued a proclamation, in which he invited the Polish nation to shake off the disgraceful yoke of Russian despotism, and unite for the purpose of forming a new confederation.

1794

20, The island of Guadaloupe surrendered to the British.

23, The French were driven from Cæsar's Camp, near Cambray, and the allies invested Landrecies, which surrendered after a short resistance

24, The different posts of the allies were attacked by the French army under Gen. Pichegru, but for the most part repulsed.—The post of Moncron, where Gen. Clairfait commanded, was carried, and in consequence, Courtray and Menin fell into the hands of the republicans.—A variety of severe but indecisive conflicts took place in the course of the next two months.

28, A treaty of subsidy with the King of Prussia was laid before the British Parliament.

— William Jackson, an English Protestant clergyman, was committed to Newgate, Dublin, on a charge of high treason

Mr. Jay arrived in London, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

MAY 1, General Dugommier (who had succeeded to the command, General Dagobert having been killed,) defeated the Spaniards at Ceret, on the borders of Spain, taking 2000 prisoners and 200 pieces of cannon.

7, Max. Robespierre made a report in the French National Convention upon the decadary festivals. He observed, that there was an entire revolution in the *physical* order, which would not fail to effect a similar revolution in the orders *moral* and *political*; that one half of the globe had already felt this change, which the other half would soon feel; that the French nation had anticipated the rest of the world by 2000 years —The orator proceeded to launch forth in the praises of republican morality, and a democratical government, representing all other governments, and every other description of morality, as detestable. He then presented the plan of the following decree:—"*The French nation acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being*, and the immortality of the soul; it acknowledges that the worship worthy of the Supreme Being consists in the practice of the duties of man; festivals shall be instituted to call men to the recollection of the Divinity, and to the dignity of his existence; the freedom of religious worship is maintained," &c, &c.—This decree passed the Convention, and was ordered to be translated into all languages, and dispersed throughout the universe.

1794

9, A bill to enable his Majesty to take French subjects into British pay was passed into a law in the British Parliament.

10, The French under General Dumas, forced the diffi-

ault passes on Mount Cenis, and drove the Sardinians from them with great loss.

12, A message from the King to the British Parliament announced that there existed seditious societies in London, who held correspondence with other societies of a similar nature; his Majesty had ordered their papers to be seized, and laid before the House.

—, Thomas Hardy, secretary to the London Corresponding Society; and Dan Adams, Secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information, and several other members of the two societies, were committed to the Tower on a charge of treason.

— Madame Elizabeth, sister to Louis XVI. was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed at Paris.

17, A general attack was made by the allies on the French at Turcoin, in the department of the North, but they failed at all points. In the course of the action, the Duke of York was cut off from his corps, and was obliged to take refuge with the army of General Otto. The British troops retired to Templeuve, two leagues S. E. from Lisle, after sustaining considerable loss.

— The Habeas Corpus act was suspended in England.

23, The Spanish army was defeated at Collioure, by Dugommier. The Spanish army being almost totally destroyed, and all their baggage and artillery captured.

24, Bastia, the capital of the island of Corsica, surrendered to Admiral Lord Hood.

28, The Prussian General Mollendorf surprised the French in their entrenchments at Keyserslautern, and defeated them with considerable loss.

30, The Duke of Bedford in the House of Lords, and Mr. Fox in the Commons, moved resolutions expressive of a wish for peace, which were negatived.

30, Barrere presented a decree to the French National Convention, for allowing no quarter to British and Hanoverian troops; but the French officers and soldiers unanimously refused to carry this infamous decree into execution.

JUNE 1, A desperate action was fought between the British fleet commanded by Lord Howe, and the French fleet under Admiral Villaret; the British fleet consisted of 25 ships, and that of the French of 26. Le Vengeur, 74 guns, was sunk, and six ships of the line taken. A few days after the action, the French convoy from America, of 160 sail, laden with provisions and naval stores, (to protect

which the French fleet had ventured out) got safe into L'Orient.

5, The island of Guadaloupe was recaptured by the French under Victor Hugues.

8, A grand festival, dedicated to the Supreme Being, was celebrated at Paris, at which all the deputies of the National Convention attended.

—, The Assembly of the General Consulta of Corsica voted the union of Corsica with the British Crown; and Sir Gilbert Elliot (Lord Minto) assumed the title of Viceroy.

15, A Prussian army under General Elsner captured Cracow in Poland. Nearly at the same time, the King of Prussia advanced towards Warsaw, which was defended by Kosciusko: and after blockading the city for nearly two months, he raised the siege on 5th September.

16, Twelve meteoric stones fell near Sienna, in Tuscany.

17, Ypres, the key of Western Flanders, surrendered to the French army under General Moreau, who had previously defeated General Clairfait in a series of engagements.—About this time the Emperor of Germany and General Mack left the army. The Duke of York, who had held a separate command at Tournay, retreated in the direction of Antwerp.

About the middle of this month, General Jourdan, who commanded the French army of the Moselle, passed the Sambre, for the third time in the course of fourteen days, and after being twice repulsed, laid siege to Charleroi. It surrendered on the 25th

26, Battle of Fleurus—The Prince of Saxe Cobourg made a general attack on the French army under General Jourdan on the plains of Fleurus, on the confines of Brabant, six miles N. E. of Charleroi. The battle began at three o'clock in the morning; thrice was the French army forced by the numerous artillery of the allies to fall back on their entrenchments. For nine hours the victory seemed indecisive. At six in the evening Jourdan collected the corps de reserve, and artillery, and charged with the whole. The allies were completely defeated, and forced to retreat with immense loss to Halle, 30 miles from the field of battle.

War commenced in Jamaica with the Maroon Indians—This war was conducted with the dreadful spirit of extermination; and a corps of Spanish chasseurs, with bloodhounds from the island of Cuba, having, it is said, been employed against them by the Governor, Lord Balcarras, they were at length subdued, and the miserable remains transported to Halifax.

JULY 8, Earl Moira joined the Duke of York with his army in the Netherlands—Towards the end of June, his Lordship arrived at Ostend with a reinforcement of 10,000 men; but finding the country on all sides in possession of the French, he immediately evacuated the town, and forced his way through the enemy, till he joined his Royal Highness—Early in this month, Ostend, Tournay, Ghent, Bruges, Mons, Oudenarde, Nieuport, Mechlin, Namur, Louvain, &c. fell into the hands of the republicans.

10, The French army of the North, commanded by Jourdan, and that of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Pichegru, effected a junction at Brussels.

13, The French under General Dessaix attacked the Prussians commanded by Prince Hohenlohe, and carried, amidst a terrible fire, the important posts on the Platsberg, a high mountain in the territory of Deux Ponts, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

15, General Moreau attacked the whole chain of posts from Neustadt to the Rhine, (a distance of about 17 miles), and compelled both Austrians and Prussians to retreat with precipitation. The Austrian army re-crossed the Rhine, and the Prussians retreated towards Guntersbloom and Mentz—Keyserslautern was abandoned to the French, who again occupied Worms, Spires, and Treves.

24, The French took possession of Antwerp without resistance—the allies continuing to retreat.

27, Billaud Varennes having denounced Robespierre, in the French National Convention, as aspiring to the Dictatorship, he attempted to speak; but a violent tumult arising, and exclamations from every quarter of "Down with the Tyrant!" he was obliged to desist—Tallien then moved, that Robespierre the elder, Robespierre the younger, St. Just, Couthon, Le Bas, deputies, and Henriot, commandant of the armed force at Paris, should be arrested, which was decreed amidst tumults of applause,

28, Robespierre, with Henriot and a party of his adherents, after an ineffectual attempt to attack the Convention, in which they were opposed by the people, took possession of the Hotel de Ville. At midnight they were attacked by a party of the Conventional guard, headed by Tallien, Bourdon de l'Oise, and other Commissioners of the Convention. Robespierre, already wounded by a sabre, discharged a pistol into his mouth; Le Bas shot himself dead; Henriot was thrown from a window into the street. They were immediately taken before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and on the evening of the same day, to the number of 21, were executed at the Place de la Revolution, amidst loud acclamations.

30, The Jacobin Club was abolished; and the remains

of the Gironde party, to the number of 71, were restored to their seats in the French National Convention. The decree for refusing quarter to the British and Hanoverian soldiery was rescinded; and a general amnesty being published in the departments of La Vendee and La Loire, where the insurgents had never been completely subdued, they almost universally laid down their arms.

AUGUST 1, General Moncey, commanding the French army of the Western Pyrenees, defeated the Spaniards near Fontarabia at the mouth of the Bidassoa, taking 2000 prisoners and 200 pieces of cannon. Fontarabia surrendered same day. St. Sebastians and Passage were taken on the 3d and 4th.

3, the marriage between Prince Augustus Frederick and Lady Augusta Murray, was determined in the Arches Court, Doctors Commons, London, to be null and void.

5, Barrere laid before the French National Convention a scheme for a provisional system of government, which was adopted.

13, The Spanish army under Count de l'Union met with a signal defeat, in endeavouring to relieve the city of Bellegarde, which surrendered on 20th September; as also the cities of Urgel and St. Elmo.

15, Mr. James Munroe, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the French republic, had his first audience of the Convention.

17, Barrere announced in the French National Convention the invention of the telegraph. The news, he said, of the recapture of Quesnoy, by means of this machine, reached Paris an hour after the troops of the republic entered that place.

30. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg resigned the command of the Austrian army to General Clairfait

SEPTEMBER 3, Lord Macartney arrived in England from his unsuccessful embassy to China. He left England September 1792, in the Lion, 74 guns.

16, The British army under the command of the Duke of York, crossed the Meuse. They had retreated by the way of Antwerp, Breda, Bois-le-Duc, &c. and during the course of their march had been repeatedly engaged with the French army under General Pichegru, consisting of 80,000 men.

18. The French army under Jourdan totally defeated the Austrians commanded by Gen. Latour, near Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, which city immediately submitted.

19, The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeated the Poles near Brzesc, with dreadful slaughter, no quarter being given.

21, The French entered Aix-la-Chapelle, Clairfait having retreated to Juliers.

29, The French army under Pichegru crossed the Roer, and attacked Gen. Clairfait—the fighting continued with little intermission till the 3d of October, when Clairfait was forced to retreat with the loss of 13,000 men.

Towards the end of this month the Austrians and Sardinians were totally defeated in Piedmont, by General Massena, and forced to retreat to Alexandria.

OCTOBER 6, The Austrian army under General Clairfait repassed the Rhine at Cologne. The French pursued the Imperial troops to the very margin of the river; and as the rear of the army embarked, the republicans insultingly asked, "*if that was the road to Paris?*"

10 General Kosciusko was attacked by the Russians under General Fersen, about ten leagues from Warsaw. The Poles were overpowered by superior numbers, and completely defeated. Kosciusko being dangerously wounded, was taken prisoner.

15, Robert Watt, who had been condemned for high treason in Edinburgh, was executed pursuant to his sentence. David Downie, who was condemned along with him, received his Majesty's pardon.

17, General Dugommier again defeated the Spaniards and emigrants with great slaughter at Spouilles; General Dugommier was killed by the bursting of a shell, in the moment of victory.

19, The French attacked the British army between the Meuse and the Waal; who after suffering severely, crossed the latter river.

20, Count de l'Union, with an army of 40,000 men, was again defeated at St Fernando de Figueras; the Count and three other Spanish Generals were killed. The forts of Figueras, Ascorta, and Aspetea, soon after submitted.

23, Coblentz was captured by a French division, commanded by Moreau.

NOVEMBER 4, Suwarrow and Fersen having effected a junction, marched to the attack of Warsaw. After a severe contest of eight hours, all resistance on the part of the Poles ceased, and the fight was converted into a massacre; and ten hours after the carnage and pillage of this devoted city commenced anew; the suburb of Praga was set on fire, and vast numbers of the inhabitants perished in the flames, or by the sword. It was computed that 30,000 of the Poles were put to death.

— Maestricht, in Lorrain, after a long siege, surrendered to General Kleber.

5, Thomas Hardy, indicted for high treason, was acquitted, after a trial of eight days, at the Old Bailey, London He was defended by Mr. Thomas Erskine, (now Lord Erskine) and Mr. Gibbs (now Sir Vicary Gibbs) John Thelwall, John Horne Tooke, Thomas Holcroft, &c. were afterwards tried for the same crime, and all acquitted.

7, Nimeguen was evacuated by the garrison under the Hanoverian General Walmoden.—Bois-le-Duck, Breda, and Grave were successively reduced by the French.

9, The Russian General Suwarrow made his triumphal entry into Warsaw—The remains of Poland were soon after divided between the three powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

22, A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and the United States of America was signed at London, by Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and Mr. John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States.

DECEMBER 6, The Duke of York quitted the British army, and returned to London, leaving the command with General Sir Ralph Abercrombie and General Walmoden.

7, The French made an attempt to cross the Waal on four rafts from Nimeguen ; two of these were sunk by the British on the opposite side near the village of Lant ; one was taken by the Dutch, and only one got back.

15, The frost set in with unusual rigour, and in the course of the week the Meuse and Waal were frozen over.

24, The French took possession of the Fort du Rhin, which protected Manheim.

27, A strong body of French passed over the Maese on the ice, near the village of Driel; and made themselves masters of the Bommel Waert, an island formed by the Maese and the Waal. The Waal was now so strongly frozen, that heavy artillery could be transported over.

30, His Britannic Majesty announced to Parliament the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick.

DEATHS IN 1794.

January 16, Edward Gibbon, the celebrated historian, in his 57th year.

February 28, J. B. V. Guillotine, M. D. beheaded at Lyons—He was the inventor of the instrument by which he was put to death.

April 27, Sir Wm. Jones, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, in his 48th year, author of many valuable works.

Lately, the celebrated traveller, Major Houghton, who, some years since, left England on a journey of discovery in the interior parts of Africa—It was supposed that he perished in the desert from famine.

May 5, At Kinnaird, near Falkirk, Scotland, aged 65, James Bruce, Esq. of Kinnaird, the Abyssinian traveller.

June 2, The reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to the Queen of England,

24, Charles Pigott, Esq. author of the Jockey Club, &c.

27, Prince Kaunitz, the celebrated Prime Minister to the Empress Queen Maria Louisa, and to the Emperors Joseph II. Leopold II and Francis II.

July 28, Beheaded at Paris, aged 35, with a number of his party, Maximilian Robespierre.

August 14, George Coleman, sen. the celebrated dramatic writer.

Lavoisier, the celebrated French chemist, aged 51.

September—Princess Christina of Mecklenburg, sister to the Queen of England,

November 29, Princess Sophia Frederica, consort to the Prince Royal of Denmark.

1795.

JANUARY 3, The French took possession of the maritime town of Rosas in Spain.

4, Lord Fitzwilliam, appointed to succeed Lord Westmorland as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Dublin.

10, The French General Pichegru crossed the Waal on the ice at different points with an army of 70,000 men. He immediately attacked the position of the allies between Nimeguen and Arnheim, who were defeated in every quarter, and they made a precipitate retreat towards Amersfort and Deventer. In this retreat they suffered dreadful hardships from the rigour of the weather.

16, The French took possession of Utrecht and Rotterdam on the 18th, and Dort on the 19th.

19, The Stadholder of Holland and his family made their escape in an open boat from Scheveling, and arrived next day at Harwich.

20, General Pichegru made his public entry into Amsterdam, and, by order of the States General, every city and fortress in the republic opened its gates to the French.

25,-Supension of the habeas corpus act renewed.

26, In the House of Commons Mr. Gray brought forward a motion recommending peace with France. This

was counteracted by an amendment of Mr. Pitt, importing that the French Government was not a regular government, and one with which peace would be insecure. Mr. Gray's motion was lost—268 to 86.

27, The provisional representatives of the people of Holland assembled, and a decree immediately passed for the total abolition of the Stadholderate, and for the establishment, under protection of the French republic, of a new government for the United Provinces.

About the end of this month the British army under Sir R Abercrombie reached Deventer, the capital of Overyssel, closely pressed by a superior French force.

FEBRUARY 4, A message from his Britannic Majesty to Parliament intimated that a loan should be granted to the Emperor of Germany.

9, His Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliott, Viceroy of Corsica, opened the first Parliament of that island.

10, Lord Amherst retiring, the Duke of York was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Field-Marshal of the forces of Great Britain.

12, The British army crossed the Ems at Rheine.

In the Irish House of Commons, Mr. Grattan obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics.

18, A treaty of defensive alliance was concluded between Great Britain and Russia, at St Petersburgh.

21, Lord Fitzwilliam was recalled from the government of Ireland.

MARCH 1, The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Regent of Sweden acknowledged the French Republic.

3, A formal treaty was signed by the republican General Cancleaux with the chiefs of the Vendeans and Chouans.

14, An engagement took place in the Mediterranean, off the island of Corsica, between a British squadron of 14 sail of the line, commanded by Admiral Hotham, and a French fleet of 15 sail, under the command of Admiral Richery—two of the French ships were captured. The enemy, previous to the battle had taken the Berwick, 74, on her way to join the British fleet; and the Illustrious, of the same rate, being much damaged in the fight, was driven on shore, and lost near Avenza.

19, The Roman Catholic delegates from Ireland presented a petition to the King, on the subject of Earl Fitzwilliam's recall from the government of that country.

24, In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved, that the House should resolve into a committee to enquire into the state of the nation—negatived, 219 to 63.

25, Lord Fitzwilliam left Dublin for England; on this occasion the citizens of Dublin appeared in mourning.

27, The British army arrived at Bremen.

31, Mr. Halhed made a motion in the House of Commons relative to the imprisonment of Richard Brothers, the prophet. The motion not being seconded, it fell.—Brothers pretended that he was the nephew of God, and he had many followers.

31, Lord Camden arrived in Dublin to succeed Lord Fitzwilliam.

APRIL 2, Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud Varennes, &c. members of the Committee of Public Safety, were sent off from Paris to the isle of Oleron, near Rochfort, to remain there till they were transported to Guiana.

5, A treaty of peace was signed at Basle between France and Prussia.

8, The nuptials of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick were solemnized at St. James's Palace. She had arrived in England on the 5th.

23, The Rev Mr Jackson was found guilty of high treason in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin. On the 30th, while receiving sentence, he dropped down in Court, and expired. It was suspected he had taken poison.

24, The British army embarked on board transports in the Weser; and on 7th May they landed in England.

— Mr. Grattan brought a bill into the Irish House of Commons for the total repeal of the penal laws; it was rejected on the second reading, the numbers being 155 to 84.

25, Mr. Hastings was acquitted by the House of Lords. This long-pending cause began on 12th February, 1788; and the High Court of Parliament sat during the interval of its duration not less than 141 days.

A bill passed in the House of Commons, Ireland, for the establishment of a Roman Catholic College at Maynooth.

MAY 1, The Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, took fire at Spithead, and was burnt to the water edge.

— Sixteen members of the late Revolutionary Tribunal were condemned and executed at Paris.

8, In the House of Lords, a motion was made by the Duke of Norfolk, to address the King, praying that the correspondence between Ministry and Lord Fitzwilliam relative to his Lordship's recall from the government of Ireland should be laid before them. The motion was lost—100 to 25.

15. The French Convention concluded a treaty of alliance with the Dutch republic.

1795

20, The hall of the French Convention was surrounded by an armed multitude from the fauxbourg St. Antoine, by which means the Jacobins got a temporary ascendancy; but the citizens of Paris rising in defence of the Convention, under the command of Pichegru, the insurrection was quelled.—About the same time, the Jacobins made furious efforts at Lyons, Toulon, and Marseilles, to re-possess themselves of power; but all their attempts were defeated.

22, Mungo Park sailed from Portsmouth for the river Gambia, for the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa.

29, A treaty of defensive alliance between Great Britain and the Emperor of Germany was signed at Vienna.

JUNE—In the beginning of this month an expedition of about 5000 men, chiefly emigrants, sailed from England, in order to effect a landing on the coast of France, and co-operate with the insurgents in La Vendee. They were under the command of M. de Puisaye, M. d'Harvilly, and the Count de Sombreuil; the transports were under the convoy of a squadron commanded by Sir John Warren.

7, The fortress of Luxemburg, with a garrison of ten thousand men, surrendered to the French.

17, Admiral Cornwallis, with a squadron of five sail of the line, fell in with a French fleet consisting of 13 sail of the line.—He was surrounded by the enemy, but Cornwallis, fighting his way through the French fleet, made a bold and masterly retreat.

23, Admiral Lord Bridport defeated the French fleet, off L'Orient, and captured three sail of the line.

26, The emigrant army landed at Quiberon Bay, and soon after took possession of the fort of Quiberon, which surrendered after a slight resistance.

In the course of this month the political association styled the Society of United Irishmen began to extend itself over the country.

JULY 20, The emigrant army at Quiberon was surprised by the republicans under General Hoche, and defeated with great slaughter;—the Count de Sombreuil, the Bishop of Dol, &c. were taken prisoners—these, with most of the emigrant officers, were shot.

22, Peace between France and Spain was signed at Basle; Spain having ceded to France all the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo.

24, Mr Redhead Yorke was convicted at York, on a charge of sedition.

AUGUST 22, (5th Fructidor), The Convention decreed, that the electors should, in appointing the deputies to the

Legislative Body, choose two-thirds from amongst the members of the present Convention; and by another decree it was enacted, that, in default of such election, the Convention should fill up the vacancies themselves.

23, The new Constitution was adopted by the French Convention, and referred to the primary assemblies for their approbation and acceptance. The legislative power was vested in two Councils—the one, consisting of 500, was styled the Legislative Council,—the other, of 250 members, styled the Senate or Council of Ancients. The executive power was delegated to a Directory of five members.

28, Peace was concluded with the French Republic by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and the *Elector of Hanover.*

31, Trincomale, in the East Indies, was captured by the British.

SEPTEMBER 6, The French army of the Sambre and Meuse under Gen. Jourdan crossed the Rhine, and took possession of Dusseldorf.—At the same time, the army of the Rhine and Moselle under Gen. Pichegru crossed the Rhine at Manheim, and took possession of that city, and Mentz was invested.

13, The Discovery sloop of war, Captain Vancouver, arrived at Limerick; having been absent on a voyage of discoveries on the North West coast of America, upwards of four years.

16, The Cape of Good Hope was captured by a British squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Elphinstone.

25, A division of Pichegru's army advancing to prevent the junction of the forces of the Austrian Generals Clairfait and Wurmser, was overpowered and compelled to retreat to Manheim.

30, The National Convention of France decreed the incorporation of the Austrian Netherlands with the French Republic. The country thus united to be divided into nine departments, the Doyle, the Scheldt, Gemappes, des Forets, the Sambre and Meuse, de Lourthe, la Meuse Inferieure, des deux Nettes, la Lys.

OCTOBER 5, The citizens of Paris having taken arms in order to oppose the decrees of the Convention of 22d August, the military force of Paris were called out, and Barras put at their head. A severe engagement took place, in which the sectionaries were defeated, with the loss, as some accounts state, of 5000, and others of no less than 20,000 men. It was in this affair that Bonaparte is said to have commanded under Barras.

9, A gold mine was discovered in the county Wicklow, Ireland

1795

13, General Clairfait attacked Jourdan, and compelled him to recross the Rhine at Dusseldorf.—At the same Pichegru also repassed the Rhine, leaving a strong garrison in Manheim, which place was soon after taken by General Wurmser.

24, A convention was signed at St. Petersburgh, between Russia and Prussia, to which Austria acceded, for a third and final partition of Poland.

27, The President declared that the National Convention of France was dissolved. Previous to their dissolution, they passed two decrees, one for the abolition of the punishment of death, at the return of peace, and the other for granting a general amnesty.

28, The new French Legislature met, and made choice of Reveilliere Lepaux, Reubel, Letourneur de la Manche, Barras, and Sieyes, to be members of the Executive Directory.——Sieyes soon after resigned, and Carnot was chosen in his stead.

29, His Majesty in proceeding from St. James's to open the Parliament, was insulted by the crowd, and a stone was thrown at the carriage.

Suspension of hostilities for three months agreed upon, between the French and Austrian armies.

NOVEMBER 6, In the British House of Lords, Lord Grenville brought forward a bill for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts. This bill met with a great deal of opposition in its progress through the two Houses, but was finally passed into a law on 10th December.

10, In the English House of Commons, Mr Pitt obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies.—It finally passed both Houses on 14th December—The duration of the bill was for three years.

12, The London Corresponding Society met for the last time, in prodigious numbers, and agreed upon petitions to the King and Parliament.

About the beginning of this month the French National Institute was estabiished by the Directory.

Columbo, and the other Dutch settlements in the isle of Ceylon, were taken possession of by a British force.

DECEMBER 8, Mr. Pitt delivered a message to Parliament from his Majesty, announcing the re-establishment of a regular government in France, and expressing his readiness to negociate with that country.

13, A large meteoric stone fell near Wood Cottage, in Yorkshire, weighing 55 pounds.

14, The sedition bill passed both Houses of Parliament.

22, Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. (now Duchess of Angouleme), left Paris, for Basle, in Switzerland, in order to be exchanged for the French Commissioners taken prisoners by Dumourier—The exchange took place on the 26th.

28 Charette, the royalist leader in La Vendee, was completely routed near Roche Suryan. The insurrection had again broken out about the end of summer, under Charette and Stofflet. General Hoche was sent by the Executive Directory to command the republican army opposed to the insurgents.

About the latter end of this year the societies of Orangemen were formed, in the county of Armagh, Ireland.

DEATHS IN 1795.

January 23, In Staffordshire, Mr Josiah Wedgwood, famous for his improvements in earthenware and porcelains.

April 30, At Paris, Abbe Barthelemy, author of 'Travels of Anacharsis in Greece,' and several other works, in his 79th year.

May—In London, in his 55th year, James Boswell, Esq, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.

June 9, In the prison of the Temple, at Paris, Louis Capet, son of Louis XVI. aged 11 years.

October 7, Aged 67, M. Zimmerman, author of "Solitude," and several other works.

December 22, General Sir Henry Clinton.

1796.

JANUARY 5, His Royal Highness the Comte d'Artois landed at Leith from on board the Jason frigate. He was received from the boat by Lord Adam Gordon, the Commander in-Chief in Scotland, and conducted by him to the palace of Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, where apartments had been fitted up for his reception—His son, the Duke d'Angouleme, arrived on the 21st.

7, The Princess of Wales was delivered of a Princess.

FEBRUARY 11, The French newspaper L'Eclair was forged in London for a stock-jobbing purpose. It announced that a preliminary convention for peace had been signed between France and Austria.

16, The Dutch settlement of Amboyna, in the East Indies, surrendered to the British under Admiral Rainier.—Banda capitulated on the 8th of March.

19, A meteoric stone of 10 pounds weight fell in Portugal.

21, General Clairfait resigned the command of the Austrian army, and was succeeded by the Archduke Charles.

MARCH 1, The Dutch National Convention met at the Hague, and established a constitution similar to that of France.—At the same time they declared war against Britain.

8, Mr Wickham, the British envoy, made some overtures for peace to M Barthelemy, the French Minister at Basle.

10, The French Council of Five Hundred received a message from the Directory, announcing a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government; and that several of the conspirators were seized.

The insurrection act passed in the Parliament of Ireland; by this bill the Lord Lieutenant was authorised to proclaim, on the requisition of seven of its magistrates, any county or district thereof, to be in a state of disturbance; and thereby to invest the magistrates with an extraordinary power of imprisoning and sending on board the fleet such persons as should be found at unlawful assemblies, or otherwise acting so as to threaten the public tranquillity, &c.

APRIL 4, The French National Institute held their first public meeting in the Louvre.

9, General Bonaparte, the new Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy, was attacked by the Austrians under General Beaulieu, at Voltri, six miles west of Genoa, and driven back to his lines near Savona. The Austrians advanced, in the hope of cutting off the retreat of the French. Bonaparte seeing the probability of this eager pursuit, detached a body of troops under Massena, who, in the night, gained the rear of the Austrian army. General Beaulieu began the attack at Montenotte, a mountain on the borders of the state of Genoa, at break of day on the 14th. The success was various, till Massena appeared on the left flank and rear of the Austrians; they were thrown into confusion, and fled the field with the loss of 3500 men.—At this time Bonaparte was 26 years of age, having been born on 15th August, 1769; and the above was his first appearance in a superior command.

17, General Bonaparte passing the Bormida, defeated the Austrians at Milesimo, in the duchy of Montserrat, with great slaughter, took 8000 psisoners and 32 pieces of cannon.

19, Sir Sidney Smith was captured by the French in the harbour of Havre de Grace.

21, Ceva, Mondovi, Cherasco, &c. surrendered to the French army of Italy.

28, Charette, the chief of the Vendeans and Chouans, was shot at Nantes. He had wandered about in disguise since the battle of 28th December, but at last fell into the hands of the republicans. Stofflet, who had also been made a prisoner, suffered death in the same manner, about two months before him, at Angers.

MAY 6, Mr. Gray, in the House of Commons, brought forward a motion for the impeachment of his Majesty's Ministers, which was negatived by a majority of 171.

7, Bonaparte passed the Po at Placentia; and next day defeated the Austrians at Fombio, six miles north of Pavia.

10, Battle of Lodi—A sanguinary action took place at Lodi, in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, on the river Adda.—The Austrians retreated through the town, and drew up in line of battle to oppose the passage of the bridge. Bonaparte gave orders for the assault—a column of carabineers, followed by another of grenadiers, passed the bridge half way, when a general discharge of the Austrian artillery took place, and destroyed about 700 men. The columns seemed struck with terror—when Bonaparte, seizing a standard, appeared at their head, and inspiring fresh courage by his example, they rushed forward with resistless impetuosity, amid the cries of *Vive la Republique!* breaking the Austrian line, seizing the batteries, and in a moment dissipating the Imperial troops.

15, The Chouan chiefs submitted to the French Government, and tranquillity was soon after restored in the department of La Vendee.

17. Peace was concluded between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy and Nice to the French Republic, and delivering provisionally the cities of Coni, Alexandria, and Tortona, into their hands.

— Louis XVIII. was compelled to quit the Venetian territory.

18, A division of the French army of Italy entered Milan and Pavia, while the rest of the army pursued the Austrians under Beaulieu towards Mantua.

20, John Reeves, Esq. was tried in Guildhall, London, for a libel. The prosecution was instituted in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons, on account of a pamphlet published by Mr R. intitled, "Thoughts on the English Government;" and in which were the expressions—"that the kingly government might go on if both Lords and Commons were lopped off." He was acquitted.

23, The Archduke Charles, Commander-in-Chief of the

Austrian armies, informed Gen. Jourdan that the armistice would terminate on the last of the month.

25, The island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, was recaptured by Sir Ralph Abercrombie — About the same time, the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Issequibo, and Berbice, surrendered to Gen. White and Admiral Laforey.

31, A successful attack was made upon the Austrian posts on the Sieg and the Lahn; but the Austrians assembling in great force, Jourdan was compelled to retreat, and reassume his former positions.

JUNE 3, Bonaparte fixed his head-quarters at Verona, on the Adige.

4, The French commenced the siege of Mantua.

17, The French took possession of Modena, Bologna, Urbino, &c.

13, The Archduke Charles arrived at Donawerth, on the Danube.

24, General Moreau, who commanded the French army of the Rhine and Moselle, having arrived at Strasburgh by forced marches, effected the passage of the Rhine; and worsted the Austrians in various engagements, and forced the passes of the Black Forest.

28, A detachment of French troops took possession of Leghorn.

JULY 10, A British squadron under Commodore Nelson took possession of Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba.

9, The Archduke Charles having formed a junction with General Wurmser at Ettlingen, they were attacked by the French army under General Moreau, and, after a bloody engagement, the Austrians were defeated. They continued to retreat into the heart of Germany, leaving the fortresses of Mentz, Manheim, Philipsburg, &c. to their natural defence—About the same time, General Jourdan, commanding the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, having repassed the Lahn, pushed on to Frankfort, Aschaffenberg and Wurtzburg, the army of Gen. Wartensleben, the successor of Wurmzer, retiring before him.

16, Captain Trollope, in the Glatton, 54 guns, greatly signalised himself, by beating off six French frigates, near Helvoet, on the Dutch coast.

29, Marshal Wurmser, who had succeeded Beaulieu in the command of the Austrian army in Italy, crossed the Adige, and compelled the French to raise the siege of Mantua.

AUGUST 5, Bonaparte having collected his forces near Castiglione, between the Lake of Garda and Mantua, a dreadful engagement was fought between his army and that

of Marshal Wurmser, which was renewed on the next and several following days; it terminated in the total defeat of the Austrians, who were obliged to repass the Adige with great loss; and the seige of Mantua was again formed.

17, A Dutch squadron, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, &c. commanded by Admiral Lucas, fitted out for the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope, was captured at Saldanha-Bay, to the north-west of the Cape, by Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone.

19, A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between France and Spain.

22, The Archduke Charles, crossing the Danube at Ingolstadt, effected a junction with Gen. Wartensleben, and suddenly attacked the van-division of Jourdan's army under Bernadotte, who, after an obstinate resistance was compelled to fall back to Nuremberg.

24, The two Imperial armies pressing upon the French army under Jourdan, he retreated to Amberg, and from thence to Sultzbach and Forcheim.

— General Moreau, after taking possession of Ulm, Donawert, &c. arrived on the banks of the Lech.

27, Gen. Moreau entered Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

30, General Jourdan, continuing his retreat, passed the Maine at Hallstadt, and arrived at Schweinfurth.

SEPTEMBER 4, The Austrians were again defeated in their entrenched camp at Mori, a village in the Tyrolese, with the loss of 7000 prisoners and 25 pieces of cannon.

5, General Massena entered Trent, in the Tyrol; and at Colliano, near that city, he defeated the Austrians, who lost 6000 men and 20 pieces of cannon.

6, Lord Grenville, through the medium of the Danish Ambassador, applied for passports for a negociator on the part of Britain to proceed to Paris.

8, The Austrian General Wurmser was attacked at Bassano, on the Brenta, by Massena and Augereau, and again defeated, losing 5000 men and 35 pieces of cannon.

12, General Wurmser, with the remains of his army, sought refuge in the city of Mantua.

17 General Washington addressed a letter to the citizens of the United States of America. on his resignation of the office of President, and the appointment of a successor.

19, A severe action was fought at Altenkirchen, between a part of General Jourdan's army and the Austrians, in which the former were defeated. In this action, the French General Marceau was killed, and their loss was very heavy.

20, General Moreau's situation being rendered extremely critical by the retreat of Jourdan, he withdrew his troops

from the electorate of Bavaria, and repassing the Lech, encamped between Ulm and the Lake of Constance.

21, Jourdan having continued to retreat, pressed by the Austrians, repassed the Rhine at Bonn.

OCTOBER 2, Gen. Moreau, in his retreat through Swabia, finding himself closely pressed, and almost surrounded by the Austrians, suddenly faced about, and fell upon the Imperial army commanded by Latour, which he entirely defeated, with the loss, on the part of the Austrians, of 5000 men and 20 pieces of cannon.

5, Spain declared war against Great Britain.

9, Genoa was compelled by France to shut her ports against the English.

13, General Moreau arrived in his retreat at Waldkirch, in the Brisgau, after having forced the defile in the Val d'Enfer, in the Black Forest, opposed by the Austrians under General Nauendorff, and pressed by General Latour in his rear.—This retreat was through a hostile country 500 miles in extent.

14, A commission passed the Great Seal, appointing Lord Malmsbury Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of London to negociate a peace with the Government of France.

16, A convention of delegates from the states of Bologna, Reggio, Modena, and Ferrara, met at Modena, and resolved themselves into a republic, taking, from its geographical situation, the name of Cispadane Republic.—About the same time, the Milanese was erected into the Transpadane Republic.

18, A motion was made by Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons for the raising of 60,000 supplementary militia.

— A detachment of French troops from Leghorn, under General Gentili, effected a landing in Corsica, and on the 20th got possession of Bastia, the capital; and in a short time the whole island became subject to the republicans — The Viceroy, with the British troops, took refuge in Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba.

— Peace was concluded between France and the King of Naples.

26, General Moreau recrossed the Rhine at Huninguen and Brisac, leaving a garrison in the fortress of Kehl, under Desaix.

The habeas corpus act was suspended in Ireland.

In the course of this month the Government of Ireland began to embody the armed yeomanry.

NOVEMBER 2. The French Council of Five Hun-

dred passed a decree prohibiting the importation of British goods into the republic.

15, Field-Marshal Alvinzi had now advanced with a fresh Austrian army from the Tyrol.—Bonaparte having crossed the Adige, attacked the Austrians at the village of Arcoli; the contest continued the whole day, but at last the French carried the village.

16. Battle of Arcoli—At break of day, the Austrians under General Alvinzi made a general attack upon the French. Massena commanded the left army, Augereau the right, and Bonaparte the centre. The battle lasted till night, when the Austrians were completely defeated. Alvinzi soon after repassed the Brenta, leaving Mantua to its fate. This battle is thought to have determined the fate of Italy.

17, Catharine, Empress of Russia, died, and was succeeded by her son Paul Petrowitz.

DECEMBER 1, The subscriptions to the loyalty loan took place in London, when nearly eighteen millions were subscribed in the course of the day.

18, A French fleet of 18 ships of the line and 13 frigates, commanded by Admiral Bouvet, having under convoy a fleet of transports, with 25,000 troops on board, under the command of General Hoche, sailed from Brest for the invasion of Ireland. A hard gale springing up, the Commander-in-Chief was separated from the fleet, which on the 20th arrived on the coast of Ireland, and cast anchor in a shattered state in Bantry Bay, on the 24th.—After waiting some days in vain for the arrival of General Hoche, who was the only person entrusted with the orders of the French government, the Admiral determined to return to Brest, which he effected with great difficulty, on the 31st of December, after losing several of his ships.

19, A meteoric stone of 10 pounds weight fell in Portugal.

20, The negociations for peace failed, and Lord Malmsbury left Paris; and on 29th his Lordship arrived in London.

— The Emperor Paul set the Polish General Kosciusko at liberty.

DEATHS IN 1796.

January 13, Mr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, aged 70; the author of many useful and ingenious inventions.

20, Mr. Alexander Stevens, architect, who, in the course of the last forty years, erected more stone bridges and other buildings in water, than any man in the kingdom;

among these may be mentioned Island Bridge over the Liffey, and the locks and docks on the grand canal of Ireland.

February 17, In his 59th year, James Macpherson, Esq. M. P. for Camelford, the celebrated author of Ossian's Poems.

March 16, At Botany Bay, of a decline, Joseph Gerald; and three days after, Mr. Skirving died of a dysentery.—These two persons were found guilty of sedition in Edinburgh in 1793, and sentenced to transportation.

19, Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser.

In his 84th year, at Paris, Abbe Raynal, author of the History of the East and West Indies, &c.

April 21, Richard Yates, Esq. the celebrated comedian.

July 21, At Dumfries, Robert Burns, the celebrated Ayrshire Poet. He was born on the 25th January, 1759.

October 15. Victor Amadeus Marie, King of Sardinia, aged 70.

November 17, Catharine, II. Empress of Russia, in the 67th year of her age.

1797.

JANUARY 12, The Austrian Gen. Alvinzi, passing the Brenta, with a new army, carried the important post of Corona, and compelled Gen. Joubert to fall back upon Rivoli.

14, A general engagement took place at Rivoli. in the Veronese, between the French and Austrian armies under Bonaparte and Alvinzi, and after a dreadful conflict, the Austrians were driven from the field of battle, with prodigious loss.—Next morning at day-break the battle was renewed, when the Austrian army was again dislodged, and the left wing being surrounded, were either killed or taken prisoners.

15, The Austrian Gen. Provera having separated from the main army, pushed on to Mantua, reached the suburb of St. George, garrisoned by a French division under General Sanson, and attacked it without success; in a similar attack upon the suburb of La Favourite, he was also repulsed.

16, Being unable to force his entrance into Mantua, and attacked in the rear by Gen. Victor, the Austrian Gen. Provera surrendered, with about 7000 men.

29, The French under Gen. Joubert took possession of Roveredo and Trent.

31, The French Directory transmitted a message to the

Council of Five Hundred, announcing the discovery of a royalist conspiracy.

FEBRUARY 2, The Papal army were defeated on the banks of the Senis by Gen. Victor; and Gen. Bonaparte entered the Ecclesiastical States, and took Faenza. In a few days the Romagna, the duchy of Urbino, and the whole marche of Ancona, submitted to the French.

3, Mantua surrendered to the French.

8, John Adams was elected President of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson Vice President—their functions to commence 4th March.

10, A division of the French army under Gen. Marmont entered Loreto, in the marquisate of Ancona, and took possession of gold and silver articles to a great amount.—This town is about half a league from the Adriatic, and is rendered famous from the Santa Casa, or Holy House, which, it is pretended, was the very same in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and was brought from thence by angels in 1291.

14, Battle of St. Vincent's.—Admiral Sir John Jervis, commanding a British fleet of fifteen ships of the line, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line, under the command of Don Joseph de Cordova, off Cape St. Vincent's, on the coast of Spain, capturing the Salvador del Mundo and San Josef, of 112 guns each, and two other ships of the line—The Captain, Commodore Nelson's ship, was found, at the close of the action, lying between the San Joseph and San Nicholas, two of the captured ships, and aboard of both at the same time. Admiral Jervis, in his official dispatch, says—"His Majesty's squadron under my command happily formed in the most compact order of sailing in two lines. By carrying a press of sail I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half-past eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost; and confident in the skill, valour, and discipline of the officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honour of his Majesty's arms, and the circumstances of the war in these seas, required a considerable degree of enterprise, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system; and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their re-junction till the evening; and by the very great exertion of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ships named in the margin were captured, and the action ceased about five o'clock in the even-

ing." Admiral Jervis was soon after the victory created Earl St Vincent's.

18, The Spanish island of Trinidad, on the coast of South America, surrendered to Sir Ralph Abercromby and Admiral Harvey.

19, A treaty of peace between the Pope and the French republic was signed at Tolentino, a few day's march from Rome; the Pope renouncing his right to the legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

23, A French squadron of two frigates and two sloops cast anchor in Cardigan bay, Wales, where they disembarked about 1500 men commanded by General Tate, who almost immediately surrendered by capitulation to Lord Cawdor.—The two frigates were captured on their return to Brest.

26, The English Privy Council issued an order prohibiting the Bank of England from making payments in cash, until the opinion of Parliament could be known.

The following is the state of the English funds for some time previous to, and after the above event:—January 2, Bank Stock 138, 3 per cent Consols 54⅜.—February 2, Bank Stock, 142½, 3 per cent Consols 54¾—Feb. 25, Bank Stock 129½, 3 per cent Consols 50 to 51—Feb 27, Bank Stock 133, 3 per cent Consols 51¼—April 1, Bank Stock 128, 3 per cent Consols 50½—May 1, Bank Stock 121¼, 3 per cent Consols 48⅝—June 1, Bank Stock 115½, 3 per cent Consols 48—July 1, Bank Stock 126½, 3 per cent Consols 54⅝.—After this the funds varied considerably, but never declined lower than on 1st June.

MARCH 10, Massena and Serrurier having passed the Piave, the Austrian army, which was now commanded by the Archduke Charles, fell back to Belluno, and continued retreating till they had crossed the Tagliomento, the banks of which they had strongly fortified.

13, General Lake, commander in chief in the northern district of Ireland, issued a proclamation at Belfast, commanding a surrendry of arms, &c.

14, The county of Down in Ireland was proclaimed to be in a state of insurrection.

16, The French army commanded by Bonaparte, having under him Bernadotte, Murat, &c. crossed the Tagliomento, and put the Austrian army to the rout, at the village of Gradisca, in Friuli, the Archduke retiring into the mountains.

21, The French entered Goritz.

—, In the English House of Lords, Lord Moira moved an address to his Majesty, praying that he would interpose to remedy the discontents which prevailed in Ireland.—The

motion was negatived, 72 to 20; as was also a similar motion in the Commons by Mr. Fox—220 to 84.

22, A French column under Joubert having penetrated through the Tyrol into Carinthia, and beaten an Austrian column under Laudohn, advanced on Brixen.

—, The French Gen. Dugua entered Trieste.

—, Massena having passed the Tagliomento near its source, continued his march among the mountains to the source of the Drave; and in his progress to Tarvis, defeated a large division of the Austrian army. The battle was fought, according to the expression of the French commander, "above the clouds."

23, A meeting of the Common Hall, London, was held, when they passed a resolution for a petition to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss his present Ministers. The Sheriffs were requested to present it to the King on the throne; but on attending at St. James's, to know when his Majesty would receive the petition, they were informed that he would receive no petition on the throne from the city of London, except in its corporate capacity; but that he was willing to receive it at the levee. On 5th April, at another audience the Sheriffs received the same answer from his Majesty.

27, The Earl of Suffolk, in the Lords, moved an address to his Majesty, requesting him to "dismiss from his Councils the First Lord of the Treasury, whose pernicious measures had deprived him of the confidence of the country"—The motion was rejected by a great majority.

29, Massena, having beaten the Austrians within a league of Clagenfurth, the capital of Carinthia, entered that town. Here all the columns of the French army formed a junction.

31, Bonaparte addressed a letter to the Archduke Charles, from his head-quarters at Clagenfurth, making a direct overture for peace. The Archduke in his answer stated that he was not furnished by the Emperor with powers to conclude a treaty of peace.

—, A dangerous mutiny broke out in the Channel fleet.

APRIL 2, Massena with the advanced guard defeated the Austrians in the defiles between Friesach and Neumark.

4, Another partial engagement took place at Hunsmark, when the Austrians were defeated.

7, General Bellegarde wrote to Bonaparte, in the name of the Austrian Government, proposing a suspension of arms for ten days; to which Bonaparte consented.

14, Delegates were appointed from the mutineers in the Channel fleet, to represent the whole fleet, who met in Admiral Lord Bridport's cabin, when petitions were drawn

up for encrease of wages, and for establishing some regulations respecting provisions.

15, The Prince of Wirtemberg arrived in London, and paid his respects to the Princess Royal, his intended bride.

18, Preliminaries of peace between France and Austria were signed at Leoben, in Styria. By this treaty the Austrian Netherlands were ceded to France, and Austria recognized the independence of the newly erected Italian republics.

—, Gen. Hoche, commanding the army of the Sambre and Meuse, passed the Rhine at Nieuwied and defeated the Austrians under General Kray.

19, Gen. Moreau passed the Rhine at Strasburgh, when a bloody engagement took place, and the Austrians were defeated.

21, Hostilities ceased on the Rhine, accounts having been received of the peace in Italy

MAY 9, Mr. Pitt brought in a bill in the House of Commons for granting the sum of 372,000*l.* for nine months increased pay, &c. for the navy.—The bill was sent to the Lords, and passed through all its stages in both Houses in one day.—Lord Howe being dispatched to Portsmouth with this intelligence, the seamen returned to their duty.

12, The French entered Venice, and the Government was overturned.—About the same time, the old government of Genoa was subverted, and it assumed the name of the Ligurian Republic.—Nearly at this period, the Cispadane and Transpadane governments were united by Bonaparte, under the name of the Cisalpine Republic.

15, Mr. W. Ponsonby moved, in the Irish House of Commons, for a reform in that House, which was negatived by 117 to 30; upon which Mr. Grattan and the leaders of Opposition seceded from Parliament.

17, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issued a proclamation, declaring the civil power inefficacious; the most effectual orders having been sent to the military officers to use their utmost exertions for the suppression of treason.

18, The Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg was married in the Chapel Royal, London, to the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of his Majesty.

19, Alderman Combe moved an address to his Majesty in the Commons for the dismissal of Mr. Pitt, which was negatived—242 to 59.

20, The members of the new third took their seats in the two French Councils.

22, Barthelemi was chosen one of the Directory, in place of Letourneur, who went out by lot.

23, A mutiny broke out in the North-sea fleet, at the Nore; they appointed delegates, of whom a man named Richard Parker was chosen President, and transmitted a series of conditions to the Admiralty to which they demanded compliance.

26, Mr. Grey's motion for a reform in Parliament was negatived.

30, Another motion by the Duke of Bedford, for the dismissal of Ministers, was also lost.

—. The Polish General Kosciusko arrived in the Thames, on board a Swedish vessel, on his way to America.

JUNE 2, The Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg left London for the Continent.

3, A bill was brought into the English House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, the purport of which was, that persons who should endeavour to seduce either soldiers or sailors from their duty, should be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death. The bill passed the House without opposition

15, The mutiny at the Nore broke up.—The Ajax, Standard, and Nassau separated from the fleet, and went under the protection of the guns at Sheerness —On the same day, a resolution was taken by the seamen to submit to the King's mercy.—Parker quietly surrendered, and, together with 30 other delegates, were committed to prison — Parker was immediately brought to trial before a Court-Martial, and executed on 30th June on board the Sandwich. The Court-Martial continued sitting more than a month, during which great numbers of seamen were condemned and executed.

30, Lord Malmesbury left London for Lisle to negociate a peace with the Plenipotentiaries of the French republic.

The Scots militia bill was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Dundas, and passed into a law on the 4th July — Disturbances took place in various parts of Scotland in consequence of this act.

JULY 6, Lord Malmesbury, the British Plenipotentiary, arrived at Lisle.

25, Admiral Nelson (recently promoted to that rank) with a squadron of seven ships of war, made an unsuccessful attack on the isle of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries. Admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon-ball.

SEPTEMBER 1, General La Fayette and his fellow-sufferers were liberated by the Austrian Government from the Castle of Olmutz, at the request of General Bonaparte.

4, The hall of the two French Councils was surrounded

by a military force commanded by General Augereau, (who had been sent to Paris by Bonaparte to present some stands of colours taken from the enemy) by order of a majority of the Directory—General Pichegru, the President, and a great number of the members, were arrested and committed to the Temple —The two Directors, Barthelemi and Carnot, refusing to concur in these measures, the former was arrested, and Carnot made his escape.

5, By a decree of the two Councils, about 60 of their members, and twelve other persons, were sentenced to be transported to such place as the Directory should determine. Among these were the two Directors, Carnot and Barthelemi; Generals Pichegru, Willot, Ramel, and Miranda; with Boissy d'Anglas, Bourdon de l'Oise, Dumolard, Villaret Joyeuse, Pastoret, Barbe Marbois, and many other persons of eminence.

6, Francois de Neufchateau and Merlin were chosen Directors in place of Carnot and Barthelemi.

18, The negociations at Lisle between Lord Malmesbury and the French Plenipotentiaries, broke up, and his Lordship set off for England.

OCTOBER 4, The Earl of Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) was appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

11, Battle of Camperdown.—The Dutch fleet of sixteen sail of the line and five frigates, commanded by Admiral De Winter, weighed anchor from the Texel on the 7th—On the morning of the 9th, Admiral Duncan, with the British fleet of sixteen sail of the line, who had received intelligence of their being out, sailed from Yarmouth. At nine in the morning of the 11th, Admiral Duncan obtained sight of the enemy.—The following is extracted from the Admiral's official account of the engagement:—"As we approached near, I made the signal for the squadron to shorten sail, in order to connect them; soon after I saw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about nine miles to the leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be lost in making the attack, I made the signal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward. each ship her opponent, by which I got between them and the land, whither they were fast approaching.—My signals were obeyed with great promptitude, and Vice-Admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant manner, his divison following his example, and the action commenced about 40 minutes past twelve The Venerable soon got through the enemy's line, and I began a close action, with my division, on their van, which lasted near two hours and a half, when I observed all the masts of the Dutch Admiral's ship to go by

the board; she was, however, defended for some time in a most gallant manner; but being overpowered by numbers, her colours were struck, and Admiral De Winter was soon brought on board the Venerable.—On looking around me, I observed the ship bearing the Vice Admiral's flag was also dismasted, and had surrendered to Vice-Admiral Onslow; and that many others had likewise struck. Finding we were in nine fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land, my attention was so much taken up in getting the heads of the disabled ships off shore, that I was not able to distinguish the number of ships captured; and the wind having been constantly on the land since, we have unavoidably been much dispersed, so that I have not been able to gain an exact account of them, but we have taken possession of eight or nine; more of them had struck, but taking advantage of the night, and being so near their own coast, they succeeded in getting off, and some of them were seen going into the Texel the next morning."—Ten sail of the line and two frigates were captured The enemy suffered severely; the two ships that bore the Admirals' flags had no less than 250 men killed and wounded on board of each. The British fleet also suffered considerably; their total loss in killed and wounded was 751.—It is said, that at the commencement of the engagement, Admiral Storey, who commanded in the centre of the Dutch fleet, sheered off with the greater part of his division, and entered the Texel.—Admiral Duncan was soon after created Baron Duncan and Viscount Camperdown.

14, William Orr, who had been tried at Carrickfergus for administering unlawful oaths, was executed there.

17, A definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed at Campo Formio. Venice and its territory to be ceded to the Emperor.

NOVEMBER 2, The British Parliament met, when the benches of the Opposition appeared deserted—The principal members of Opposition had agreed to withdraw from their attendance on Parliament.

5, The French Executive Directory ordered that the French troops assembled on the coast should be called "the army of England," and be commanded by Gen Bonaparte.

20, Bonaparte left Italy, and arrived in Paris about the end of the year.

Joseph Bonaparte was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

DECEMBER 12, Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie was appointed Commander in Chief in Ireland.

19, A national thanksgiving for the three great naval victories of Lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan.

1798

22, Mungo Park, the African traveller, landed in England, after an absence of two years and seven months.

28, The French General Duphot was killed at Rome in endeavouring to prevent the Pope's soldiers from firing on the people.

DEATHS IN 1797.

February 1, Colonel Frederic, son of Theodore, King of Corsica; shot himself.

In his 74th year, James Dodsley, Esq. many years an eminent bookseller in London. In 1758, in conjunction with his brother James, he commenced publishing "The Annual Register."

March 2, Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.

15, Mrs. Pope, the celebrated actress, aged 52.

30, Rev. W. Mason, the celebrated poet, aged 72, Residentiary of York Cathedral.

June 21, Count Bernstorff, Prime Minister of Denmark

July 9, The celebrated Edmund Burke, aged 69.

11, Charles Macklin, the father of the stage, aged 97.

September 10, Mrs. Godwin, wife of Mr. William Godwin, well known by her literary works, under her original name of Wolstoncroft, and particularly by her "Vindication of the rights of Women."

19, The French General Hoche, at Wetzlaer, in the 30th year of his age.

November 16, Frederick William II. King of Prusia; he was succeeded by his son Frederick William III.

December 26, The celebrated John Wilkes, Esq. Chamberlain and Alderman of London, in his 73d year.

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JANUARY 1, A Congress met at Rastadt for the pacification of the empire of Germany with the French Republic.

— The General Court Martial, held at Sheerness, for the trial of Capt. Williamson, of his Majesty's ship Agincourt, terminated its proceedings ——The trial commenced on 4th December, and was continued by adjournments till this day——Capt. W. was accused of not doing his duty in obeying the signals, and keeping back and not coming into the engagement, in the battle of 11th October, off Camperdown; he was also accused of cowardice and disaffection—The Court acquitted him of the charge of cowardice and disaffection, and found the other charges proved in part —— He was sentenced to be put at the bottom of the list of Post

Captains, and be rendered incapable of ever serving on board any of his Majesty's ships,

9, George Mealmaker was sentenced by the high Court of Justiciary in Scotland to 14 years transportation, for being an United Scotsman.

24 Mr Fox's birth-day was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, on which occasion the Duke of Norfolk (who was in the chair) gave as a toast, "*The majesty of the people.*" His Grace was soon after deprived of the Lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding of York, &c.

28, The Legislative Body of the Batavian Republic came to the resolution of appointing an Executive Directory, &c. after the manner of the French.

About the beginning of this month, the Emperor Paul issued an ukase, ordering the wearing of cocked hats, and directing that all persons should appear in buckles both in their shoes, and at their knees, in waistcoats with flaps, coats without capes, and stocks instead of neckcloths or handkerchiefs, without any kind of stuffing.

FEBRUARY 9, Mr H. Dundas brought in a bill into the House of Commons empowering his Majesty to embody the supplementary militia; which soon after passed both Houses.

10, General Berthier entered Rome with a French army, when the Pope and Cardinals surrendered at discretion.

12, In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Lord Aldborough was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and fined 1000*l.* for a libel of which he had been convicted, against the House of Peers and the Earl of Clare.

16, The people of Rome assembled in the Campo Vaccino, and solemnly proclaimed the resumption of their ancient sovereignty.—The government of the Roman Republic was vested in five Consuls, to which General Berthier afterwards added a sixth.

19, In the Irish House of Peers, Lord Moira moved an address to the Lord Lieutenant, recommending the adoption of conciliatory measures in the government of Ireland, as the surest means of allaying the apprehensions and extinguishing the discontents of the people.—For the motion 9 —against it 44.

20, The Pope left Rome, retiring to a Carthusian convent near Florence.

21, The Irish House of Commons appointed a committee to enquire into the nature and tendency of the publication called *The Press* (printed in Dublin) and several other newspapers,—The *Press* newspaper was soon after suppressed.

25, Reynolds, who had been sworn an United Irishman in February 1797, disclosed to Mr. Cope, a friend of Go-

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vernment, the nature and extent of the conspiracy of the United Irishmen—Mr Cope immediately communicated the information to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and measures were taken accordingly.

26, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie addressed a letter to the several military commanders in Ireland, in reprobation of the irregularities which had for some time previous been committed by the troops.

The Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, was invaded by the French under General Menard.

MARCH 1, The French army, now commanded by General Brune, attacked Fribourg, in Switzerland, and carried it.

5, The Swiss General d'Erlach was attacked in his position at the village of Trauenbrun, about three leagues from Berne, by a very superior French force under Brune and Schawenburg, when the Swiss were defeated after a desperate resistance. In the evening, Gen. Brune entered Berne —The great cantons soon after agreed to form themselves into the Helvetian republic.

12, A meteoric stone, weighing 20 pounds, fell in the department of the Rhone, France.

— Fourteen delegates of the United Irishmen were apprehended at the house of Mr. Oliver Bond, Dublin, together with Mr B. himself

24, The whole of the county Cork, and a part of the county Wexford, were declared in a state of insurrection.

27, In consequence of the alarm of invasion, vigorous preparations were made in Britain for the national defence.

30, The whole kingdom of Ireland was put under martial law.

APRIL 1, Mr Pitt submitted to the English House of Commons a plan for the redemption of the land tax, which afterwards passed into a law.

3, The Duke of York was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain.

— Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Commander-in Chief of the forces in Ireland, addressed a manifesto from his head-quarters at Kildare, to the inhabitants of the country, requiring them to surrender their arms within ten days, threatening, in case of non-compliance, to distribute large bodies of troops among them to live at free quarters, &c. On the advance of the military into each county, the same notice was given to its inhabitants.

12, General Bernadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, was insulted by the populace, in consequence of his

having displayed the tri-coloured flag from the window of his hotel, and was obliged to quit the city.

20, His Majesty sent a message to Parliament on the state of the country; in consequence of which, a bill for suspending the habeas corpus act was brought in, passed, and received the royal assent on the following day.

— Several persons calling themselves the Executive Committee of the London Corresponding Society were arrested.

29, General Abercrombie resigned the command of the army in Ireland, and General Lake was appointed his successor *pro tempore*.

MAY 2, The French under Schawenburg attacked the army of the Swiss democratic cantons under Aloys Reding, who had possessed himself of the heights of Morgarten.—Making no impression in this quarter, the French detached a body of troops through the valley of Ensiedlin, into the heart of the canton of Schwitz.

4, A suspension of arms took place in Switzerland, and a convention was signed by which the lesser cantons, with the exception of Underwalden, agreed to accept the Helvetic constitution.

6, Sir Sidney Smith arrived in London from Paris, having made his escape after a confinement in the prison of the Temple of upwards of two years.

9, His Britannic Majesty struck out the name of Mr. Fox from the list of Privy Councillors.

19, An expedition landed at Ostend, under General Coote and Commodore Popham, for the purpose of interrupting the internal navigation between Holland, Flanders, and France, by destroying the basin, gates, and sluices of the Bruges canal. After the destruction of the works, the surf ran so high that it was impossible to re-embark. The British, to the number of 1200, endeavoured to entrench themselves on the sand-hills near the shore, where they were attacked next morning by a very superior force, and after a short but gallant contest, they were compelled to surrender.

— Lord Edward Fitzgerald, against whom a warrant had been issued, was discovered in the house of one Murphy, in Dublin; on the police officers entering the room, he made a desperate resistance—he wounded Mr Justice Swan dangerously, and Capt. Ryan mortally, and was himself so severely wounded, that he languished a few days only before he expired.

20, Bonaparte sailed from Toulon, with 15 sail of the line and frigates, under the conduct of Admiral Brueys, accompanied by more than 200 transports, having on board not less than 40,000 troops of the army of Italy.—Among

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the passengers were 121 persons in the different departments of science.

21, It was ascertained by Government, through the information of Captain Armstrong, that an insurrection was to break out over all Ireland on 23d May—Henry and John Sheares, with some others of the principal conspirators, were seized; and the city and county of Dublin were declared to be in a state of insurrection—Messrs. Sheares were soon after tried and executed.

— Messrs. Arthur O'Connor, O'Coigley, Binns, Allen, and Leary, were tried at Maidstone on a charge of high treason—O'Coigley was found guilty, the others were acquitted. Mr O'Connor, after his acquittal, was arrested by a warrant from the Duke of Portland, and sent back to Ireland—O'Coigley was executed 7th June.

22, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland sent a message to Parliament, informing them of the existence of a plot to seize upon the capital and seat of Government, in the course of the present month.

23, Lady Edward Fitzgerald (the celebrated Pamela, daughter of the Duke of Orleans) received an order to quit the British dominions.

— A large body of rebels attacked the town of Naas, 14 miles from Dublin, where Lord Gosford commanded, and were repulsed with great loss.

24, The town of Carlow was attacked by about 1000 rebels, but they were defeated with the loss of 400 men.

25, A body of about 400 rebels were encountered by a party of dragoons at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, and dispersed.

— A dispute occurred in the House of Commons between Mr Pitt and Mr Tierney, in consequence of which a duel took place on the ensuing Sunday; two cases of pistols were discharged without effect, and Mr Pitt firing his last pistol in the air, the matter was accommodated by the seconds.

26, A large party of rebels were defeated at Tallaghhill, 13 miles from Dublin.

28, A great assemblage of rebels, to the amount of 15,000, attacked the town of Enniscorthy, county Wexford, which they carried.

29, The town of Kildare was attacked by the rebels, but they were defeated with loss by Sir J. Duff.

30, The town of Wexford was taken by the rebels, who liberated Mr Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey, a Protestant gentleman, and some others who were under confinement for

easonable practices. Mr Harvey was nominated to the chief command of the rebel army.

JUNE 5, The rebel army, under Mr Harvey, made an unsuccessful attack on the town of New Ross—Lord Mountjoy was killed in the engagement. An attack was also made upon Arklow, county Wicklow, on the 9th, with as little success.

— General Sir Ralph Abercromby was appointed Commander in Chief in Scotland.

7, The rebels, who had for a short time possession of the town of Antrim, were driven out by General Nugent —In this action Lord O'Neill received a dangerous wound, of which he soon after died.

9, The French armament presented itself before the island of Malta, and made a general landing of troops and artillery upon the coast; and on the 11th the whole island surrendered to the French.

13, A large party of rebels, commanded by Henry Monro, were attacked and totally defeated at Ballynahinch, county Down.

15, In the English House of Lords, the Duke of Leinster moved an address to his Majesty, that he would direct to be laid before the House a statement of the circumstances which had led to the disastrous affairs of Ireland. The motion was negatived by a great majority.—On the same day, a motion made by Lord John Cavendish in the Commons, recommending to Ministers the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, was also negatived.—Mr Fox also made a motion deprecating the system of coercion that had been enforced in Ireland, and recommending conciliatory measures, which was also negatived.

19, A message from his Majesty acquainted Parliament, that the English militia had volunteered their services to Ireland.

— Leaving a garrison of 4000 men in Malta, Bonaparte set sail from thence for Egypt,

About this time, the spirit of military ardour seemed to pervade Great Britain; and all ranks eagerly formed themselves into volunteer corps.

20, Lord Cornwallis having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Earl Camden, arrived in Dublin.

— General Lake attacked the main body of the rebels, amounting to 18 or 20,000, encamped on an eminence called Vinegar-hill, within a mile of Enniscorthy. After some resistance, they fled in all directions, and they suffered immense loss.

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22, Wexford having been evacuated, the King's troops under General Moore entered the town —Mr Harvey was soon after taken and executed.

—. Rear-Admiral Nelson arrived off Malta with a British fleet of thirteen ships of the line and one 50-gun ship, when he found that the French fleet had quitted that place a few days before. He sailed for the port of Alexandria, where he arrived on the 28th; but the French had not been seen on the coast of Egypt. He then steered northward for Caramania; thence he returned to Sicily, and after obtaining refreshments and assistance of every kind for his squadron in the bay of Syracuse, sailed once more for Alexandria.

29, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation, authorising his Majesty's Generals to give protection to such insurgents as, being simply guilty of rebellion, should surrender their arms, abjure all unlawful engagements, and take the oath of allegiance.

JULY 1, Bonaparte arrived with the French fleet on the coast of Egypt —After disembarking the troops near Alexandria, Admiral Brueys took his fleet into the bay of Aboukir.

5, Bonaparte took the city of Alexandria by assault.—Soon after Rosetta was also taken possession of.

21, Bonaparte attacked the combined forces of the Mamelukes, under Murad Bey, near the village of Embabeh, in Egypt, and completely defeated them, taking 400 camels loaded with baggage; those who escaped the slaughter fled towards Upper Egypt. This was called the battle of the Pyramids.

22, Bonaparte crossed the river Nile, and entered Grand Cairo.

29, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having offered mercy to the state prisoners, on condition of giving all the information they possessed relative to the late conspiracy, Messrs A. O'Connor. Emmett, M'Nevin, &c. acceded to the terms offered.—A general amnesty, with a few exceptions, was soon after granted by the Lord Lieutenant.

AUGUST 1, Battle of the Nile—On approaching the coast of Egypt, Admiral Nelson discovered the French fleet of thirteen sail of the line and four frigates, moored in a compact line in the Bay of Aboukir. It instantly struck him, that where there was room for an enemy's ship to swing, there was room for one of his to anchor;—and he explained to his Captains his mode of attack. The action commenced at six in the evening. As our squadron advanced, the French opened a steady fire from the starboard side of the whole line, full into the bows of the British

ships—The Goliah, Captain Foley; Zealous, Capt. Hood; Orion, Sir J. Saumarez; Theseus, Capt. Miller; Audacious, Capt. Gould,—dashed a-head of the enemy's van ship, le Guerrier, doubled her larboard side, and then attacked the enemy's ships in succession. The Vanguard, Admiral Nelson, anchored outside of the enemy's third ship, upon which he immediately opened a tremendous fire; under cover of which the Minotaur, Captain Lewis; Bellerophon, Captain Darby; Defence, Captain Peyton; and Majestic, Captain Westcott, sailed on a-head of the Admiral. The Defence engaged the Franklin, 80 guns, Admiral Blanquet, the sixth ship of the enemy, on the starboard bow; and thus nine of our ships were so disposed as to bear their force upon six of the enemy.—The seventh of the French line was the Orient, of 120 guns, the Admiral's ship, against which the Bellerophon opened her fire. The other four ships of the British squadron were at a considerable distance when the action began, and the shades of night began to close before they reached the scene of action.—The Culloden, Captain Trowbridge, took the lead of these ships, till she suddenly grounded on the tail of the shoal of Bequieres. She served as a beacon to the Alexander, Capt. Ball; Swiftsure, Captain Hallowell; and Leander, 50 guns, Captain Thompson, who entered the bay, and took their stations. At this juncture, the Bellerophon, overpowered by l'Orient, 200 of her crew killed or wounded, all her masts and cables shot away, was drifting out of the line, when the Swiftsure came up, and, taking her station, opened her fire on the quarter of the Franklin, and the bows of the Orient.—The Alexander passed under the stern of the Orient, and anchoring within side of her larboard quarter, raked her.—The Leander also took her station in such a position as to rake both the Franklin and l'Orient. The conflict was now carried on in the darkness of the night. The British Admiral received a wound in the head; and the command of the ship during the remainder of the action devolved on Captain Berry. The French Admiral Brueys, who had been three times wounded, now received a shot which almost cut him in two.—Soon after nine, the Orient struck her colours and appeared in flames; and about ten she blew up—The firing, as if by common consent, instantly ceased on both sides.—After a lapse of ten minutes the fire re-commenced, and continued till three next morning.—At day-break, the Guillaume Tell and the Genereux were the only French ships of the line that had their colours flying; and in the forenoon they cut their cables and stood out to sea, taking with them two frigates. The firing continued in the bay till two in the afternoon, when it entirely ceased.—As soon as the Admiral thought the victory secure, he issued the following order:—"Al-

mighty God having blessed his Majesty's arms with victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanks for the same, at two o'clock this day, and he recommends every ship doing the same."—The result was, that out of a fleet of 13 sail, the Admiral's ship and the Timoleon were burnt, while two 80-gun ships, and seven 74's, were captured—The British loss in killed and wounded amounted to 895—of the French, 3105, including the wounded, went on shore by cartel, and 5225 perished Captain Westcott was killed early in the action.—His Majesty conferred the dignity of Baron of Great Britain, with a pension of 3000*l.* a-year, on the Admiral, who was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile. The Grand Signior transmitted to him a diamond chelengk, or plume of triumph; and the King of Naples conferred the title of Duke of Bronte, with an estate in Sicily. The following is an extract from the memorable letter sent by Sir Horatio Nelson to Earl St. Vincent, dated 3d August:—"Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms in the late battle by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at sun-set on the 1st of August, off the mouth of the Nile; The enemy were moored in a strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay (of shoals), flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van; but nothing could withstand the squadron your Lordship did me the honour to place under my command," &c. &c.——"The ships of the enemy, all but their two rear ships, are nearly dismasted; and those two, with two frigates, I am sorry to say, made their escape; nor was it, I assure you, in my power to prevent them. Captain Hood most handsomely endeavoured to do it, but I had no ship in a condition to support the Zealous, and I was obliged to call her in," &c. &c.—The position occupied by the French in this battle had been already celebrated in history, as the scene of a famous combat between Augustus Cæsar and Mark Antony, near 1900 years ago, which decided the empire of the world

22, The French General Humbert, with 1100 men, of whom seventy were officers, landed at Killala, in the county Mayo, Ireland.

27, General Humbert advanced to Castlebar, and attacked the British troops under Gen Lake, forcing them to retreat with the loss of six pieces of cannon.

SEPTEMBER 8, Marquis Cornwallis came up with the French troops at Ballinamuck, who, after a short resistance, surrendered at discretion, to the number of 844, officers included —The French garrison left at Killala, under Colonel Charost, soon after surrendered.

— On this and the following day, a memorable battle

was fought on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, near the town of Standtz, in Switzerland, between the Underwaldeners and the French; the Swiss, after prodigies of valour, took refuge in Standtz, which was carried by storm —The new constitution was at length accepted by all the Helvetic states, and Lucerne fixed upon as the seat of Government.

— The city of Geneva was united to the French Republic, being formed into the capital of a department, under the name of the department of the Lake of Leman.

19, A brig from France arrived at the isle of Rutland, county Donegall, and landed its crew; among these was James Napper Tandy, styling himself General of Brigade in the French service. Being informed of the surrender of Humbert's troops, they re-embarked.

22, Admiral Nelson arrived in the bay of Naples, where he was received with the greatest honours by the Neapolitan Court.

25, General Pichegru and some other expatriated Frenchmen, who had effected their escape from Guiana, and had been detained on board a ship captured by a British cruizer, arrived in London.

OCTOBER 6, The name of Mr Grattan was erased from the list of Irish Privy Councillors.

12, The British fleet under Sir J. B. Warren engaged a French squadron, consisting of the Hoche of 80 guns, and eight frigates, which had sailed from Brest for the invasion of Ireland.—The Hoche and six of the frigates were captured.—Amongst the prisoners was Theobald Wolfe Tone, the reputed founder of the Society of United Irishmen. He was brought to Dublin and tried by a Court Martial; being found guilty, he terminated his life in prison by his own act.

24, A violent insurrection broke out at Cairo, against the French; which was with some difficulty quelled.

NOVEMBER 15, The fortress of Cuidadella, in the island of Minorca, surrendered to the British forces under Gen. Stuart; immediately after the whole island submitted to the British army.

24, Mr Napper Tandy was arrested at Hamburgh by Sir James Crawford, the British Minister, and sent prisoner to Britain

24, General Mack having taken the command of the Neapolitan army, summoned the French General Championet to withdraw his troops from the Roman territory.

29, The French having evacuated Rome, the main body of the Neapolitan army, with the Monarch at their head, accompanied by General Mack, entered that city.

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DECEMBER 3, Mr. Pitt brought into the English House of Commons a bill for laying a tax upon income.—Having passed in the Commons, it was sent to the Lords, where it finally passed on 5th April 1799, and afterwards received the royal assent.

5, The Neapolitans were completely routed at Civitta Castellana, 24 miles north of Rome, by the French army under General Macdonald.

8, General Macdonald attacked the Neapolitans on the heights of Calvi, near Capua, and drove them into that city, where the whole body surrendered at discretion.

10, The King of Sardinia abdicated his dominions on the continent (Piedmont) in favour of France, and retired to the island of Sardinia.

12, The King of Naples and Gen. Mack having fled from Rome, and the Neapolitans being routed in all directions, the French re-entered Rome.

17, The French army having passed the Neapolitan frontier, General Lemoine took Aquila, the capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, by storm.

18. A treaty of subsidy was signed at St Petersburgh between the King of Great Britain and the Emperor Paul.—The King of Prussia, although strongly solicited, refused to join the coalition.

19, Several meteoric stones, one of which weighed 26 pounds, fell at Krakhest, on the north side of the river Goomtz, in India.

DEATHS IN 1798.

February 12, At Petersburgh, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, late King of Poland, in the 67th year of his age.

December 16, Thomas Pennant, Esq. the eminent naturalist and antiquary, aged 72.

August 2, Mr. John Palmer, the celebrated Comedian, while performing the *Stranger* on the Liverpool stage.

July—At Vienna, Lieutenant-General Clairfait, a distinguished officer in the Austrian service.

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JANUARY 1, The King of Naples, with the Royal family, embarked on board the British ships in the harbour, and landed safely at Palermo, the capital of Sicily.

Early in this month, the French General Rey captured Gaeta, in the Neapolitan states, and advanced towards Capua.

10, The French Ministers at the Congress of Rastadt in a note to the Minister of the Emperor of Germany, declared, that if the Russian troops, which were advancing, were permitted a passage through his states, it would be considered as a rupture of the negociation.

—, An armistice was concluded between the French and Neapolitans, by which Capua was surrendered to the French.

20, General Mack having become the object of popular rage at Naples, surrendered himself to the French General Championet.

22, A message from his Britannic Majesty was delivered to the House of Commons by Mr. Secretary Dundas, relative to a union with Ireland.

—, A spirited debate took place in the Irish House of Commons, on the motion for an address to the Lord Lieutenant favourable to the union with England—when the House divided, there were for the union 107—against it 105.

—, The Irish House of Lords agreed to the address in favour of the union.

24, Naples was taken possession of by the French, after being defended with astonishing bravery by the Lazzaroni.

—, The address was reported in the Irish House of Commons, when Sir Laurence Parsons, made a motion for the omission of the clause relative to the union—his motion was carried, 111 to 106.

25, A proclamation was issued by the French General for establishing the Neapolitan Republic.

31, Mr. Pitt moved a series of resolutions in the English House of Commons, containing overtures of union with Ireland, which were carried by a great majority.

The fortress of Ehrenbritstein, on the Rhine, which had been held in blockade since April 1797, surrendered to the French.

FEBRUARY 15, Lord Corry, in the Irish House of Commons, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of an address to the King, representing a separate independent Parliament as essential to the interest and prosperity of Ireland—This motion was lost—103 to 123.

19, El Arisch, near the entrance of the desart on the side of Syria, surrendered to Bonaparte; when the French army prepared to cross the desart—Before leaving Cairo, Bonaparte addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Egypt, in which he says—"You will be told that I come to destroy your religion. Do not believe it. Be assured that I come to restore your rights, to punish usurpers, and that

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I reverence, more than the Mamelukes, God, his prophet Mahomet, and the Koran. If Egypt be their farm, let them shew the lease that God has given them of it. There were formerly among you great cities, great canals, and a great commerce. What has destroyed them all? What but the injustice and tyranny of the Mamelukes? Cadis, sheiks, imans, and tchisbadjees, inform the people that we are the friends of Mussulmans."——In a proclamation which Bonaparte addressed to his army on landing, he says, —"The people with whom you are going to establish an intercourse are Mahometans. The first article of their faith is—'There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet.'—Do not contradict them. Treat their muftis and imans with respect, as you have done the rabbis and bishops. The Roman legions protected all religions. You will find here usages different from those of Europe; you will reconcile yourselves to them by custom."——It is said, on somewhat doubtful authority, that in a visit to the pyramids of Cheofs, on the 13th August, in the company of the principal muftis and imans of Grand Cairo, Bonaparte made use of the following expressions—"Glory to Allah! There is no God but God; Mahomet is his prophet, and I am his friend."—"The divine Koran is the delight of my soul, and the object of my contemplation. I love the prophet, and I hope ere long to see and honour his tomb in the holy city; but my mission is first to exterminate the Mamelukes"—"Adriel, the angel of death, has breathed upon them; we are come, and they have disappeared."—"Be faithful to Allah, the sovereign ruler of the seven marvellous heavens, and to Mahomet his prophet, who traversed all the celestial mansions in one night. Be the friends of the Franks, and Allah, Mahomet, and the Franks, will recompense you."

20, Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands, was surrendered, by the French to the Russian and Turkish squadrons.

21, The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was tried in the Court of King's Bench, for a libel, contained in an "Address to the Bishop of Llandaff," of which he was the author.—He was found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned two years.

24, Bonaparte entered Khan Jounesse, the first village of Palestine.—Next day he entered Gaza

The Emperor Paul announced to foreign Courts, that he had accepted the title of Grand Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

MARCH 1, The army of the French General Jourdan, amounting to 40,000 men, crossed the Rhine at Kehl and Basle.—At the same time another army under General Bernadotte advanced into the Palatinate, and penetrated to Hailbron.

—, The French army under Bonaparte moved towards Jaffa (the ancient Joppa); and in a few days it was carried by assault.

5, The Archduke Charles, commander of the Austrian army, crossed the Lech, and took a position on the Inn.

6, The French General Massena captured by assault the fortress of Luciensteig, formed out of a rock along the channel of the Rhine; it is the only communication through the Rhætian Alps between the Voralberg and the Grisons.—Next day he attacked an Austrian body of 6000 men commanded by Gen. Auffenberg, who, overpowered by numbers, were forced to surrender.—Massena, following up his success, entered Coire, the capital of the Grisons.

17, The French army under Bonaparte encamped at Sabarien, at the opening of the defiles of Mount Carmel, leading to the plains of Acre.

18, The French army encamped on a height near St. Jean d'Acre, about a mile from the sea. St. Jean d'Acre was anciently called Accho by the Hebrews, and afterwards Ptolemais by the Greeks; it is 15 miles north of Jerusalem — On the other side was a plain of considerable extent, bounded by the hills beyond which flows the river Jordan.

19, The resolutions respecting the union with Ireland were agreed to in the English House of Lords.

—, The trenches before St. Jean d'Acre were opened.—The train of battering artillery coming by sea from Alexandria, was captured by the British squadron under Sir Sidney Smith in the Tiger, of 84 guns.

25, A bloody and obstinate engagement was fought at Stockach the capital of Swabia, between the armies of the Archduke Charles and Gen. Jourdan.—The loss was nearly equal on both sides, but next morning Jourdan retreated towards Schaffhausen and Basle

26, Gen. Scherer, who had been appointed commander of the French army of Lombardy, in concert with Moreau, attacked the Austrian line between the Lake of Guarda and the Adige, commanded by Gen. Kray.—Scherer was defeated with great loss, and was compelled to retreat to Peschiera, in the Veronese.

27, Gen. Lecourbe, who commanded the French army in the Tyrol, defeated the Austrians at Glurentz

29, The French troops under Bonaparte assaulted Acre, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

APRIL 5, Gen. Kray having passed the Adige, and pressing upon the French army at Magnan, Scherer made a general attack, when after a long and desperate engagement, the French were defeated, and forced to cross the Mincio at

Goito, closely pursued by General Kray, and also by the Russians, who had now joined.

— The army of the English East India Company, under the command of General Harris, encamped before Seringapatam, and offered terms of peace to Tippoo Saib, which he rejected.

—, Meteoric stones fell at Batanrouge, on the Mississippi, North America.

8, Count Metternich, the Imperial Minister at Rastadt, announced to the French Ministers at the Congress the Emperor's determination to take no further part in the negociations for peace, and that he should immediately leave Rastadt.

— The garrison of Acre made a sally on the French, assisted by the marines of Sir Sidney Smith's squadron, during which the French suffered severely.

10, Gen. Massena, who had succeeded to the command of Jourdan's army, fixed his head-quarters at Basle.

12, An Address was voted in the English Parliament to the King, congratulating his Majesty upon the intended union of the two countries.

13, The Russian army under Marshal Suwarrow, reached Verona, and he assumed the chief command of the Imperial armies.

15, Bonaparte quitted the camp before Acre, and next day completely defeated an army of Turks who were on their way to the relief of Acre. The Turks fled towards Mount Tabor, and a great number were drowned in the Jordan.—At the same time, the French General Murat totally defeated the Mamelukes and the troops of Damascus.

17, Gen. Moreau was appointed to supercede Scherer, in the command of the army of Italy, who retired with disgrace. This General had been accused of betraying the cause of his country.

20, Brescia, a city in Italy, with 50,000 inhabitants, surrendered to the Russians.

21, Rhetia (the country of the Grisons) was united to the Helvetic Republic.

25, Gen. Macdonald, commander of the French army in the south of Italy, hearing of Moreau's retreat from the Adige, evacuated Naples, and marched to Capua.

—, Earl Thanet, Mr. Robert Ferguson, and three other gentlemen, were tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, for a riot and assault at Maidstone, at the conclusion of the trial of Arthur O'Connor for high treason; his Lordship and Mr. Ferguson were found guilty—the others were acquitted—Lord Thanet to be imprisoned one year and to

pay a fine of 1000*l.*; Mr. Ferguson to be imprisoned one year, and to pay a fine of 100*l.*

26. The French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt gave notice of their intended departure from that city, as they could not procure any promise of security

27, Gen. Vickasovich, with the right of the Russian army, crossed the Adda near Brivio, attacked the French Gen. Grenier, and forced him to retreat.

28, An Austrian column under General Melas entered Milan, the capital of the Cisalpine republic.

—, The French General Serrurier was attacked at Bortero, in Italy, and forced to capitulate with 3000 men.

—, The French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt having applied to the Austrian commander Barbaczy for a safe conduct, he addressed to them a note, ordering them to quit the German territory in 24 hours. At eight o'clock in the evening they left the town. About 500 paces from the gate their carriages were surrounded by a troop of Szeckler's hussars, who dragged the ministers from their carriages: Bonnier and Roberjot were butchered on the spot, and Jean Debry was so desperately wounded that he was left for dead.

About this time, Rewbel relinquished his seat in the French Directory by lot, and he was succeeded by the Abbe Sieyes.

MAY 4, Seringapatam was taken by storm by the British army—the Sultan Tippoo Saib was killed.

6, Peschiera was taken by the Russians.

7, On this and the following day, Bonaparte made a general assault on the city of Acre, but was repulsed.

9, Gen. Macdonald departed from the camp at Caserta, taking the route of Rome and Florence.

11, Bonaparte made three desperate assaults on Acre, in which the French lost more than 500 men. In repelling these assaults Djezzar Pacha was greatly assisted by Sir Sidney Smith and the seamen and marines of the Tigre and Theseus.

12, A Russian division passed the Po and attacked the French position at Valenza, but were repulsed by Grenier and Victor with great slaughter.

14, The Austrian General Hotze attacked the French at Lucienstieg, forced the pass, and obliged them to evacuate the Grisons and the Valteline, and retreat across the Rhine.

16, The Austrian Gen. Bellegarde took possession of Coire.

20, Bonaparte raised the siege of Acre, and commenced his retreat.

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22, Gen. Moreau made good his retreat to Coni, in Piedmont, by way of Asti and Chierasco.

27, The Russians entered Turin, the capital of Piedmont

—, The Archduke Charles having passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, effected a junction with General Hotze at Winterthus.

JUNE 5, The Archduke Charles made a general attack on Massena's entrenched camp before Zurich in Switzerland. Night put an end to the action.—Before morning Massena evacuated Zurich, and took up a new position on the heights of Mount Albis; and the Archduke took possession of Zurich.

12, General Macdonald having in his retreat from Rome arrived at Modena, made a fierce attack on the Austrians under Hohenzolern, and forced him to retreat to Mirandolla

14, The Neapolitan counter-revolutionists headed by Cardinal Ruffo, (formerly Minister to King Ferdinand) entered Naples, when shocking cruelties were committed on the republicans. The French garrison retired to the fort of St. Elmo. The members of the Neapolitan revolutionary Government took refuge in Castel Novo, Castel del Uovo, and Castel-a-Mare; the latter immediately capitulated to the English squadron commanded by Commodore Foote.

—, Gen. Macdonald entered Parma; and on the following day Piacenza, the citadel of which he invested.

15, The French army under Bonaparte arrived at Grand Cairo.

17, Marshal Suwarroff having marched from Alexandria, effected a junction with Melas at Giovanni.

18, Suwarroff crossed the Tidone and moved towards the Trebia, when a furious action took place between the Russians and Macdonald's army.—The French army were driven across the Trebia with great slaughter.

19, Gen. Macdonald re-passed the Trebia and attacked the allies; but he was a second time driven beyond the river with great losss. Next day Macdonald evacuated Piacenza.

26, The Neapolitan republicans to the number of 1500, evacuated the forts, on condition of being permitted to embark for France in transports to be provided by his Neapolitan Majesty. This treaty was ratified by Cardinal Ruffo, by Commodore Foote, and by the respective Commanders of the Russian and Turkish squadrons; but on the arrival of King Ferdinand with Lord Nelson and the British fleet, his Majesty declared the treaty void: All those who had held offices under the revolutionary government were sent on board the British fleet, brought to trial, and the greater

number put to death; the remainder were left in the bay of Naples on board the transports, almost without food. and it was not until the 12th of August that the remains of those unfortunate creatures, about 500, were permitted to sail for France. Commodore Foote protested against the whole of these proceedings.

Three of the French Directory, Merlin, Lepaux, and Treilhard, resigned, and Gohier, Roger Ducos, and Moulins, were chosen in their stead.

JULY 8, Gen. Macdonald left Florence, and marched towards Lucca.—He soon after effected a junction with Moreau.

12, A Turkish army which had been brought from the Isle of Rhodes, landed and captured the castle of Aboukir, on the coast of Egypt.

15, The Russian Emperor Paul issued a manifesto against Spain.

16, The Austrians entered Leghorn, the capital of Tuscany.

21, The French fleet returned to Brest, after forming a junction with the Spanish fleet from Cadiz.

22, The fortress of Alexandria, in Italy, surrendered to the Russians.

25, Bonaparte having concentrated his forces, attacked the Turkish army at Aboukir, when Mustapha Pacha, the Commander, was taken, and the army almost annihilated.

28, Mantua surrendered to the Austrians under Gen. Kray.

29, The castle of Aboukir surrendered to the French.

The Prince of Brazil published a decree, declaring himself Prince Regent of Portugal.

AUGUST 16, Field Marshal Suwarroff attacked the French army under Joubert, (who had succeeded Moreau) near the town of Novi, 25 miles north of Genoa. The battle remained long doubtful, but at last the French were defeated with great loss; the loss on both sides in killed and wounded was estimated at 20,000.——Joubert being killed early in the action, Moreau again assumed the command.

Early in this month, a second Russian army under Gen. Korsakof joined the Archduke Charles at Schaffhausen.

23, Bonaparte sailed from Egypt for France, accompanied by a few of his Generals, leaving General Kleber to command the army of Egypt, and conferring the government of Upper Egypt on General Dessaix.

27, The first division of the British army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, landed near the Helder point, in Holland. They were attacked by the Dutch

under General Daendals, who were repulsed, and during the night the fort was evacuated.

30, The Dutch fleet of nine sail of the line and several frigates, under Admiral Storey, at anchor in the Texel, surrendered to the British Admiral Mitchell

SEPTEMBER 2, The French army under General Brune arrived at Alkmaar, in Holland.

4, General Kleber, the commander in chief of the French army in Egypt, made an overture to the Grand Vizier for evacuating Egypt.

8, Marshal Suwarroff left Italy, on purpose to take the command of the centre army in Switzerland. On the left, in Italy, the Austrian army was commanded by Kray and Melas; and on the right, a third army under the command of the Archduke Charles.

10, A fierce attack was made by the French and Batavians on the British lines in Holland, but they were repulsed.

15, The Duke of York disembarked with the second division of the British army at the Texel, together with 13,000 Russians under Generals Herman and Essen—making the allied army 45,000 men.

18, The French General Championet, who was advancing with reinforcements for Moreau, was attacked by Kray and Melas near Fossano, and defeated; he retreated to Suza.

19, The Duke of York made a general attack on the lines of General Brune.—Herman with his Russians made an impetuous assault on the front and left of the French line; the French gave way, but the Russians advancing to the village of Bergen, were attacked by General Vandamme, when they were defeated, and suffered most severely—Herman was taken prisoner, and Essen dangerously wounded. The French right wing under Daendals, opposed to the British, was compelled to retreat; but the discomfiture of the Russians obliging the Duke of York to withdraw his left, during the night, and the two armies resumed their former positions.

24, General Massena, learning the approach of Suwaroff with reinforcements, made a general attack on the lines of the allies at Zurich, whom he completely defeated. The Austrian General Hotze was killed—Zurich was taken sword in hand, and the Russians under Korsakoff, who had succeeded to the command of the Archduke Charles's army, after losing their artillery and baggage, retreated to Schaffhausen.

27, The city of Rome surrendered to the British naval force commanded by Commodore Trowbridge, who block-

aded the port of Civitta Vecchia. The republicans of Rome obtained the same terms as those of Naples. The gallant Admiral Trowbridge gave them every facility for their immediate embarkation and sailing for France.

OCTOBER 1, Bonaparte arrived at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica.

2, Generals Abercrombie and Dundas forced the French posts of Bergen and Egmont; and the French General Brune took up a new position at Beverwick, three leagues from Haerlem. Next day the British took possession of Alkmaar.

4, The Commander-in-Chief, Suwaroff, having penetrated, with extreme difficulty and incessant fighting, as far as Schwitz, in Switzerland, carried by assault the post of Brunnen, with the bridge over the Muten, after a desperate resistance on the part of the French General Lecourbe. But finding it impossible to effect a junction with the other Russian army, under Korsakoff, Suwaroff quitted the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, retreating into the valley of the Grisons, closely pursued by the French, who captured a great part of his heavy artillery and baggage.

6, The Duke of York again attacked the French army under General Brune, and after an engagement which lasted till night, the French retired. The French accounts, on the contrary, state that General Brune drove the allies from their positions, beyond Baccum.

7, Massena attacked the allies under Korsakoff and Petrasch, between the Thur and the Rhine, and compelled them again to repass the latter river; the city of Constance was captured and re-captured three times in one day, but it ultimately remained in the hands of the republicans.

10, The English and Russians evacuated the different posts they had occupied, and consentrated their strength in their entrenchments at Helder point. Alkmaar was again taken possession of by the French and Batavians.

16, Bonaparte landed at St. Rapheau, on the coast of France, and at two o'clock he entered the town of Frejus, and immediately set off for Paris.

18 A Convention was signed between the French and allied armies, in Holland, the leading articles of which imported, that the English and Russian army should embark as soon as possible; and that 8000 prisoners of war, French and Batavians, (comprehending Admiral de Winter) should be restored, without conditions, to their respective countries.

NOVEMBER 1, A body of 4000 men landed from a Turkish squadron off Damietta, in Egypt, and entrenched themselves. They were soon attacked by a corps of 1000

French, under Gen. Verdier, who entirely dissipated them, driving the survivors into the sea; they were, however, for the most part saved by the boats of Sir Sidney Smith's squadron.

4, A general engagement was fought near the village of Genola, between the French army of Italy under Championet, and the Austrians under Melas, when the former were defeated and forced to retreat to Contala, leaving Conl to its fate.

7, A grand entertainment was given by the Directory and the two Councils to Generals Bonaparte and Moreau, who there saw one another for the first time.

9, Revolution of the 18th and 19th Brumaire—It appears that Sieyes was never satisfied with the constitution of the third year, and from the moment he attained to the Directorial dignity, his mind was occupied with plans for its subversion. Soon after the arrival of Bonaparte from Egypt, he welcomed him to his apartments in the Luxembourg, and after disclosing to him his projects, solicited his powerful aid, for the purpose of carrying them into execution. Various secret conferences were now held, at which Sieyes, Roger Ducos, Talleyrand, Fouche, Volney, Roderer, Reinhard, and Bonaparte, with his brothers Lucien and Joseph, were present.—At eight o'clock in the morning of 9th November, 150 of the members of the Council of Ancients, who had been selected by Bonaparte and his adherents, had a meeting at the Thuilleries, when it was decreed that they should adjourn their sittings to St. Cloud, and that Bonaparte should be appointed commander of the army. Bonaparte, who had been in waiting, immediately appeared at the bar, attended by Generals Berthier, Moreau, Lefebvre, and Macdonald, and several other General officers, when his appointment was communicated to him. Soon after the Directors Gohier and Moulins were placed under confinement at the Luxembourg, and Barras was ordered to retire to his estate in the country, previous to which he sent in his resignation to Bonaparte. In the mean time the Council of Five Hundred met, when the President, Lucien Bonaparte, read the decree of the Council of Ancients, which removed the sittings of the legislative body to the palace of St. Cloud. He then dissolved the assembly, and quitted the hall amidst a violent clamour.

10, The castle of St. Cloud was surrounded by troops in the morning before day-break, and the Council of Five Hundred, as well as the Council of Ancients, assembled at that place at two in the afternoon. When the Council of Five Hundred were about to proceed to the election of a new Director to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Barras, Bonaparte suddenly entered the hall, ac-

companied by a few grenadiers without arms. The Council was instantly in motion.—"A General here!" exclaimed they.—"Down with the tyrant!"—"Outlaw the Dictator!"—"Kill him! kill him!"—Several of the members making towards him, drew forth their poniards; and Arena, one of the deputies, and a native of Corsica, aimed a blow at him with a dagger, which Thome, a grenadier, parried with his arm, and was wounded General Lefebvre rushed into the hall with a body of armed grenadiers, and carried Bonaparte off to the soldiery drawn up in the court of the palace. The Council of Five Hundred instantly decreed, that the Ancients had no power to invest Bonaparte with the command, as that authority could be conferred by the Directory alone.—Several members cried out to outlaw him; "he has this day disgraced his military renown, and deserves death at the hand of every patriot."—The President Lucien Bonaparte, was assailed on every side; he darted from his chair, and divesting himself of the insignia of his office, placed his toga and his scarf upon the bench, and rushed to the tribune.—His voice was drowned in exclamations against the military usurper, and pistols and poniards were presented to his breast to compel him to resume his office, and to pronounce the decree of outlawry against his brother, but he remained inflexible, and General Lefebvre soon after entered the hall with a detachment of military, and surrounding the President, conducted him in safety to the court of the palace. The troops were harrangued by the President; and Bonaparte ordered them to enter the hall of the Council of Five Hundred. The grenadiers instantly advanced. Many of the members, addressing the soldiers, conjured them, in the name of liberty, not to follow their leaders; when on a sudden the *pas de charge* was heard, the soldiers brought their muskets to the charge, and the chamber was soon cleared of the members of the Council.—At nine o'clock in the evening, the Council of Five Hundred, as well as the Council of Ancients, assembled in their chambers, but the former, from which the Jacobins had withdrawn, now appeared of a different disposition from that which it had evinced in the early part of the day. The President proposed a resolution, that General Bonaparte, and the other Generals and officers, as well as the troops had deserved well of their country, which was carried without opposition. The Council then decreed the expulsion of certain deputies, to the number of 61; that the Executive Directory no longer existed; that an executive Consular Committee should be provisionally appointed, consisting of Citizens Sieyes and Roger Ducos, ex-directors, and General Bonaparte. This decree was communicated to the Council of Ancients, by whom it was passed at midnight.

14, Ancona surrendered to the Austrian General Frolich.

18, An arrette of the French Consuls condemned 59 of the most inveterate Jacobins to banishment; but it was never carried into execution.—Barthelemi, Carnot, Pastoret, &c were recalled from banishment.—M. Talleyrand was appointed Minister for foreign affairs—Carnot, Minister for war—Fouche, Minister of Police—Lucien Bonaparte, Minister of the Interior. A number of odious laws which had been enacted by the late government were repealed.

DECEMBER 5, The Consuls of the French Republic notified to the British Government, that from the 22d December, the maintenance of the French prisoners in England should be at the expence of the British Government.

13, The new constitution of the French republic was approved of by the Consuls and members of the Legislative Committee. It was afterwards submitted to the suffrages of the citizens of the French republic, and received the assent of upwards of three millions of the people, whilst the votes against its acceptance amounted to 1562.—On 29th December (4th Nivose, year 8) the constitution was proclaimed at Paris.—By this new code, the executive government was entrusted to three Consuls, appointed for ten years. Gen. Bonaparte, First Consul, Citizens Cambaceres and Lebrun, second and third Consuls: The Conservative Senate of sixty members, chosen for life, to be gradually encreased to eighty, by an addition of two members for ten successive years, with salaries of 25,000 francs (1041*l.*)—Sieyes, Ducos, Cambaceres, and Lebrun, to appoint the first 31 members of the Senate, which shall then complete itself.—The Legislative Body to be composed of 300 members one-fifth renewable every year, with a salary of 416*l.*—The Tribunate to be composed of 100 members, to possess a salary of 625*l.* also to be renewable by fifths.

20, The Turkish Grand Vizier, with a large army, laid siege to El Arish, in Upper Egypt; and on the 29th, that fortress surrendered at discretion.

24, A law was passed by the new Consular Government of France, abrogating the laws which excluded the nobles and relations of emigrants from public employments.—Thousands were struck off the list of emigrants, and hastened to return to their country.

25, Bonaparte First Consul of the French Republic, wrote a letter to his Britannic Majesty, of this date, making an overture for peace between the two countries.

DEATHS IN 1799.

January 8, At Halle, in Germany, John Reinhold Forster, L L D. a native of Prussia, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, on board his

Majesty's sloop Resolution, in 1772, &c. and who afterwards published an account of the voyage.

Saussure, the celebrated naturalist, in the 59th year of his age. He was a native of Geneva.—In August, 1787, M. de Saussure, attended by eighteen guides, ascended to the summit of Mont Blanc, in Switzerland, 15,680 feet, or nearly three English miles, above the level of the sea—the highest mountain in Europe.

February 11, L. Spallanzani of Reggio, the celebrated natural historian.

The Elector of Bavaria, in his 75th year.

At Paris, Thomas Muir, Esq advocate, who was transported to Botany Bay, for sedition, in 1793, but who escaped thence A wound he received on board the Spanish frigate in which he returned to Europe, never was cured, and to that his death was assigned.

March, aged 55, Charles Berns Wadstrom, the celebrated Swedish mineralogist.

Near Bath, James White, Esq. author of Earl Strongbow, John of Gaunt, Richard Cœur de Lion, and many other popular novels, &c.

May 26, At Edinburgh, in his 85th year, James Burnett, of Monboddo, Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, author of "Ancient Metaphysics," and other works.

In Italy, L. Galvani, aged 55, discoverer of the system of Galvanism.

August 4, At Dublin, in his 71st year, the Earl of Charlemont; his Lordship commanded the Irish volunteers.

5, Right Hon. Admiral Earl Howe.

— Mr. Bacon the celebrated sculptor, in his 59th year.

29, At Valence, in France, Pope Pius VI. in the 82d year of his age. He was elected Pope February 15, 1775.

At Paris, Le Monnier, the French astronomer.

In France, in his 52d year, Stephen Montgolfier, celebrated for his invention of air baloons.

October, In Italy, the most famous of all its poets, Abbe Marino, a Milanese.

November 26, In the 71st year of his age, Dr. Joseph Black, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh Dr. Black was born in France, on the banks of the Garonne. His father, Mr. John Black, was a native of Belfast. Dr. Black was in reality the discoverer of the air-balloon; and he made the discovery nearly fifteen years before the idea suggested itself to M. Montgolfier.

November, Kien Long, Emperor of China, after a reign of 64 years, aged 89—succeeded by his son, Ka-Hing.

December 14, At his seat, at Mount Vernon, America, in the 68th year of his age, the renowned General George Washington.

At Abbeville, in France, in a state of want, in his 79th year, Marmontel, author of Belisarius.

1800.

JANUARY 2, The strong fortress of Coni, in Italy, surrendered to the Austrians.

4, Lord Grenville in a letter to M. Talleyrand, Minister for foreign affairs to the French republic, rejected the overture for peace which Bonaparte had made to the King.

24, A convention was signed at El Arisch, in Egypt, by the Grand Vizier and the French Gen. Dessaix, for the evacuation of Egypt by the French. To this treaty Sir Sidney Smith, as Minister Plenipotentiary of England, formally acceded, and also the Russian Minister resident in the camp of the Vizier.

Paul, Emperor of Russia, withdrew from the coalition against France, and Gen. Suwarroff was ordered to hasten his march into Poland.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 95*s.* 9*d.* per quarter.

FEBRUARY 5, Lord Castlereagh, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, delivered a message to the Irish Parliament recommending the measure of an union. A violent debate ensued in consequence—on a division, however, in the House of Commons, there appeared in favour of the measure 158 to 115.

8, The Duke of Orleans, with his younger brothers the Duke de Montpensier and Count de Beaujelais, arrived in London from America, and had an interview with Monsieur, when they were completely reconciled.

9, Gen. Massena arrived at Genoa, having been appointed to command the French army in Italy.

10, Resolutions in favour of the union were carried in the Irish House of Lords by a great majority.

16, The command of the Austrian armies was taken from the Archduke Charles, and conferred on Gen. Kray.

17, A subsidy of 500,000*l.* was voted in the House of Commons to the Emperor of Germany.

—, In another debate upon the proposed union, in the Irish House of Commons, an altercation took place between Mr. Corry, Chancellor of Exchequer, and Mr. Grattan,

which produced a challenge from the former gentleman; and a duel ensued in which Mr. Corry was wounded.

18, The French ship of the line Genereux, of 74 guns, was captured in the mediterranean, by the British fleet commanded by Lord Nelson.—She had a number of troops on board, and was bound for the relief of Malta. The Genereux was one of the ships that escaped from the battle of the Nile.

The French insurgents in La Vendee were totally defeated by General Brune—their chief, Count Louis de Frotte, was taken prisoner, and afterwards shot. A general pacification in La Vendee took place soon afterwards.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 103*s.* 1*d.* per quarter.

MARCH 7, A message was delivered from the First Consul to the French Legislative Body, announcing the non-success of his endeavours to procure peace for the republic. A decree was passed for the formation of an army of reserve at Dijon, of 60,000 men, to be commanded by the First Consul in person.

11, A society, under the title of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, commenced its sittings.—Its professed object is to direct the public attention to the arts.

20, The British Government having refused to ratify the treaty of El Arisch, for the evacuation of Egypt, unless the French army surrendered themselves prisoners, hostilities re-commenced — General Kleber the commander of the French army, attacked the posts of the Grand Vizier's army, at Maturia, near the site of the ancient Heliopolis, two leagues from Cairo; a general engagement ensued, in which the Ottoman army was put to the route, with the loss of 8000 men and 19 pieces of cannon.

21, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and the other Ex-Venetian Islands (seven in number) were united in one state, by the appellation of the Ionian Republic, under the protection of the Porte.

27, An address to his Majesty from the Irish House of Commons was moved by Lord Castlereagh, declaratory of their approbation of the resolutions which contained the terms proposed by the British Parliament for the union of the two kingdoms.—This address was agreed to by both Houses.

30, The Guillaume Tell, of 84 guns, one of the two French ships that escaped from the battle of the Nile, was captured in the Mediterranean, by the Foudroyant, of 80 guns, Sir Edward Berry.

Cardinal Chiaremonte, bishop of Tivoli, was chosen Pope, and took the name of Pius VII.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 108*s.* 10*d.* per quarter.

APRIL 5, Lord Keith with the British fleet appeared in the Gulph of Genoa, and formed the blockade of the port; while the Austrian army under Gen. Melas, 50,000 in number, approached close to the city by land. The French division under Gen. Suchet being cut off from Massena, the former was forced to abandon the Col de Tende and retreat to Nice; finding that place untenable, he crossed the Var, leaving the Austrians in possession of the whole department of the Maritime Alps.

21, The measure of the Union with Ireland was again brought before the British Parliament, when Mr. Gray moved that the proceedings be suspended until the sentiments of the Irish people respecting that measure could be ascertained. This motion was negatived—236 to 30.

25, The campaign commenced on the Rhine.—The French army under Gen. Moreau crossed that river at different points, and formed a junction at Schaffhausen.

The island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, surrendered to the British.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 113*s.* per quarter.

MAY 3, The Austrian Gen. Kray was attacked at Stochach and Engen, and defeated with great loss.

— Generals Dessaix and Davoust arrived at Toulon from Egypt.

5, Gen. Kray having retreated to Moskirch, was attacked by Gen Moreau in that position, but he repulsed the enemy. Next day, however, he retreated to Sigmaringen.—A succession of bloody but indecisive actions ensued; but Kray continued retreating till he found shelter under the cannon of Ulm, on the Danube.

— The First Consul left Paris to take the command of the army of reserve at Dijon, 50,000 strong. The army moved under the immediate command of Gen. Berthier, by the route of Geneva to the foot of the Great St. Bernard, near the sources of the Drance and the Doria; and at Martigney they were joined by the First Consul. The principal part of the army was intended to pass by Mount St. Bernard; other divisions were intended to cross by Mount Cenis, the Simplon, and Mount St. Gothard.

15, A pistol was fired at the King in the theatre by James Hadfield, who was afterwards proved to be insane.

— Bonaparte, with the army of reserve, began to pass Mount St Bernard, and at Remi, six leagues from the monastery, first saw the Austrians, who, though inferior in numbers, disputed the ground step by step with the

republicans, until they saw another part of the French army descending, to attack them on the rear. The getting the artillery over the mountain was a matter of the greatest difficulty. Every piece of cannon was dismounted, and placed in troughs hollowed out of trees; these were drawn by 5 or 600 men.

16, The vanguard of the French army reached Aosta, on the banks of the Doria, garrisoned by a Hungarian battalion, but which evacuated the place. They afterwards made themselves masters of the strong fort of Barre, which defended the entrance into Piedmont.

23, Ivrea, a town betwixt Aosta and Turin, distant about eight leagues from each, was taken by a French division.

26, Bonaparte defeated a body of Austrians posted on the heights of Romagno

30, The First Consul entered Vercelli, where he found large magazines.—This town is situated at the junction of the Cerva with the Sessia.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 121*s*. 1*d*. per quarter.

JUNE 2, The First Consul took possession of Milan, where he remained seven days to refresh the troops.

6, A convention was signed for the evacuation of Genoa by Gen. Massena. The garrison had sustained the greatest hardships and privations during the long siege.

8, The van of the French army under Gen. Lannes, having passed the Po opposite to Stradella, on their march to Montebello were attacked by the Austrians under Gen Ott —the latter were defeated with the loss of 3000 men, and retreated to Voghera.

13, The French army marched from Tortona, towards Alessandria, where the Austrian army under Gen. Melas were established. The French army formed in order of battle near St. Juliano, a hamlet situated a league from Tortona at the entrance of the plain of Marengo.

14, Battle of Marengo.—This famous battle commenced at day-break —After several hours close conflict, the left wing of the French under Victor gave way; at the same time the right wing under Lannes was hard pressed by a numerous body of Austrian cavalry. Notwithstanding the exertions of Bonaparte, who, assisted by Berthier, commanded the centre, the Austrians gained ground, and the whole French line was thrown into disorder Behind the centre of the French was a defile, extending to the village of Marengo; here the First Consul determined to make his ultimate stand. At this position the struggle continued till four in the afternoon. Gen. Melas then determined to extend his wings, in order to turn the centre of the enemy. At this

moment the reserve under Dessaix and Monnier came in sight. As the reserve came up, they formed in line of battle on the right. Bonaparte now determined upon one grand effort. The signal being given, every corps was in motion, and the defile was in an instant cleared of the Austrians; and the French army again entering the plain, formed anew. In the height of his success, General Dessaix received a mortal wound. Night was now coming on, and the Austrians gave way on all sides; they retreated till they reached the bridge over the Bormida, in attempting to pass which a dreadful carnage ensued. The village clock sounded the hour of ten, when the French, weary of slaughter, returned slowly to their camp at San Juliano. The Austrians lost 15,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, with 26 pieces of cannon. The loss of the French could not fall short of 10,000.

— The French Gen. Kleber was assassinated at Cairo by a wretch, who afterwards confessed he had been solicited to commit the crime by the Aga of the Janissaries of the Ottoman army. He was succeeded in the command of the French army by Gen. Menou.

15, An armistice was proposed by the Austrian Gen. Melas, which was agreed to by Bonaparte. In consideration of this suspension of hostilities, Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, Arona, Placentia, Coni, Ceva. Savona, Genoa, and Urbino, were to be delivered up to the French—the Imperial army to occupy the country below the Mincio and the Po—the French the country between the Chiesca, the Oglio and the Po—the intermediate space to remain unoccupied.

17, Bonaparte repaired to Milan, and re-established the Cisalpine republic.

28, Bonaparte arrived at Lyons.

—, The Austrian Gen. Kray retreated from Ulm. A series of actions ensued; and in the result, Kray fell back on Ingolstadt, on the Danube, and Moreau established his head quarters at Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 120*s.* 5*d.* per quarter.

JULY 2, The act of union having passed in the British Parliament, the bill received the royal assent, and the first day of the new year and the new century, January 1, 1801, was the day fixed from and after which the union was to take effect.

3, Bonaparte returned to Paris.

15. An armistice was concluded between the Austrian and French armies in Germany.

22, Sir Francis Burdett brought forward a motion in the

House of Commons respecting the inhuman treatment of the prisoners in the Coldbath-fields prison, London On the suggestion of Mr. Tierney, he withdrew his motion, and moved an address to his Majesty, that he would direct an enquiry into the state and management of that prison, which was carried unanimously.

28, Preliminaries of Peace were signed at Paris by Count St. Julien and M. Talleyrand, on the basis of the treaty of Campo Formio.—The peace was immediately ratified by the French Government; but when the articles reached Vienna, the Emperor refused his ratification, unless Great Britain was comprehended in the negociation.

Six Danish merchant vessels, under the convoy of La Freya, a Danish frigate, were encountered in the English Channel by a superior British force, and refusing to admit a search, a severe engagement ensued, and the Freya at length striking her flag, was taken into a British port.—An angry correspondence took place in consequence between the Danish Ambassador and Lord Grenville.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 103s. per quarter

AUGUST 2, The union bill having received the royal assent in the Irish Parliament, the session was terminated, and with it the existence of the Parliament of Ireland.

24, A correspondence commenced between Lord Grenville and M. Otto, commissary of the French republic (resident in England), respecting an armistice between Great Britain and France.

25, An expedition under General Sir James Pulteney made an unsuccessful attempt on the town of Ferrol, in Spain.

29, The Emperor Paul issued an edict for sequestrating all property belonging to British subjects.

Excessive scarcity prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland—several riots in consequence, in Birmingham, Nottingham, Oxford, &c.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 96s. 2d. per quarter.

SEPTEMBER 5, The island of Malta surrendered to the British, after a blockade of two years.

11, The Dutch island of Curacoa, in the West Indies, surrendered to the British.

21, The armistice between France and Germany was prolonged for 45 days.—Austria surrendering the fortresses of Philipsburg, Ulm, and Ingolstadt to the French.

30, A treaty of amity and commerce was signed between the republics of France and America.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 107*s.* per quarter.

OCTOBER 9, The correspondence between Lord Grenville and M. Otto, relative to the commencement of negociations for peace, terminated abruptly.

Early in this month an unsuccessful attempt was made on Cadiz by the Mediterranean fleet commanded by Lord Keith, with a number of transports having 20,000 land forces on board, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

In the course of this month, a dreadful plague raged in Cadiz, which carried off a great number of the inhabitants.

The Maroons, who had been brought from the island of Jamaica, in 1794, were transferred from Halifax, to the number of 350, to the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa —This settlement was established in 1792.—The seat of government, Freetown, now consisted of 300 houses.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 108*s.* 7*d.* per quarter.

NOVEMBER 7, The Emperor Paul issued an edict ordering that an embargo shall be laid on all English ships in the ports of his empire, until the British Government should deliver up the island of Malta to the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of which his Imperial Majesty was Grand Master. About 300 British vessels were seized in the ports of Russia, and their crews were marched into the interior of the country.

10, A detachment of Prussian troops took possession of Cuxhaven and the bailiwick of Ritzebuttel, belonging to Hamburgh, at the mouth of the Elbe.

19, Mr. Abbott introduced into the House of Commons a bill for ascertaining the population of Great Britain. The bill was brought into the House the day after, and, after the usual stages, carried into a law.

22, The American Congress assembled for the first time at Washington, the capital of the United States.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 119*s.* 4*d* per quarter.

DECEMBER 1, The armistice in Germany having expired, the Archduke John, who had succeeded Charles in the command of the Austrian army, attacked Gen. Moreau's army, encamped on the heights near Haag, between the Inn and the Iser; and after an obstinate engagement, the French were driven from the field of battle and retired to Hohenlinden.—On the same day the French made an attack upon the corps commanded by the Prince of Conde, at Rosenheim, on the Inn, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

— A proclamation was issued by his Britannic Majesty in consequence of a joint address of both Houses of Parliament, calling upon all classes to observe the strictest economy in the use of all kinds of grain.

3, Battle of Hohenlinden.—The Austrian army under the Archduke John marched towards Hohenlinden in three columns, in order to attack Gen. Moreau—the centre by the principal road to Munich, which passed through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each side of the great road. From the circumstance of a heavy fall of snow, the centre alone arrived at its destination at eight o'clock—the left had lost its way. The French Gen. Richepanse pierced between the left and centre, and fell upon the rear of the centre. The Austrians fought with great bravery, but the disorder soon became irretrievable. The left wing also was completely defeated; and the right suffered severely in an effort to gain the banks of the Iser. The Austrians lost 10,000 men and 80 pieces of cannon.

About the same time, Augereau, who commanded the Gallo-Batavian army, had advanced into Franconia, and made himself master of Bamberg; Macdonald, from the country of the Grisons, piercing into the Valteline (over the Rhetian Alps covered with snow, by the defiles of the Splugen) opened a communication with the army of Italy, commanded by Brune, who had passed the Brenta, and taken possession of Trent.

4, In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Jones moved an address to his Majesty for the dismissal of his Ministers.—On a division there appeared 13 for the motion; against it 66.

15, The French army under General Moreau entered Salzburg, in Bavaria, the Austrians retreating before them.

— A convention was signed at St. Petersburgh, between the Courts of Russia and Sweden, for re-establishing an armed neutrality —This convention was soon after acceded to by Denmark and Prussia.

18, Baron de Sprengporten, envoy from the Emperor Paul, arrived at Paris

24, The life of the First Consul was attempted by the blowing up of an *infernal machine*, as his carriage was passing through the streets of Paris.

25, The Archduke Charles being again placed at the head of the Austrian armies, proposed an armistice, which was agreed to by Gen. Moreau and signed (this date) at Steyer on the river Ens, in the archduchy of Austria—the Emperor agreeing to treat for a separate peace. The French army was at this time within 52 English miles of Vienna.

31, The army returns were presented to the House of

Commons, by the Secretary at War.—From these it appeared that the number of men that had been raised for the army, since the commencement of the war, was 208,888.—The number of men discharged, on account of wounds, &c. 75,910; but this also included those who had been transferred from one regiment to another.—The number of men killed in action, or died in the service, 48,971.—The number of effective men, including invalids, militia, and foreign corps, in the pay of Great Britain, on 24th December, was 168,082.

Towards the end of this year the price of bread in London was 1s. 10½d. the quartern loaf.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 133*s.* per quarter.

In the course of this month several bills, brought into Parliament in consequence of the scarcity and high price of provisions, were, by the royal sanction, passed into laws.—A bill for allowing bounties on the importation of various kinds of provisions—a bill to prohibit the use of grain in the distillation of spirits and manufacture of starch—a bill to prohibit bakers from selling any bread until the same shall have been baked twenty-four hours—a bill granting a bounty on the importation of grain—a bill, prohibiting the manufacture of flour or meal from wheat, or any other grain, finer than a specified standard, commonly called the brown bread bill, &c. &c.—This last bill was speedily repealed.

DEATHS IN 1800.

January—At Nice, General Championet, commander of the French army of Italy.

Aged 65, George Stevens, Esq. the celebrated annotator of Shakespeare,

March—Admiral Macbride.

April 25, William Cowper, Esq. the celebrated poet, aged 69.

At Paris, Guillemain, the famous comic writer, author of 368 theatrical pieces.

At Richmond, Mallet du Pan, the celebrated political writer.

May 18, Near Petersburgh, Field Marshal Suwarroff, at the age of 70.

June 5, Sir Francis Buller, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, London, in his 55th year.

20, At Gottingen, in his 81st year, the venerable patriarch of German mathematicians, Abraham Gotthelf Kastner.

August—At Edinburgh, aged 95, George Abercrombie,

Fsq. of Tullibody, father of Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercrombie.

November 16, In London, the Marquis de Bouille, a celebrated French emigrant, in the 60th year of his age.

December 27, At Edinburgh, in his 83d year, Dr. Hugh Blair, professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in that University, author of many popular works.

In England, Mrs. Mary Robinson, the author of several popular novels and poetical pieces.

1801.

JANUARY 1, The union between Great Britain and Ireland took place The King was now styled, in Latin, *Brittaniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor;* and in English, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. The arms or ensigns armorial of the united kingdom were quarterly—first and fourth, England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland.—By the articles of union, 100 Commoners were to be the representatives of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, two for each county, two for each of the cities of Dublin and Cork, one for the University, and one for each of the thirty-one most considerable cities and towns. As a compensation to the owners of disfranchised boroughs, the sum of 15,000*l.* was allotted to each To represent the Irish Peerage, 28 Lords Temporal, elected for life, were allotted, and 4 Bishops, taking their places in rotation, to represent the Clergy.—From a comparison of the aggregate imports and exports of the two kingdoms, the proportion of revenue to be levied was fixed at fifteen for Great Britain and two for Ireland, during the 20 years next ensuing, at the termination of which period, the Imperial Parliament shall be at liberty to modify the proportion anew on the same principles.

—, The Planet Ceres was discovered by Piazzi, an Italian astronomer.

14, An order of Council was issued laying an embargo on all Russian, Swedish and Danish vessels in British ports.

16, An armistice was concluded at Treviso, 20 miles from Venice, between the French army of Italy, commanded by General Brune, and the Austrian army commanded by General Bellegarde.

22, The Imperial Parliament assembled for the first time.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 156*s.* 10*d.* per quarter.

Amount of the duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January, 1800, to 5th January, 1801—£62,668.

FEBRUARY 9, The treaty of Luneville was signed by

Count Cobentzel on the part of the Emperor of Germany and by Joseph Bonaparte on the part of France.—The Rhine to be the boundary of France—the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics, recognised and guaranteed by the Emperor.

About this time, Mr. John Horne Tooke was returned to Parliament as representative of the borough of Old Sarum, through the influence of Lord Camelford.

10, Mr. Addington resigned his office of Speaker of the House of Commons; and on the following day, Sir John Mitford was chosen in his stead.

23, The British armament, destined for the invasion of Egypt, having rendezvoused in Marmorice Bay, on the coast of Caramania, sailed from thence under the command of Lord Keith.—The fleet consisted of 175 sail, having on board an army of 15,330 men, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. After a boisterous passage, the convoy arrived in Aboukir Bay on the 2d March.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 145*s*. per quarter.

MARCH 3, Spain declared war against Portugal, but peace was again concluded 6th June.

8, The British troops effected a landing on the coast of Egypt, after a considerable resistance on the part of the French.

12, A British fleet of eighteen ships of the line and four frigates, together with a number of gun-boats, and bomb-vessels, in all fifty-four sail, sailed from Yarmouth for the Baltic. The command of this expedition was entrusted to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and Rear-Admiral Totty.

13, The French lines were attacked by the British troops, who forced them to retire to the fortified heights The British army took up a position four miles from Alexandria, having the sea on their right, and the lake of Aboukir on their left.

— In the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing martial law in Ireland. On the 20th the bill was read a third time and passed.

17, Change of Ministry.—Mr. Addington was sworn into his high offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Pitt resigned that power which he had exercised in times the most eventful and important, for the period of seventeen years. The new arrangements had been nearly completed on the 10th February, but owing to the illness of the King, an interruption of the royal functions ensued, during which the former Ministers continued to discharge the duties of their respective

offices. His Majesty being now recovered, the appointments of the new Ministers were announced. The following were the other changes that took place:—Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was succeeded by Lord Hawkesbury; Earl St. Vincent was placed at the head of the Admiralty, in the place of Earl Spencer; Lord Eldon, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, formerly Sir John Scott, succeeded Lord Loughborough, as Lord Chancellor; Lord Hobart and Mr Pelham were nominated Secretaries of State, in the room of Mr. Dundas and the Duke of Portland; Mr Charles Yorke succeeded Mr. Windham as Secretary at War; his brother, the Earl of Hardwick, was destined to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Levisham was placed at the head of the Board of Controul; and in this general change, the Duke of Portland and Lord Westmoreland alone retained their stations in the Cabinet, the former as President of the Council and the latter as Lord Privy Seal.—Edward Law, Esq. to be Attorney General.

20, Mr. Vansittart, the British Plenipotentiary, demanded of the Court of Denmark, that she should secede from the Northern alliance. But the Crown Prince of Denmark, who had governed many years in the name of his father, declared, that he was determined to remain faithful to his engagements. Upon which Mr V. left Copenhagen.

20, In the House of Peers, Lord Darnley moved for an enquiry into the state of the nation—it was negatived, 107 to 25.—A motion of a similar import was made in the Commons on the 25th, by Mr. Gray.—On a division of the House, the motion was rejected by 291 against 105.—Mr. Fox appeared in the House, and spoke on this question for the first time since his secession.

21, Battle of Alexandria—At break of day, the British army was attacked by the French, under General Menou. The onset of the French was impetuous, but the steady valour of the 58th and 28th, supported by the 23d and 42d, checked their ardour, and repulsed them in two successive charges, during which the British infantry, although broken and in part dispersed, contended hand to hand, with the French cavalry.—At this critical moment, General Stuart, with the foreign brigade, from the second line, poured in such a heavy fire, that nothing could withstand it, and the enemy fled or perished. It was in this charge of the cavalry that the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie received a shot in his thigh, which afterwards proved mortal. On the first alarm he had mounted his horse, and proceeded to the right. When he came near the ruins, where, at the commencement of the action, the 58th regiment were posted, he dispatched his Aides de Camp with orders, and while thus alone, some French dragoons penetrated to the

spot, and he was thrown from his horse; one of them, an officer, attempted to cut him down, but the General wrested his sword from his hand; and at that moment the French officer was bayonetted by a soldier of the 42d regiment.—Sir Sidney Smith was the first officer who came to the Commander-in-Chief, and to him Sir Ralph presented the sword he had so gloriously acquired. Sir Ralph then walked to the redoubt on the side of the guards, from which he could command a view of the field of battle. The French, although driven out of the British camp, did not give up the contest on the right. A second charge of cavalry was attempted against the foreign brigade, but this also proved unsuccessful. The ammunition of the British was by this time exhausted, and some were obliged to remain without firing a shot. While such was the state of the contest on the right, the attack on the centre had also continued.—The left of the British was never seriously engaged. At length General Menou, finding that all his movements had failed, determined to retreat. This was effected in good order. During the battle, a body of chosen troops, consisting of about 900, which, in consequence of a series of brilliant achievements, had acquired the appellation of "the Invincibles," succeeded in piercing between the walls of an ancient ruin and a modern battery, which they attempted to storm three different times. But repeated vollies of grape, together with a charge of bayonets, nearly annihilated this celebrated corps, who perished on the ground they occupied; their standard was taken. The French lost in killed and wounded from 3 to 4000 men, including many of their principal officers; the loss of the British was upwards of 1400. General Abercrombie could not be prevailed upon to leave the field until after the defeat of the French. At length, fainting with loss of blood, he was carried on board the Foudroyant, where he died on the 28th.—General Hutchinson, on whom the command devolved, in his public dispatches, paid the following tribute of respect to his memory:—"We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented Commander-in-Chief, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so his death was glorious.—His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country,

will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."—Sir Ralph Abercrombie was interred in the island of Malta.

— Peace between France and Spain was concluded at Madrid, by which the latter ceded to France, Louisiania, a country of North America, situated between the Mississippi and New Mexico, of which New Orleans is the capital. The duchy of Parma and the island of Elba were also to belong to France at the decease of the reigning Duke of Parma.

—, Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, addressed a note to M. Otto, stating his Britannic Majesty's desire to enter upon a negociation for the restoration of peace.

23, The Emperor Paul was assassinated in his palace by some of the Russian nobles.—His eldest son, Alexander, was proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias.—He immediately issued orders for the liberation of all the British sailors, In consequence of Paul's death, the armed neutrality fell to pieces.

—, In the House of Lords, a motion for the third reading of the bill for continuing martial law in Ireland, was carried, 90 against 7. The bill was then passed.

28, Peace between France and Naples was signed at Florence.

30, The British fleet under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, passed the Sound without any resistance, and anchored before Copenhagen.

The Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, and the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, were captured by Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth and Lieutenant-General Trigge.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 156*s.* 2*d.* per quarter.

APRIL 2, Battle of Copenhagen.—Lord Nelson, who had made an offer of his services to conduct the attack, shifted his flag from the St. George to the Elephant, a vessel of smaller size, and with the detachment he had selected for the assault, consisting of twelve sail of the line, with frigates, bombs, &c. anchored off Draco. In the morning his Lordship made the signal to engage the Danish line of defence, consisting of six sail of two-deckers, eleven floating batteries, and one bomb ketch, with several gun-vessels; these were supported by the Crown Islands, mounting 88 cannon, and four sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, together with some batteries thrown up on the island of Amak. The Bellona and Russel grounded before they had reached the stations assigned them, while the Agamemnon, being unable to weather the shoal of the middle, was obliged to

anchor. The action began at five minutes past ten, and before half past eleven the battle became general. The Elephant's station was in the centre, opposite to the Danish Commander Fischer, who commanded in the Dannebrog, of 64 guns. About two, the greatest part of the Danish line had ceased to fire; the Danish Commodore was on fire, —and about half-past three she blew up with a terrible explosion. As soon as the fire had slackened, and Lord Nelson had perceived that the ships and floating batteries were in his power, although the fire from the Crown batteries still continued, he wrote the following letter:—"*To the brothers of Englishmen, the brave Danes*—Lord Nelson has directions to spare Denmark, when no longer resisting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelson must be obliged to set on fire all the floating batteries he has taken, without having the power of saving the brave Danes who have defended them." The Crown Prince immediately sent his Adjutant General on board Nelson's ship, to enquire the particular object of sending the flag of truce. The Vice-Admiral's answer was, "Lord Nelson's object in sending the flag of truce was humanity; he therefore consents that hostilities shall cease, and that the wounded Danes may be taken on shore. Lord Nelson will take his prisoners out of the vessels, and burn or carry off his prizes as he shall think fit."—The action ceased after this correspondence, after five hours duration, during which the whole Danish line, to the southward of the Crown Islands, amounting to seventeen sail, were sunk, burnt, or taken.—A negociation was entered upon which terminated in an armistice for fourteen weeks, during which "the treaty of armed neutrality," as far as related to Denmark, was to be suspended.—On the part of the British, Captains Riou and Mosse were killed, and Capt. Sir T. B. Thomson lost his leg; the total killed and wounded amounted to 943.—The killed and wounded on board the Danish ships was stated in Lord Nelson's dispatches at four times that number. The Danish Commodore Oliver Fischer, estimates the killed and wounded at 1800.

3, The King of Prussia seized on the Electorate of Hanover—Nearly at the same time, the Prince of Hesse, with 15,000 Danish troops, took possession of Hamburgh.

13, Sir Henry Brown Hayes was tried at Cork, for forcibly carrying off Miss Pike, a rich Quaker heiress of that city, with intent to marry her.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged; but his punishment was mitigated to transportation to Botany Bay.

14, In the House of Commons, Mr. Pelham, Secretary of State for the home department, brought in a bill for suspending the habeas corpus act, and for preventing seditious

and tumultuous meetings. It passed both Houses on 28th April.

19, The British fleet appeared off Carlscrona in Sweden.

—, Rosetta, in Egypt, surrendered to the British.

21, The islands of St. Eustatius and Saba, in the West Indies, surrendered to the British.

27, The report of a secret committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of certain seditious persons in Great Britain and Ireland, was presented to the House of Lords. It appeared by this report that an association had been formed, in March, 1801, under the name of United Britons—the members to be admitted by a test.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 150*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

MAY 4, In the House of Commons, Lord Temple moved, that the Speaker issue a new writ for a member for Old Sarum, in the room of the Rev. John Horne Tooke, who being in priest's orders at the time of his election, was incapable of sitting in that House. Mr. Addington expressed his readiness to bring in a bill to declare persons in holy orders inelegible to sit in the House of Commons in future; but not, by a retrospective power, to annul the past election of Mr. Tooke, or any other member of the House A bill of this description was accordingly brought in on 6th May, and after going through the usual stages, passed into a law.

16, The French under Gen. Belliard, attacked the army of the Grand Vizier at Balbeis, near Cairo, in Egypt, but were repulsed.

25, Earl Hardwicke, the new Lord Lieutenant, arrived at Dublin.—Marquis Cornwallis sailed for England on the following day.

JUNE 17, A convention was signed at St. Petersburgh between Great Britain and Russia.—By this convention, Russia conceded the right of search by ships of war.—It was some time after acceded to by Denmark and Sweden.

21, Cairo, the capital of Egypt, was invested by the British and Turkish armies.

27, The French garrison of Grand Cairo, about 10,000 men, commanded by General Belliard, surrendered by capitulation to the British army, under General Hutchinson.

Ternate, a Dutch possession in the Moluccas, was captured by the British.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 129*s.* 11*d.* per quarter.

JULY 6, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, with six sail of the line, made an attack on three French line of battle ships and a frigate, lying at anchor in the road of Algeziras, un-

der cover of the batteries on shore; but on a sudden the wind failed, and the British squadron could not engage the enemy in a regular or close action. The Hannibal, 74 guns, Captain Ferris, in bearing up, unfortunately took the ground in a position where she lay exposed to the fire of the batteries. Admiral Saumarez made an attempt to silence the battery, by running his own ship between her and the shore; but he was compelled to retire. Captain Ferris maintained the contest with distinguished constancy, and suffered a loss of 143 men killed and wounded before he surrendered.

13, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, with a British squadron of five sail of the line and a frigate attacked the French and Spanish fleets on their return to Cadiz. Since the action of the 6th, they had been reinforced with five more line of battle ships under the command of Don Juan de Moreno, and a French 74; together with the Hannibal taken at Algeziras; amounting in all to ten sail of the line and four frigates. The action commenced off Cabareta point, at eleven o'clock at night. Two Spanish ships of 112 guns each were burnt, and the St. Antonio, 74 guns, struck her colours; owing to the darkness of the night the others effected their escape.

25, A British force under Colonel Clinton took possession of the island of Madeira.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 136*s.* 11*d.* per quarter.

AUGUST 2, The sovereignty of Tuscany was taken possession of in the name of the King of Etruria, agreeable to the treaty of Luneville.

13, Admiral Lord Nelson made an unsuccessful attack upon the French flotilla moored in front of Boulogne, on the coast of France.

17, The British army laid siege to Alexandria, in Egypt, where General Menou had taken refuge.

31, The Indian army under General Baird, consisting of 5000 regulars and 2000 seapoys, arrived at Cairo. They had left Ceylon on 18th February, and Bombay 23d March; they had navigated the Red Sea, and landed at Suez

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 124*s.* 9*d.* per quarter.

SEPTEMBER 2, The French garrison of Alexandria, of 8000 soldiers and 1300 sailors, surrendered to the British.—The glorious campaign in Egypt terminated with the fall of Alexandria. The nation which had sent forth this gallant band of warriors were not slow in remunerating their services. The widow and son of Sir Ralph Abercrombie

were gratified with a peerage, and a pension of 2000*l*.—General J. Hely Hutchinson was created a Baron with 2000*l* a-year, Admiral Lord Keith was also advanced to the British Peerage. Each regiment which had served in this campaign was permitted to add a *Sphinx* to its colours, and to have "*Egypt*" inscribed in the field.—Of the whole number of French troops sent into Egypt with the first expedition, and landed in that country at various periods during its occupation by them, only 24,000 returned to their native country.

10, The ratification of the articles of the Concordat were exchanged between the French Government and the Pope. By this act perfect liberty of conscience was allowed in France, and persons of every sect were declared to be eligible to the offices of state. It is merely provided, that if the First Consul should profess the Protestant religion, a new arrangement should take place between the French Government and the See of Rome—The Holy Father covenanted for himself and his successors, that those who had acquired the alienated property of the church should not be disturbed.

14, The new constitution of the Batavian republic was promulgated at the Hague.

29, The new constitution of the Helvetic republic was agreed to by the people.

—, Peace between France and Portugal was signed at Madrid.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 88*s*. 10*d*. per quarter.

OCTOBER 1, Preliminaries of Peace were signed in London, on the part of Britain by Lord Hawkesbury, (now Earl of Liverpool), and by M. Otto, on the part of the French republic.

8, Peace between France and Russia was signed at Paris.

9, A treaty of peace was signed at Paris between France and the Ottoman Porte.

12, Colonel Lauriston, Aide-de Camp to the First Consul, arrived in London with the ratification of the preliminaries by the First Consul.

29, Marquis Cornwallis was appointed Ambassador to the French republic.

Average price of wheat in England and Wales, 77*s*. 2*d*. per quarter.

NOVEMBER 1, General Lacrosse, Governor of the French island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, was surprised and taken prisoner by Pelage, a man of colour;

he dismissed the Governor from the island, and assumed the command.

3, Violent debates took place in the Houses of Lords and Commons on the preliminaries of peace; but Ministers carried the address to his Majesty on that subject by great majorities.

—, Marquis Cornwallis landed at Calais, and on the 7th arrived at Paris.

The Count d'Artois again returned to Holyrood house.

The King of Prussia evacuated Hanover.

DECEMBER 14, A fleet of 25 ships of war, under Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, sailed from France for St. Domingo, having on board an army of 25,000 men, commanded by General Leclerc, brother-in-law to the First Consul.

DEATHS IN 1801.

January 3, At Berne, Switzerland, in the 60th year of his age, Lavater, the celebrated physiognomist.

At Venice, Cimarosa, the celebrated composer.

Sir George Staunton, secretary to Earl Macartney in his embassy to China, and the person who published the account of that embassy.

March 22, Paul I. Emperor of Russia, aged 46.

28, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, of the wound he received in the battle of Alexandria

June 7, At St Petersburgh, the Russian General Hermann, who commanded the Imperial auxiliaries in Holland, in the campaign of 1799.

15, At London, Brigadier-General Benedict Arnold, rendered famous by his desertion of the cause of America in 1780.

September 10, Gilbert Wakefield, in the 46th year of his age, an eminent scholar, and author of several valuable works.

December 25, Mrs. Chapone, in her 75th year, author of "Letters on the improvement of the mind," &c.

In France, Dolomieu, an eminent mineralogist, member of the French National Institute.

1802.

JANUARY 9, The First Consul left Paris, accompanied by Madame Bonaparte, and arrived at Lyons on the 11th, where he met the deputies of the Cisalpine republic.

25, The Grand Consulta of the Cisalpine republic, assembled at Lyons, waited on Gen. Bonaparte, and invited him to

accept the government of the republic under the title of President.—A new constitution was formed, and the name was changed from the Cisalpine to that of the Italian republic.

28, Joseph Wall was executed at London, for the murder of Ben. Armstrong, a serjeant in an African corps, in British pay, by inflicting 800 lashes, of which he died in 1782, in the island of Goree, of which Wall was Governor.

Amount of the duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January, 1801, to 5th January, 1802—£182,514.

FEBRUARY 6, The French army under the command of General Le Clerc, landed at Cape Francais, in the island of St. Domingo, after some opposition from the blacks, who set the town on fire and retreated.

10, The Right Hon. Charles Abbott was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in the room of Sir John Mitford, who had been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with the title of Lord Redesdale.

MARCH 27, The definitive treaty was signed at Amiens by Marquis Cornwallis, on the part of Great Britain; Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, on the part of the French Republic; the Chevalier d'Azara, for Spain; and R. J. Schimmelpenninck, for the Batavian Republic.—Great Britain to restore all the colonies &c. which she had captured during the war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad in the West Indies, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon. The island of Malta to be restored to the order of St John of Jerusalem; the British troops to evacuate it within three months after the exchange of the ratifications; its independence, as well as the present arrangement, to be under the protection and guarantee of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and Prussia.—The Prince of Orange to receive a compensation for his losses.—Naples to be evacuated by the French; and the isle of Elba by the British.

28, The planet Pallas was discovered by Olbers.

APRIL 5, The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his plan of finance for the year.—The income tax was repealed.—The national debt was stated to amount to £543,627.578, the interest of which amounted annually to upwards of seventeen millions.—In 1786, the national debt amounted to £259,355,815, the interest of which was £9,266,940.

12, In the House of Commons, Sir Francis Burdett moved for an enquiry into the conduct of the late administration.—On a division, there appeared for the motion 39—against it 246.

27, An act of amnesty was published in France by the

Conservative Senate in favour of the emigrants, with some exceptions.

MAY 3, After a series of severe engagements in the island of St. Domingo, between the French troops and the blacks under Toussaint L'Overture and Christophe, in which the French were generally conquerors, a negociation was set on foot by General Le Clerc, and at length Toussaint was persuaded (on this day) to sign a capitulation and submit to the French republic. The black Generals Christophe and Dessalines had previously submitted.

6, The definitive treaty of Amiens was presented to the French Tribunate, on which occasion a proposition was made in that assembly to confer some striking mark of the public gratitude on "the great pacificator." This proposal was agreed to, and having received the concurrence of the other constituent bodies, the Senate, on the 8th, decreed the re-election of Bonaparte to the Consular dignity for ten years succeeding the term for which he had been already chosen. When this proposal was communicated to the First Consul, he declared, that "it was the suffrages of the people that invested me with the chief magistracy, and I shall not consider myself secure of possessing their confidence, if the act for retaining me in that situation be not ratified by the public voice."—In compliance with the wish of the First Consul, registers were opened in the different departments for inscribing the suffrages of the citizens; but the question was materially changed; it now stood—"Shall Bonaparte be elected First Consul for life?"—A second question was subjoined—"Shall Bonaparte be invested with the power of naming his successor?"—Both questions were carried by an immense majority—3,577,259 citizens voted in the affirmative, and 9074 in the negative. In the Tribunate only one dissentient voice was heard, that of Carnot, the Minister at war.—It was opposed in the Senate by Garat, Sieyes, Gregoire, and Lanjuinais.

7, A French force under General Richepanse landed on the island of Guadaloupe, and after some resistance, the blacks submitted.

—, In the House of Commons, Mr. Nicholls moved an address to his Majesty, to thank him for removing Mr. Pitt from his councils—An amendment was moved by Lord Belgrave, importing that it was principally owing to the energy and firmness of the late Premier that the honour of the country had been supported, and its credit and commerce maintained.—Mr. Nicholl's motion was negatived by 224 against 52; and Lord Belgrave's amendment passed by the same majority; as also a motion of thanks to Mr. Pitt, moved by Sir Robert Peele.

12, Under pretence of being engaged in a conspiracy

against the French, Toussaint L'Overture, with his whole family, were seized and put on board a frigate, which sailed for France, where on his arrival he was thrown into prison, and died in a few months. Christophe and Dessalines, fearing to share the same fate, made their escape, and a new insurrection of the negroes broke out.

13, Lord Grenville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Windham in the Commons, moved addresses to his Majesty, condemning the treaty of Amiens.—Very keen debates took place in both Houses, but Ministers obtained the victory by great majorities.

17, By a law passed by the French Legislative Body, slavery was re-established in the French colonies.

24, In the House of Commons, Mr. Dent moved for the second reading of the bill to abolish bull-baiting.—The motion was strenuously opposed by Mr. Windham, contending that horse-racing and hunting were more cruel and immoral amusements than either boxing or bull-baiting; but the former were the amusements of the rich, the latter of the poor—the bill was thrown out by a majority of 13.

29, Mr. Pitt's birth-day was celebrated in Merchant Taylor's-hall, London, by a meeting of near 900 noblemen and gentlemen.

A new constitution for the French republic was laid before the Legislative Body, by the First Consul. It was finally determined and accepted in the course of a single sitting, and immediately proclaimed to the people.—The Consuls are for life—the First Consul presents the names of the other two to the Senate, who may reject the first and second so offered, but the third presentation must be accepted—the First Consul names his successor—the First Consul has the power of pardoning in all cases; of making war and peace; prescribes to the Senate the only subjects they can deliberate upon, &c. &c.

JUNE 5, The British Parliament, on the motion of Admiral Berkeley, voted the sum of 10,000*l* to Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of the vaccine innoculation, first communicated to the world in a treatise published in June 1798. On the same day, 1200*l*. was voted to Mr. Henry Greathead, ship-carpenter at South Shields, for the invention of the life-boat; the first vessel of this description was launched at South Shields 30th January, 1790. And 5000*l* to Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, for his discovery of the nitrous fumigation, for the purpose of preventing the progress of contagious disorders. In the House of Recovery in London this method is pursued, and the following formula is adopted in the fumigation of small apartments, where typhus-fever, dysentary, or foul ulcers, &c. prevail: "Take an equal quantity of powdered nitre and strong vi-

triolic acid or oil of vitriol (about six drachms of each are sufficient) mix them in a tea cup, stir them occasionally with a tobacco pipe or piece of glass; the cup must be removed occasionally to different parts of the room, and the fumes will continue to rise for several hours. The oil of vitriol should be taken by measure not by weight."—— The vitriolic acid should be added by about a drachm a time to the nitre, and the cup containing the latter be placed on a *hot heater* or piece of solid iron. It was first recommended by Dr. Smyth in 1795.

4, A dispatch from Mr Merry, the British Minister at Paris, to Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, of this date, stated, that M. Talleyrand had complained to him on the 3d, of the countenance given by the British Court to the French Princes, the *ci-devant* French Bishops, and to Georges and other French individuals, inimical to the French Government; that it was the First Consul's wish that the British Government should remove these persons out of the British dominions; and he thought the residence of Louis XVIII. was now the proper place for that of the rest of the family. M. Talleyrand added, that the First Consul solicited no more than the British Government had, at the time, demanded of France, when the Pretender was in that country.

— Charles Emanuel II. King of Sardinia, abdicated his throne in favour of his brother the Duke of Aosta.

10, Lord Hawkesbury, in answer to Mr. Merry's note of the 4th, said, that his Majesty would consider it inconsistent with the treaty of peace, to encourage any projects that might be hostile to the present Government of France; and he expects that all foreigners resident in Britain should abstain from all acts hostile to the Government of any country with which his Majesty may be at peace. As long, however, as they conduct themselves according to these principles, his Majesty would feel it inconsistent with his dignity, and with the laws of hospitality, to deprive them of that protection, which individuals, resident in his dominions, can only forfeit by their own misconduct.

28, The Imperial Parliament was prorogued, and shortly after dissolved by proclamation.

JULY 12, The French Legion of Honour was instituted, of which Joseph Bonaparte was appointed Commander.

Mr. Fox visited Paris.

23, M. Otto, the French Minister at London, transmitted a note to Lord Hawkesbury, stating that he had received orders from his Government, to demand the punishment of M. Peltier, for a gross libel he had published on the First Consul and the whole French nation—He also com-

plained of the libellous publications in the Courier de Londres, and those published by Cobbett and other writers.

28, A note from Lord Hawkesbury to M Otto, of this date, said that he had referred the article in Peltier's publication to his Majesty's Attorney-General, for his opinion whether it was or was not a libel, according to the construction of the law of England.—His Lordship added, "It is impossible his Majesty's Government could peruse the article in question without the greatest displeasure, and without an anxious desire that the person who published it should suffer the punishment he so justly deserves. The calumnies, however, to which his Majesty's Government, and many of the best subjects in this country, are frequently exposed in the public prints, must necessarily convince all foreign Governments of the difficulties which exist in a constitution like that of Great Britain, in preventing the abuse which is often unavoidably attendant on the greatest of all political benefits."

AUGUST 17, M. Otto; in a letter to Lord Hawkesbury, of this date, stated, that he had received orders from his Government to solicit, that the British Government would adopt the most effectual measures to put a stop to the unbecoming and seditious publications with which the newspapers and writings printed in England are filled: That the French emigrants in the island of Jersey who have been guilty of framing plots against the French Government shall be sent out of that island: That the Bishops of Arras and St. Pol de Leon, and others, who, under the pretext of religion, seek to raise disturbances in France, shall likewise be sent away: That Georges and his adherents shall be transported to Canada: That it shall be recommended to the Princes of the house of Bourbon, at present in Great Britain, to repair to Warsaw, the residence of the head of their family.

28, Lord Hawkesbury, in a dispatch to Mr. Merry, at Paris, desired that gentleman to communicate to the French Government, in answer to M. Otto's demands of the 17th, that the British Government cannot, in consequence of any representation or menace from a foreign power, make any concession, which can be in the smallest degree dangerous to the liberty of the press, as secured by the constitution of this country—Mr. Merry is also desired to inform the French Government, that before the receipt of M. Otto's note, the emigrants in Jersey had actually removed: Before the British Government would think itself justified in sending the Bishops of Arras and St. Pol de Leon out of the country, some proof must be adduced that they have endeavoured to excite the people of France against their Government: With respect to Georges, &c. measures are

in contemplation for the purpose of removing them out of his Majesty's European dominions: With respect to the Bourbon Princes, Lord Hawkesbury refers to his former answer.

SEPTEMBER 13, The democratic cantons of Switzerland rose in insurrection, took possession of Zurich, and marching to Berne, dispersed the Senate, who claimed the protection of the First Consul of France.

14, Piedmont was, by an organic *Senatus Consultum*, formally united to France. It was divided into six departments—the Po, the Doria, the Sezia, the Stura, the Tanaro, and the Marengo.

21, Mr. Garnerin ascended with his balloon from London, and when at the height of 4000 feet, descended in a parachute, and reached the ground in safety.

30, The First Consul of France issued a proclamation addressed to the Swiss, declaring his intention of becoming the mediator of their differences.

NOVEMBER 5, General Andreossi, the French Ambassador, arrived at London.

8, Lord Whitworth, the British Ambassador, left London for Paris.

Early in this month, Gen. Le Clerc fell a victim to the malignity of the climate of St. Domingo; he was succeeded in the command of the French troops by Gen. Rochambeau.

16, The new Parliament met; this was the first Parliament which had been summoned since the union between Great Britain and Ireland.

23, Colonel Despard and his associates, 36 in number, principally composed of labourers, and the lower class of artizans, were apprehended at a public-house in Lambeth, and committed to prison, on suspicion of high-treason.

DECEMBER 10, Deputies from the 18 Swiss cantons, 56 in number, constituting the Consulta, assembled at Paris. —In a few weeks after, the final act of mediation was promulgated by the First Consul, in a decree, establishing a federative government for Switzerland.

26, The German indemnities were finally settled by a Convention signed at Paris.

DEATHS IN 1802.

January 28, John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

February 20, At Richmond, John Moore, M. D. aged 72 author of "A view of society and manners in France, Italy, &c."; Zelucco, a romance, &c. &c.—The Doctor was father to General Sir John Moore.

21, General O'Hara, Governor of Gibraltar.

March 2, Francis Duke of Bedford, in his 37th year.

7, At Naples, aged 43, the Queen of Sardinia; she was sister to Louis XVI.

April 4, Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of England, in the 70th year of his age.—He was succeeded by Sir Edward Law, created Lord Ellenborough.

18, The celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, aged 71, author of Zonomia, the Loves of the Plants, &c.

26, At Bath, in his 79th year, the Rev. E. Nelson, father of the gallant Lord Nelson.

May 6, At Guernsey, aged 40, Serjeant Samuel Macdonald, well known by the name of Big Sam.—In 1791, he was recommended to the Prince of Wales, with whom he lived as lodge porter at Carleton-house, till 1793; he was then appointed serjeant in the Sutherland fencibles. He measured six feet ten inches, was extremely strong built and muscular; his strength was prodigious, but he was of a most pacific disposition.—He was a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

23, At Mount Vernon, America, Mrs. Martha Washington, relict of the late President Washington.

—, The celebrated Dr. George Fordyce, aged 66, author of many valuable medical and philosophical works.

July —, at Polignac, in France, Baron Stael, formerly Swedish Ambassador at the Court of France.—He was married to the celebrated daughter of M. Necker.

August 3, In Prussia, aged 76, Prince Henry Frederic Lewis, brother to Frederic the Great.—He was born on the 18th January, 1726, a day which has been solemnized as the anniversary of the foundation of the Prussian Monarchy.

October 9, At Fonterivo, Don Ferdinand, Infant of Spain and Duke of Parma, aged 51.—After his death, his possessions were annexed to the republic of France.

22, Dr. Sam. Arnold, the famous composer of music.

30, M. de Calonne, Minister of Finance at the commencement of the French revolution, in his 57th year.

November 1, At St. Domingo, Victor Emanuel le Clerc, brother-in-law of Bonaparte, Captain General of the French forces in that island.

1803.

JANUARY 27, Lord Whitworth, the British Ambassador at Paris, in a dispatch of this date, addressed to Lord Hawkesbury, gave an account of a conference he had, on the Tuesday preceding, with M. Talleyrand, the French

Minister—Talleyrand complained bitterly of the abuse with which the English papers continued to load the First Consul—He also, in the name of the First Consul, required to know what were the intentions of his Britannic Majesty with regard to the evacuation of Malta, which, according to the treaty of Amiens, should have been delivered up to the Knights within three months after the signature of that treaty

30, The report to the First Consul, by Colonel Sebastiani, who had been sent on a commercial, political, and military mission to Egypt, appeared in the Moniteur.—It contained the two distinct and unqualified assertions, "that the Ionian isles will declare themselves French as soon as an opportunity shall offer;" and, that "6000 French would suffice at the present moment for the conquest of Egypt"

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January 1802, to 5th January, 1803—£270,434.

FEBRUARY 7, Col. Despard and nine of his associates were tried before a special Commission at London, for high treason, in plotting an attack upon the person of the King. —They were all found guilty, and Colonel Despard and other six were executed on the 21st.

9, In a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Lord Whitworth, in answer to his of the 27th January, his Lordship says, his Britannic Majesty considers the treaty of Amiens to have been negociated with reference to the actual state of possession of the different parties.—Since that period, France has interposed with respect to Switzerland and Holland, whose independence was guaranteed at the time of the treaty of Amiens. France, by annexations in various quarters, particularly in Italy, has extended her territories and encreased her power.—His Majesty, however, was willing to wave the pretensions he might have in consequence a right to advance; had the attention of the British Government not been attracted by the publication of the report of Colonel Sebastiani. This report contains the most unfounded insinuations and charges against the Commander and the British army in Egypt, such as would warrant his Majesty in demanding sastisfaction.—It also discloses views injurious to the interests of his Majesty's dominions, and inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the treaty of Amiens; and his Majesty therefore declared, that it will be impossible for him to enter into any further discussion relative to Malta, unless he receives satisfactory explanation on the subject of the First Consul's views.

21, Lord Whitworth in a dispatch to Lord Hawkesbury, of this date, stated, that on the 18th he received a message from the First Consul, requesting to see him at the Thuilleries. At this interview, the First Consul entered into a

heated expostulation respecting the provocations he had received from England; and principally he complained of the non-evacuation of Malta, and of the abuse thrown out against him in the English papers: He said, "he would rather see Britain in possession of the fauxbourg St. Antoine, than Malta". In speaking of Egypt, he said, that if he had felt the smallest inclination to take possession of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by sending 25,000 men to Aboukir. "This he should not do, whatever might be his desire to have it for a colony, because he did not think it worth the risk of a war; sooner or later Egypt would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces of the Turkish empire, or by some arrangement with the Porte."—"As a proof of his desire to maintain peace, he wished to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A descent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himself at the head of the expedition."—He acknowledged there were a hundred chances to one against him, but still he was determined to attempt it, if war should be the consequence of the present discussion.—He then expatiated on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of 480,000 men; for to this amount it is, he said, to be immediately completed, all ready for the most desperate enterprises; and England with a fleet that made her mistress of the seas, and which he did not think he should be able to equal in less than ten years. Two such countries, by a proper understanding, might govern the world, but by their strifes might overturn it.—The first Consul concluded with declaring—"To preserve peace the treaty of Amiens must be fulfilled; the abuse in the English prints, if not totally suppressed, at least kept within bounds; and the protection so openly given to his bitterest enemies must be withdrawn If war, it was necessary only to say so, and to refuse to fulfil the treaty."

— Mr. Peltier, a French emigrant, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, before Lord Ellenborough, for a seditious libel on the First Consul of France, and found guilty—The Attorney-General was Counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Mackintosh (now Sir James) was Counsel for the defendant.

22, An exposition of the state of France appeared in the Moniteur, which contained the following assertion, "That whatever success intrigues might have in London, other powers would not be involved; and the French Government know, *that England, single-handed, cannot maintain a struggle against France.*"

26, An overture was made to Louis XVIII. by an emissary of Bonaparte, that he should renounce the throne of

France, in his own name and that of the other members of the house of Bourbon; in consideration of which he should have ample indemnities—Louis rejected the proposal.

MARCH 6, The British Government received intelligence of the retention of the Cape of Good Hope, agreeable to orders sent out.—A short time after news arrived of its surrender to the Dutch, in consequence of counter-orders sent out by Government.

8, A message from his Britannic Majesty acquainted Parliament, that as considerable military preparations were carrying on in France and Holland, he had judged it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions.

10, General Andreossi, the French Ambassador at the Court of London, made a formal demand of the evacuation of Malta—This demand was answered by Lord Hawkesbury, on the 15th, who stated, that "his Majesty was actually preparing to carry the arrangements respecting Malta into execution, when he had been prevented in his intention by the extraordinary publication of Sebastiani; the representations and complaints to which this publication had given rise having been wholly disregarded, no satisfaction afforded, and no explanation given."

14, Lord Whitworth, in a dispatch to Lord Hawesbury, gave an account of a curious conversation he had with the First Consul at the Court held at the Thuilleries, on the preceding day—His Lordship says: "He (the First Consul) accosted me, evidently under very considerable agitation. He began by asking me if I had received any news from England. I told him that I had received letters from your Lordship two days ago. He immediately said, "and so you are determined to go to war." "No," I replied, "we are too sensible of the advantages of peace."—"We have already," said he, "waged war these fifteen years."—As he seemed to wait for an answer, I observed only, "that is already too long"—"But," said he, "you wish to carry it on for fifteen years more, and you compel me to it."—I told him, that was very far from his Majesty's intention. He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara (the Russian and Spanish Ambassadors), who were standing together at a little distance from me, and said to them, "The English wish for war, but if they be the first to draw the sword, I shall be the last to sheath it—They have no regard to treaties. We must henceforth cover them with shame."—He then went his round.—In a few minutes he came back to me, and resumed the conversation, if such it can be called, by something personally civil to me—"Why these armaments? Against whom are these measures of precaution? I have not a single ship of the line

in the ports of France; but if you will arm, I must arm likewise; if you will go to war, I must go to war also—You may perhaps be able to destroy France, but never to intimidate her."—We do not desire, said I, either the one or the other.—We wish to live in good understanding with her. "It is requisite then to pay regard to treaties. Woe" said he, "to those who pay no regard to treaties—they shall be answerable for it to all Europe."—He was too much agitated to make it adviseable for me to prolong the conversation; I therefore made no answer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the last phrase. It is to be remarked, that all this passed loud enough to be overheard by 200 people who were present. and I am persuaded that there was not a single person who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity as well as of decency on the occasion."

29, The French Ambassador, General Andreossi, in a note to Lord Hawkesbury, persisted in his requisition that the island of Malta should be evacuated by the British forces. In speaking of the calumnious publications inserted in the English newspapers, he said, that the First Consul had "expressed his wish, that means should be adopted to prevent in future any mention being made of what is passing in France, either in the official discussions, or in the polemical writings in England, as in like manner in the French official discussions and polemical writings, no mention should be made of what is passing in England."

APRIL 26, Lord Whitworth, in a conference with M. Talleyrand, informed him that he had received instructions from his Government to propose the following terms—That Great Britain should possess Malta for ten years; at the expiration of that term it was to be given up to the inhabitants; provided also that his Sicilian Majesty shall be induced to cede the island of Lampedosa to his Britannic Majesty; that Holland and Switzerland should be evacuated by the French troops; and that his Majesty would consent to acknowledge the new Italian states, provided stipulations were made in favour of his Sardinian Majesty.—M. Talleyrand, after consulting with his Government, said, that the First Consul would on no terms hear either of a perpetual or a temporary possession of Malta; that his object was the execution of the treaty of Amiens; but he consented that Great Britain should possess Lampedosa, or any other of the small islands between Malta and Africa.

— About 3000 meteoric stones, the largest of which weighed 17 pounds, fell at Aigle, in France.

MAY 2, Lord Whitworth, the British Ambassador at Paris, demanded his passports.

4, M. Talleyrand transmitted a note to Lord Whitworth,

in which the First Consul consented "that Malta should be placed in the hands of one of the three powers who guaranteed its independence, either Austria, Russia or Prussia, with a proviso, that as soon as France and England shall agree upon this article, they shall unite in their requisitions to engage other powers either contracting or acceding to the treaty of Amiens, to consent to it."

10, Lord Whitworth had an interview with M. Talleyrand, when his Lordship informed him, that he had transmitted his proposal of the 4th inst. to his Government who considered it, on the one hand, impracticable, from the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to take charge of Malta, and, on the other, as being wholly inadequate to his Majesty's just pretensions.—His Lordship on the same day transmitted the *ultimatum* of the British Government to M. Talleyrand, in writing, of the same nature as that communicated verbally to the French Minister on the 26th April.

12, Lord Whitworth, the British Ambassador, having received his passports, left Paris.

16, A message from his Majesty to Parliament informed them, that he had recalled his Ambassador from Paris, and that the French Ambassador had left London.

— Great Britain declared war against France.—The peace had continued one year and 16 days.

22, Bonaparte gave orders for the seizure of all the British subjects in France, and in those countries occupied by the French armies.—These persons were either shut up in prisons, or confined to particular places, as prisoners of war upon parole.—These persons, according to the words of the First Consul's decree, were "to answer for those citizens of the republic who may have been made prisoners by the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, previous to any declaration of war."—Upwards of 11 000 persons were said to be arrested in France in consequence of this decree.

23, Important discussions took place in both Houses of Parliament, on the motion for an address to his Majesty in answer to his message, when the causes of the war, and the whole conduct of Ministers in the negociation, were taken into consideration—On coming to a division, Ministers had great majorities in both Lords and Commons.

25, The militia ordered to be embodied throughout the United Kingdom.

26, The electorate of Hanover was invaded by a French force under Generals Mortier and Drouet.

JUNE 2, In the House of Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam brought forward certain resolutions, condemning the general conduct of Ministers, in having held forward to the na-

tion a confident expectation of a permanent peace, during the time that France was pursuing a hostile system towards Britain—The motion was negatived by a majority of 86 to 17.

3, A motion similar to Lord Fitzwilliam's, was made in the House of Commons by Colonel Patten. Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day, but on a division, there appeared for Mr. Pitt's motion 50, against it 333. A division of the House afterwards took place on the original motion, which was negatived by a great majority.

13, The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his budget. Among other taxes, he presented a plan of a tex upon income, imposing a duty on land, of one shilling in the pound to be paid by the landlord, and ninepence in the pound to be paid by the tenant, together with a tax of one shilling in the pound on all other species of income, from 150*l.* upwards. This bill, which passed through both Houses, did not extend to Ireland.

18, A message from his Britannic Majesty to Parliament recommended the assembling of a large additional military force.

21, The French Government issued a decree ordering the confiscation of all produce or merchandize from the English manufactories or colonies, which shall be landed in the ports of France.

28, The Elbe and the Weser were declared to be in a state of blockade by the British.

About this time, the United States of America purchased the territory of Louisiania from the First Consul of France, for 30 millions of dollars—This territory had been lately ceded to the French republic by Spain, and comprises 450,000 square miles, making the whole of the United States not less than 1,680,000 square miles.

JULY 1. The islands of St Lucia and Tobago, in the West Indies, were taken by the British.

5, The bill for raising an army of reserve, consisting of 50,000 men to be raised by ballot, passed in both Houses of Parliament.

— A convention was signed between the French and the Hanoverian General Walmoden, the basis of which was that the electorate should be occupied by the French, the Hanoverian soldiers to be allowed to retire, but not to serve against France until exchanged.

18, A correspondence commenced between his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Mr Addington, respecting the offer of military service made by the Prince of Wales.—The correspondence continued till the end of October, but his Majesty continued firm in his refu-

sal to grant the Prince's request—The following is a letter from his Majesty to the Prince, dated 7th August:—"My dear Son—Though I applaud your zeal and spirit, of which, I trust, no one can suppose any of my family wanting, yet, considering the repeated declarations I have made of my determination on your former applications to the same purpose, I had flattered myself to have heard no further on the subject Should the implacable enemy so far succeed as to land, you will have an opportunity of shewing your zeal at the head of your regiment. It will be the duty of every man to stand forward on such an occasion; and I shall certainly think it mine to set an example in defence of every thing that is dear to me and to my people."

22, The bill for enabling his Majesty to call out the whole mass of the people fit to bear arms in case of invasion, passed in the House of Commons; and in a few days after in the Lords.

23, An insurrection took place in Dublin, at the head of which were Robert Emmett, Quigley, Dowdall, and Stafford.—Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of Ireland, and his nephew, were murdered in Thomas-street, by the insurgents. The military assembling from all quarters, the insurrection was speedily quelled.

28, A message from his Majesty to Parliament stated, that a spirit of insurrection had manifested itself throughout Ireland.—Bills were immediately brought into the House of Lords, one for trying rebels in Ireland by martial law, the second for suspending the habeas corpus bill in Ireland.—The two bills were read through all their steps, and passed the same day.

AUGUST 8, Hostilities commenced between the Mahratta chiefs and the British, in the East Indies.

15, Hatfield was tried on a charge of forgery, and convicted at the Carlisle assizes.——He had married a young woman, commonly called Mary of Butterrere, at the Lakes, to whom he had passed himself as the Hon. Colonel Alexander Hope, brother to the Earl of Hopetoun.—He had also forged the name of this gentleman to a bill, and for this crime he was condemned and executed on 3d September.

SEPTEMBER 11, The British army under General Lake defeated the Mahratta forces at Delhi, which he entered next day, and had an interview with Shah Aulum, Emperor of Mogul, who had been kept in a state of bondage by Scindiah.

18, The British troops under Colonel Harcourt took possession of Jagarnaut, (East Indies) the Mecca of the Hindoos, in which is the great temple of the idol; the place had been previously evacuated by the Mahratta forces.

19, The Dutch colonies of Demerara and Essequibo surrendered to the British; and a few days after the settlement of Berbice followed their fate.

— Mr. Robert Emmett was brought to trial before a Special Commission at Dublin, found guilty, and executed next day.

23, Major-General Arthur Wellesley totally defeated the combined armies of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, at Assye, in the East Indies.

OCTOBER 5, A shower of meteoric stones fell at Avignon, in France.

13, The strong fortress of Agra, in the East Indies, surrendered to General Lake.

20, Mr. Thomas Russell was tried at Downpatrick for high treason, found guilty, and executed.

NOVEMBER 1, General Lake gained a decisive victory over the Mahratta powers at Laswaree, East Indies.

30, Cape Francois, in St. Domingo, had been for a long time blockaded by a British naval force, while it was surrounded by a negro army on the land side; and after suffering dreadful miseries, General Rochambeau and the remains of the French army, amounting to about 8000 men, surrendered prisoners of war to the British squadron under Commodore Loving—The other posts occupied by the whites surrendered about the same time.

—, The three black chiefs, Dessalines, Christophe, and Clervaux, issued a proclamation, declaring the independence of St. Domingo.

DECEMBER 9, In the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh stated that the volunteer and yeomanry force of Great Britain amounted to 379,943; and those of Ireland to 82,941.—The army of reserve in the united kingdom he stated at 37,563.—Total military force of great Britain and Ireland, 615,000.

13, Another shower of meteoric stones fell at Messing, in Bohemia.

17, Peace was signed by General Wellesley on the part of the British Government and the Rajah of Berar, and soon afterwards with Scindiah.

DEATHS IN 1803.

January 28, At Paris, in her 81st year, Mademoiselle Clairon, the celebrated actress.

John Robison, L. L. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, author of "Proofs of a conspiracy against all the religions and governments of Europe," published in 1797.

 1803

February 10, At Paris, in his 86th year, M. de la Harpe, the celebrated author of "An ancient and modern course of literature."—He had been a member of the French Academy

21, At Paris, in her 90th year, Mademoiselle Dumesnil, a celebrated actress.

At Vienna, aged 82, the poet Casti, the successor of Metastasio in the place of poet laureat of the Court of Vienna.

March 8, At London, the Duke of Bridgewater, aged 77—His time and his fortune were spent in pursuits that entitle him to be called the benefactor of his country.

14, At Hamburgh, in his 79th year, Frederick Gotlieb Klopstock, a celebrated German poet.

April 6, At London, Sir William Hamilton, formerly Ambassador to Naples.

Henry Swinburne, Esq. the celebrated traveller.

May 16, At Liverpool, aged 77, Breslau, the celebrated conjurer—He was a native of Berlin.

28, At Exmouth, England, the Rev. Richard Hole, Rector of Faringden, author of many valuable works.

At the Black Rock, near Dublin, Robert Jephson, Esq. a celebrated dramatic writer.

June 15, At London, aged 26, Mrs. Pope, a celebrated actress.

At Florence, after a short reign, the King of Etruria—The Queen was declared Regent for her son, an infant of three years old.

July 8, At Albano, near Rome, aged 73, Frederick Hervey, Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry—He was an amateur, connoiseur, and indefatigable protector of the fine arts.

23, Viscount Kilwarden, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

August 1, At London, in his 58th year, Mr. William Woodfall, eminent for his talents as a journalist—He was formerly editor of the London Packet and Morning Chronicle, and in 1789 he commenced the Diary on his own account—Mr. W. had the merit of being the first writer who undertook to detail the reports of the debates in Parliament; before his time, a very short sketch was all that the newspapers attempted to give.

2, In England, in his 76th year, John Hoole, Esq. author of Cyrus, and several other tragedies.

18, At Aberdeen, in his 68th year, Dr. James Beattie, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen, author of the

Minstrel, and several other works of merit, in prose and verse.

October 2, At New-York, in his 82d year, Mr. John Adams, one of the first promoters of the American revolution—Mr. A. was the first American Ambassador to this country.

November 7, At Edinburgh, in his 41st year, Alexander Thompson, Esq. author of poems, entitled, Whist, Paradise of Taste, &c.

1804.

JANUARY 1, Gen. Dessalines was proclaimed by the army Governor-General of Hayti (the Indian name of the Island of St. Domingo) for life.

18, The island of Goree was taken by the French.

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January, 1803, to 5th January, 1804, £201,180.

FEBRUARY 14, Early in this month, a plot was detected at Paris, which had for its object the overthrow of the present French Government—It was announced to the public, in a report to the First Consul, by Regnier, Minister of Justice, and which ascribed the whole plot to England. The principal persons implicated in this conspiracy were General Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, formerly a leader of the insurgents in Britanny, and Lajollais, a confidant of Pichegru. These persons had lately disembarked in a secret manner on the coast of France, from England. It was likewise stated in the report, that General Moreau had, to a certain extent, been made acquainted with the views of Pichegru, and that he had held secret interviews with him since his return to France—Moreau and Lajollais, and some others, were immediately arrested.

15, A fleet of East Indiamen from Canton, consisting of fifteen East India Company's ships and twelve private ships, under the command of Captain Dance, as senior commander, were attacked by a French squadron, consisting of the Marengo of 84 guns and five frigates, under the command of Admiral Linois, in the Indian seas, near the entrance of the Straits of Molacca.—The action continued for some time, when Admiral Linois stood to the eastward under a press of sail, pursued for some time by Captain Dance.

27, General Pichegru was arrested in a house in Paris, where he had been concealed; and on 10th March Georges was also discovered, and conveyed to prison.

MARCH 9, The island of Goree was re-captured by the British

15, The Duke of Enghien, son of the Duke of Bourbon,

was arrested at Ettenheim, in the electorate of Baden, by a detachment of 1500 French troops, sent for the purpose.

21, The Duke of Enghien was brought to trial for having borne arms against the republic, before a special military commission, at the castle of Vincennes, and sentenced to suffer death. This sentence was put in execution the same night in the wood of Vincennes, by torch light.

26, His Majesty informed Parliament by message, that the Irish militia had volunteered their services to Britain.

APRIL 2, At half-past three o'clock in the morning, the Apollo frigate, Captain Dixon, with part of her convoy, went on shore, off Cape Mondego, on the coast of Portugal.—The Apollo had sailed from Cork on 26th March, in company with H. M. S. Carysfort, with a convoy of 69 merchant vessels, bound for the West Indies. The Apollo and forty sail of merchantmen were wrecked; the number of lives lost exceeded 500.

5, A large meteoric stone fell at Possil, near Glasgow.

6, General Pichegru was found dead in prison in the Temple in Paris, with marks of strangulation upon him.—Strong grounds of suspicion that he had been murdered.

16, In the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt introduced a motion relative to the naval defence of the country, and in the course of his speech, censured in strong terms the conduct of the Admiralty.—On a division, there appeared, for the motion 130—against it 201.

23, In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved for the appointment of a committee of the whole House, to whom should be confided the revisal of the several bills for the defence of the country. In the course of the debate Mr. Pitt made a violent attack on Ministers.—For the motion 204—against it 256.

25, Mr. Pitt opposed the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair, that the House might go into a committee on the bill for suspending the operation of the army of reserve act. On a division there appeared—For the motion 240—against it 203—Majority for Ministers 37.

29, A massacre took place of the whites in the island of St. Domingo, commanded by Dessalines, the black General.

30, Lord Hawkesbury resigned, and he was followed by the other members of his administration.

MAY 1, A proposition was submitted to the French Tribunate by M. Curee, for conferring the title of Emperor on Bonaparte. The decree having been put to the vote, was carried by acclamation, with the exception of Carnot, who delivered his sentiments against its adoption. On the 4th, it was laid before the Senate.

4, The settlement of Surinam, in South America, part of Guiana, surrendered to the British.

5, The Emperor of Russia presented an energetic note to the Diet of Ratisbon, on the seizure of the Duke d'Enghien.

12, Change of Ministry—Mr Pitt was authorised by his Majesty to propose successors to the late Ministers for his acceptance—Lord Grenville, and some others refused to accept any situation in the new Government, unless Mr. Fox was included—The following were the appointments: Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Addington; Duke of Portland continued Lord President; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Earl Westmorland, Privy Seal; Earl Chatham, Master of the Ordnance; Lord Castlereagh, President of the Board of Controul for India affairs; Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, vice Earl St. Vincent; Lord Harrowby, Secretary for foreign affairs, vacant by the removal of Lord Hawkesbury, who was the new Secretary of the home department; Mr. W. Dundas, Secretary at War, vice Mr. Bragge; Mr. George Canning, Treasurer of the Navy, vice Mr. Tierney; Mr. Addington was removed to the House of Peers, under the title of Lord Sidmouth.

18, The French Conservative Senate, under the presidency of Cambaceres, the Second Consul, decreed an organic senatus consultum, conferring the title of Emperor of the French on the First Consul, and establishing the imperial dignity hereditary in his family.

20, Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor of the French, which finished the republic of France, after it had continued 4136 days, only one day less than the duration of the commonwealth of England, that immediately followed the decapitation of Charles I. The Emperor appointed the following Generals to be Marshals of the Empire.—Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Massena, Augureau, Bernadotte, Soult, Brune, Lasnes, Mortier, Ney, Davoust, Bessieres, Serrurier, Kellerman, Lefebvre, Perignon. The Emperor nominated Prince Joseph Bonaparte to be Grand Elector; Prince Louis Bonaparte, Constable of France; Cambaceres, Arch Chancellor; Lebrun, Arch-Treasurer, &c.

JUNE 5, Mr. Pitt introduced a bill into the House of Commons, under the designation of the "additional force act," which was a plan for raising and supporting a permanent military force. This measure embraced a great variety of details; the bill was ultimately carried through the House, there appearing on the last division, for the bill 265 —against it 223.

20, The subject of the corn laws was brought under discussion in the House of Commons, a bill being introduced

for the purpose of permitting exportation, when the price of wheat was at or below 48*s.* per quarter of eight Winchester bushels; and importation was to be allowed when the average price was 63*s* but not when wheat was below that price. Without any formidable opposition, the bill passed ultimately into a law.

28, In the House of Commons a bill was brought forward by Mr Wilberforce, for the abolition of the slave trade, after a certain period, and on this day it was read a third time.

The Hon. Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States, shot General Hamilton in a duel, at New York.

JULY 21, M. d'Oubril, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, presented a note to the French Government, in which he declared, that he could not prolong his stay at Paris, unless the French troops should evacuate Naples, in conformity with the convention entered into with Russia.

23, General Moreau, Georges, and seventeen others, were brought to trial in Paris, for a conspiracy against the Government—General Moreau was sentenced to two years imprisonment, Georges and the others were condemned to suffer death. A pardon was extended to Lajollais and some others; and on the 25th Georges and eleven of his companions were guillotined.—After some delay, Moreau was permitted to embark for the United States of America.

30 The slave trade abolition bill was thrown out in the House of Lords without a division.

AUGUST 11, The Emperor Francis issued a decree, by which his title of Emperor of Germany was changed for that of the hereditary title of Emperor of Austria.

28, M. d'Oubril, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, demanded his passports.

The Marquis of Headfort was tried in Dublin for crim. con. with Mrs. Massey, wife of the Rev. Mr Massey—damages 10,000*l.*

In the course of this and the preceding month, in consequence of the great collection of armed vessels of various descriptions collected in the bay of Boulogne, great alarm of invasion prevailed.

SEPTEMBER 1, The planet Juno was discovered by Mr. Harding.

OCTOBER 2, An attempt was made by a strong British force under Lord Keith, to destroy the French flotilla in Boulogne harbour by catamarans, or exploding vessels; but little or no damage was done.

5, Captain Graham Moore, having under his command four British frigates, attacked a squadron of four Spanish

frigates steering for Cadiz. After a short action, three of the frigates struck their colours and the fourth blew up.—This squadron was from Monte Video, in the river Plata, and contained upwards of four millions of dollars. The Spanish Government complained loudly of this attack upon a neutral state, and immediately declared war against Britain.

A meteoric stone fell at Apt, in the department of Vaucluse, France.

24, Sir George Rumbold, the British Minister to the Hanseatic towns, was seized at Hamburgh by a detachment of French troops, and carried to Paris.—He was soon afterwards released on the representation of the Prussian Court.

DECEMBER 2, The Emperor and Empress of the French were crowned in the church of Notre Dame, in Paris, by the Pope.

DEATHS IN 1804.

January 4, Aged 84, Mrs Charlotte Lennox, author of the Female Quixotte, and several other novels.

19, In Hungary, aged 69, the Austrian General Kray.

26, At Paris, the Chevalier d'Azara, Spanish Ambassador to the French Court.

February 6, In Pennsylvannia, the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestly, in the 71st year of his age.

March 10, Aged 29, Lord Camelford, killed in a duel by Captain Best.

19, At Dublin, Sir Alex Schomberg, the eldest Captain in the royal navy, his commission being dated 1757.

22, At Westminster, General Sir W. Fawcett.

April 5, In his 80th year, the Rev. Wm: Godwin, author of the lives of Latimer, Watcliffe, John Huss, &c. and several other works.

At Geneva, at an advanced age, M. Necker, formerly Minister of Finance in France.

May 26, Vice-Admiral Parker.

July 10, At Paris, in his 74th year, Ambrose Didot, the celebrated French printer.

August 4, At Cornhill, on his way to Edinburgh, in his 73d year, the gallant Admiral Lord Duncan.

13, At Edinburgh, George Mattocks, Esq. the Father of the Stage.

In France, General Scherer, who commanded the French army in Italy when Suwarroff opened his victorious campaign in that country.

October 19, At London, Mr Charles Bannister, the celebrated comedian, aged 65.

29, Mr George Morland, the celebrated painter.

November 14, The learned and venerable Jacob Bryent.

18, In the East Indies, General Fraser, killed in a battle with Holkar, a Mahratta chief.

December—At Vienna, in his 79th year, Haydn, the celebrated musical composer.

At Ulm, Huber, one of the most celebrated writers in Germany.

1805.

JANUARY 2, The Emperor Napoleon wrote a letter to the King of England, containing pacific overtures.

11, A French squadron of six sail of the line and two frigates escaped from the harbour of Rochefort.

30, Mungo Park sailed from Portsmouth on his second expedition into the interior of Africa. The plan being to send Park with a detachment of soldiers, an adequate store of merchandize, and a few seamen and carpenters to construct vessels for the navigation of the Niger—he received the local rank of Captain in the King's service; and under him were commissioned his brother-in-law, Mr. Anderson, surgeon, and Mr. George Scott, a draughtsman. On 28th March he arrived at the island of Goree, where he selected thirty-five soldiers, and Lieutenant Martyn, from the garrison.—Unfortunately the rainy season overtook them on their march, and before Mr Park reached the banks of the Niger, all his companions were dead, except Lieut. Martyn and three soldiers, of whom one was in a state of mental derangement.—In a letter addressed to Lord Camden, dated on board his Majesty's schooner Joliba, at anchor off Sansanding, 17th November, 1805, he says, "with the assistance of one of the soldiers, I have changed a large canoe into a tolerably good schooner, on board of which I this day hoisted the British flag, and shall set sail to the east, with the fixed resolution to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt. I have heard nothing that I can depend on respecting the remote course of this mighty stream; but I am more and more inclined to think, that it can end no where but in the sea. My dear friend Mr Anderson, and likewise Mr. Scott, are both dead; but though all the Europeans who are with me should die, and though I were myself half dead, I would still persevere; and if I could not succeed in the object of my journey, I would at last die on the Niger."——The last letter received from Mr. Park is dated on the 19th November, which was addressed to his

wife. It is probable that he set sail immediately after writing these letters; and every thing that has since been learnt of him rests upon evidence of an imperfect and indirect kind; sufficient, we fear, to justify the inference that he has perished, but extremely unsatisfactory with respect to the details.

14, Lord Mulgrave addressed a letter to M. Talleyrand, in answer to Napoleon's pacific overture, in which he stated, that his Britannic Majesty could make no particular answer till he had communicated with the Emperor of Russia and the other continental powers.

— Lord Sidmouth (formerly Mr. Addington) was appointed to succeed the Duke of Portland, as President of the Council

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January, 1804, to 5th January, 1805, £207,402.

FEBRUARY 8, The further continuance of the Habeas Corpus suspension act in Ireland was voted in the House of Commons.

15, A motion introduced by Lord Darnley in the House of Lords, for the repeal of the additional defence bill, on the ground of its total failure, was negatived.

21, A keen debate took place in the House of Commons on a motion made by Mr. Windham for the appointment of a Committee of military inquiry.—It was also negatived, 96 to 242.

22, A French squadron of three ships of the line and some frigates made an attack on the town of Rosseau, island of Dominica, West Indies; and after a gallant defence by Gen. Provost, the town capitulated; but in a few days the French abandoned their conquest.

MARCH 6, A motion of Mr. Sheridan in the Commons, for the repeal of the additional defence act was negatived.

APRIL 8, In consequence of the tenth report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into abuses in the naval department, which implicated Lord Melville, whilst in the office of Treasurer of the Navy, between 1784 and 1800, Mr. Whitbread submitted to the House of Commons a number of resolutions, asserting that large sums of money had been, under pretence of naval services, drawn from the bank, by Alexander Trotter, paymaster of the navy, and by him invested in exchequer and navy bills, lent upon the security of stock, employed in discounting private bills, and used in various ways for the purposes of private emolument; and that in so doing he acted with the knowledge and consent of Lord Melville, to whom he was at the same time private agent; and therefore that Lord Melville has been guilty of

a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.—Mr. Pitt moved, as an amendment, that a Committee be appointed to consider the tenth report of the Commissioners of naval enquiry.—After a very interesting debate, the House divided—for Mr. Pitt's amendment 216—against it 216; the Speaker gave his casting vote against Mr. Pitt's amendment; and the original motion was then agreed to.

10, Mr. Pitt informed the House of Commons that Lord Melville had resigned the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.—Mr. Whitbread then moved an address, that his Majesty would dismiss Lord Melville from all offices held by him during pleasure, and also from his presence and councils for ever. After some debate, Mr. Whitbread consented to withdraw his motion. He then moved, that the resolutions formerly voted should be carried up to his Majesty by the whole House; which was agreed to.

11, A treaty of concert was concluded at St. Petersburgh, between Great Britain and Russia, in which the two governments agreed to adopt the most efficacious means for forming a league of the states of Europe, to be directed against the power of France. Austria and Sweden soon after became parties in the league.

19, The French fleet from Toulon, after being joined by the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, sailed from the latter place for the West Indies.

25, Mr Whitbread moved for the appointment of a Committee to make further enquiry into the matters contained in the tenth report. As an amendment, Mr. Pitt moved, that the Committee should enquire only into such part of the report as related to the application of sums granted for navy services to other branches of the public service; as also to the irregularities committed in the mode of drawing money granted for the service of the navy from the bank, &c which latter motion was carried.

29, In the House of Commons, Mr Spencer Stanhope moved that the Attorney General be instructed to commence a prosecution against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, for recovering for the use of the public the profits arising from such monies as had come into their hands for naval services since January 1786 —Mr Bankes moved as an amendment, that a prosecution of a criminal nature be instituted; the original motion, however, was carried.

MAY 2, On the motion of Mr Sheridan, the thanks of the House of Commons were voted to the Commissioners of naval enquiry, for their diligence, ability and fortitude.

6, Mr. Pitt informed the House of Commons that his Majesty had erased the name of Lord Melville from the list of Privy Councillors.—Mr. Whitbread gave notice of his intention finally to move for an impeachment.

10, Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, moved, that the House should form itself into a committee to take the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying for redress of grievances, into consideration.—When the House divided, there appeared for the motion 49—against it 178.

13, Mr Fox made a similar motion in the House of Commons, which was also negatived—124 for the motion—against it 336.

14, The combined French and Spanish fleets, under the command of Admiral Villeneuve, arrived at Martinique in the West Indies.

20, A new constitution was promulgated in the Island of St. Domingo. It was in future to be denominated the empire of Hayti, of which the black General Dessalines was to be Emperor, under the name of Jacques I.

24, In the House of Lords, Lord Darnley moved for the appointment of a select Committee to enquire into the abuses which had obtained in the naval department.—It was lost by a great majority.

26, Bonaparte was crowned King of Italy at Milan, by Cardinal Caprara, who was authorised by the Pope to preside upon that occasion. Prince Eugene (son-in-law of the new Monarch) was appointed Viceroy, and a new order of knighthood, under the designation of "the Iron Crown," was instituted.

JUNE 4, The British fleet under Admiral Lord Nelson arrived at the island of Barbadoes—His Lordship on first learning that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, conjectured that they were destined for Egypt, and he immediately sailed for Alexandria; but on his return, learning their true destination, and having hastily provisioned at Palermo, he departed from Europe in pursuit.

4, The Ligurian republic (Genoa) was united to the French empire.

11, Lord Melville, appeared within the bar of the House of Commons and addressed the House in defence of his public conduct. After his Lordship had retired, Mr Whitbread moved, "That Henry Lord Viscount Melville be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours."—Mr. Bond moved as an amendment, that the Attorney General be directed to stay proceedings in the civil suit against Lord Melville, and institute a criminal prosecution against him. The House divided—for the impeachment 195, against it 272.—Upon Mr. Bond's amendment—for the prosecution 238, against it 229.

14, Upon the report of the select committee appointed by the House of Commons being made, Mr Whitbread moved certain resolutions implicating the Chancellor of the Exche-

quer in the knowledge of the fact of money having been withdrawn from the bank by Lord Melville and Mr Trotter and lodged at a private banker's; at the same time exculpating Mr Pitt from all charge of personal corruption.—On this motion the previous question was carried; and in the sequel a bill of indemnity was proposed, and finally adopted by the House.

21, The House of Commons voted 3000*l.* annually to the Duke of Athol, as a compensation for the royalties, revenues, &c. formerly possessed by his family in the Isle of Man. They had been sold to Government by the Duke's ancestor for 70,000*l.*

25, Mr Leicester moved that the criminal prosecution against Lord Melville ordered by the House should be stayed, and that the House proceed against his Lordship by impeachment.—Mr Fox opposed the motion, and moved the order of the day.—On a division, there appeared for Mr Fox's motion 143, against it 166.—The impeachment was then carried, and Mr Whitbread appointed manager.—A bill was introduced to indemnify Mr Trotter, and all others who might give evidence on the trial, against any consequences personal to themselves.

Meteoric stones fell in one of the squares of Constantinople.

JULY 1, Mr. Hamilton Rowan appeared in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, and pleaded his Majesty's pardon.

5, A partial change of Ministry took place. Lord Sidmouth and the Earl of Buckinghamshire resigned; they were succeeded by Earl Camden and Lord Harrowby.—Lord Castlereagh was appointed to the foreign department. The office of First Lord of the Admiralty was conferred on Sir Charles Middleton, now created Lord Barham.

19, The British fleet under Lord Nelson arrived at Gibraltar from the West Indies.

22, Vice Admiral Calder, with a fleet of 15 sail of the line, came up with the combined fleet of 20 sail of the line, three 50-gun ships, and five frigates, on its return from the West Indies. The action lasted four hours, when Sir Robert captured two sail of the line. The fleets remained in sight for some days, but on the 26th inst. the British lost sight of the enemy, who got into Ferrol, and from thence, some time after, they put into Cadiz

26, Calamitous earthquakes in the south of Italy, in which 20,000 persons perished.

29, Marquis Cornwallis, who had been appointed Governor General of India, to succeed Marquis Wellesley, arrived at Calcutta.

AUGUST 28, An order was issued for placing the Austrian army on the war establishment.

SEPTEMBER 8, The Austrian troops over-ran the territories of the Elector of Bavaria, and took up a strong position on the Lech.

9, The French Conservative Senate decreed, that from the 1st of January, 1806, the Gregorian calendar should be used throughout the French empire.

24, The French Emperor left Paris, to put himself at the head of his army, leaving his brother Joseph to superintend the government.

26, The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Strasburg; and on the same day the greater part of the French army passed the Rhine at Manheim, Spires, and Durlach, under the command of Marshals Davoust, Soult, and Ney—The division under Lannes, and the cavalry under Prince Murat, crossed the river the preceding day at Kehl—The army of Hanover, under Marshal Bernadotte, had arrived at the Elector of Bavaria's head-quarters at Wurtzburg; where he was soon afterwards joined by the Gallo-Batavian army under Marmont, which had crossed the Rhine at Mentz.—Napoleon's plan was to advance along the northern bank of the Danube, and, passing that river below the position of the Austrians, to interpose his army between them and the Russians, who were advancing.—About this time, Bavaria and Wirtemberg were erected into kingdoms by the Emperor Napoleon; and other great changes took place in Germany.

OCTOBER—At the commencement of this month, the Austrian army under the command of Field-Marshal Mack, 80,000 strong, abandoned their position on the Lech, and advanced to the Iller—The Archduke Charles, commander of the Austrian army in Italy, was opposed to Marshal Massena; and the Archduke John commanded another army in the Tyrol.

6, Marshal Soult arrived with his corps d'armee at Donawerth, on the Danube.

7, Marshal Soult's corps having passed the Danube, extended itself along the Lech, to Augsburg, Landsberg, and Fuessen.

8, Marshal Marmont reached Neuberg; and on the 9th, Marshal Bernadotte reached Ingolstadt.

11, The Austrian army at Ulm feeling itself straitened and enclosed on every side, made a vigorous attack on Ney's division at Albeck, and drove the French a considerable distance along the banks of the Danube.

13, Marshal Soult sat down before Memmingen, and on the following day the garrison capitulated.

— On the same day, Marshal Ney attacked the bridge and important position of Elchingen, and, after an obstinate conflict, the French remained masters of the place.—On the same day, Lannes possessed himself of the heights of Michel Galgon and Kuhe, in the vicinity of Ulm; and Marmont occupied the bridges at the confluence of the Iller and the Danube. The Austrian army was compelled to take refuge within the walls of Ulm.

14, The Austrian divisions under Generals Hohenzollern and Warneck, and Prince Ferdinand, with four squadrons of cavalry, withdrew from Ulm—They were pursued by Lannes and the cavalry under Murat, who after defeating them at Languenau, forced them, to the number of 10,000 men, to capitulate at Nordlingen—Prince Ferdinand and a part of the cavalry made their escape.

20, The Austrian army in Ulm under General Mack, (36,000 men) capitulated to Bonaparte.—On the 21st, he sent for the Austrian Generals, and while the Austrian garrison of Ulm was filing before him, he complained to Mack of the injustice and aggression of the Emperor:—"I desire nothing," said he, "on the continent. France wants only ships, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that she should have them."

21, BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—Admiral Lord Nelson, with a fleet of 27 sail of the line, and four frigates, fell in with the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cape Trafalgar, consisting of 18 French ships of the line, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve, and 15 Spanish, together with seven frigates, under the command of Admiral Gravina. Previous to the commencement of the engagement, Lord Nelson hoisted his last signal—"*England expects every man to do his duty.*"—The British fleet bore up in two columns, as they formed in the order of sailing, a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed. The enemy formed their line of battle with great closeness, forming a crescent convexing to leeward. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Buccentaur in the centre, and the Prince of Austurias bore Admiral Gravina's flag in the rear. About twelve o'clock, Lord Nelson, in the Victory, at the head of the weather column broke through the enemy's line about the tenth ship from the van; Admiral Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, the leading ship of the lee column, did the same in the rear; and thus the van of the adverse line was left unengaged—Each ship as it followed in either column broke separately in all parts through the adverse line, and opened their fire at the very muzzle of the guns of the enemy. The contest was severe, but never was a victory more complete. At three in the afternoon, Admiral Gravina with ten sail stood towards Cadiz, many of the French and Spanish ships having

by this time struck their colours—Five of the headmost ships tacked and stood to windward of the British line; but they were compelled to re-engage, and the sternmost of them was taken.—Nineteen ships of the line were left in the possession of the British fleet. Three flag-officers were taken—Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander-in-Chief; Vice Admiral Don Ignatio Maria d'Aliva; and the Spanish Rear Admiral, Don Balthasar Hidalgo Cisernos.—The Achille, a French 74, after the surrender, took fire and blew up.—The victory of Trafalgar, glorious as it was, was dearly purchased.—Lord Nelson, about the middle of the action, about 15 minutes after one, was struck with a musket ball on the left shoulder, which entering through the epaulette, passed through the spine, and lodged in the muscles of the back towards the right side.—He expired at 30 minutes past four. He lived long enough, however, to be assured that the triumph of his fleet was secure, and he died thanking God in a last effort, "that he had done his duty." The total loss of the British amounted to 423 killed, and 1064 wounded. Twenty of the enemy's vessels struck; but through the boisterous weather which immediately followed the battle, fifteen of the prizes went down, one effected its escape into Cadiz, and four only were saved. Captain Duff, of the Mars, and Capt Cooke, of the Bellerophon, fell in the action.—Admiral Collingwood in his dispatches, says—"After such a victory, it is unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than language can express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle of Trafalgar." On this occasion, the country poured forth its tribute of approbation with no parsimonious hand. The brother of Lord Nelson, the heir of his honours, was raised to the dignity of an earldom, with a grant of 6000*l.* a year; 10,000*l.* each was granted to his two sisters; and 100,000*l* for the purchase of an estate, to perpetuate the memory of the conqueror, and the gratitude of England. The dignity of a Baron with 2000*l.* a-year, was conferred on Admiral Collingwood.

26, The Emperor Alexander paid a visit to the King of Prussia at Berlin, to endeavour to induce him to join the coalition.

NOVEMBER 4, Sir Richard Strachan captured four French ships of the line, part of the combined fleet which escaped from the battle of Trafalgar, under Admiral Dumanoir.

5, The French army, 110,000 strong, advanced to the Inn, upon the banks of which river the first division of the

Russians, under General Kutusow, joined with some Austrians, in all 70,000 men, were posted—Marshal Bernadotte crossed the river at Wasserburg.

7, The divisions of Lannes, Davoust, and Soult, with the cavalry under Murat, entered Braunau, on the Inn; and the army of the allies retired behind the Ems.

9, Bonaparte's head-quarters were at Moelk, on the Danube; the Russians had retired to St. Polten, on the same river.

11, The Russian army having crossed the Danube at Krems, made a furious attack on Marshal Mortier's division, who had marched up on the left bank, and put them to the rout, taking 2000 prisoners—The Austrian Field-Marshal Schmidt fell in this action.

13, The van of the French army, under Prince Murat, entered Vienna, which had been evacuated by the Austrians.

14, The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Vienna, and took up his residence at the castle of Schoenbrunn—General Clarke was appointed Governor.

16, Marshal Ney, after forcing the Archduke John to abandon his position on the stupendous mountains of Brenner, took possession of Inspruck, the capital of Upper Austria.

20, Napoleon, with the French head-quarters, were at Brunn, in Moravia.

—, A British and Russian army of 15,000 men were received by the Neapolitans, in violation of a treaty just concluded with France.

22, Peace was signed between the East India Company and Scindiah; and on 24th December, with Holkar, two of the Mahratta Princes.

23, The Hon. Robert Johnson, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, for having written and published, on 5th Nov. 1803, in Cobbet's Political Register, a scandalous libel, in the form of a letter, entitled Affairs of Ireland, intending to bring into hatred and contempt the Government of the country, &c.—He was found guilty.

27, The Russian army under Kutusow effected its retreat to Olmutz, the capital of Moravia, where it was joined by the second Russian army under Buxhovden, and the Austrians under Prince John of Lichtenstein, in all about 80,000 men—The two Emperors, Alexander and Francis, also arrived at Olmutz.

28, The Russians attacked Murat at Wischau, and drove him from his position—On the same day, the Emperor Alexander formed his head-quarters in that town.

A convention was entered into between Marshal Davoust and the Governor of Presburg, for establishing the neutrality of Hungary.

DECEMBER 1, Napoleon having taken up a position ten miles in the rear of his former station, the head-quarters of the two Emperors were removed to Austerlitz.

2, Battle of Austerlitz—This important and decisive battle began at sun-rise—the right wing of the French army was commanded by Marshal Soult, Bernadotte had the centre, and Lannes the left—Napoleon himself, attended by Marshal Berthier, commanded the reserve.—On the preceding day, Davoust had been detached to Raygern, for the purpose of keeping the Russians in check on the right; and, on the Russians attempting to turn the right flank of the French army, they were unexpectedly opposed and stopped by Davoust—Opposite the right of the French was the village and heights of Pratzen; this position was of the utmost importance in the present situation of the two armies: It formed a communication between the centre of the Russians and the division which had marched to the left—Accordingly the French right wing under Soult advanced towards that position, and, overpowering by the immense superiority of his force the troops which were opposed to him, carried the heights—The Russian division which had marched to the left was thus separated from the main army—The Imperial guard, under Prince Constantine, advanced and attacked the French guards under Marshal Bessieres—the fate of the day depended upon the issue of this contest—the struggle was desperate. The Russians were at last broken, and Prince Repnin and several of the guards taken prisoners—Soult, now in secure possession of the heights of Pratzen, attacked the left division of the Russians; it was at the same time opposed in front by Davoust, and on the left by General Goudin—The Russians attempted to retire; but closely pressed by the enemy, and completely removed from the main body, they were without resource. Their retreat was at first regular, but was at length converted into a disorderly flight—The whole division was dispersed or taken—The battle still raged with the main armies; but the left flank of the Russians being exposed by the separation of the division, they fought with great disadvantage; and at length, after a long and obstinate contest, the allies gradually retired, leaving the French in possession of the field—The French stated the loss of the allies to be 22,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners—48 stand of colours, and 120 pieces of cannon, were taken.—Austerlitz, where this great battle was fought, is in Moravia, between Brunn and Olmutz.

4, An interview took place between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, when an armistice was

agreed upon, in which it was stipulated that the Russians should withdraw from the Austrian territories The interview took place in Napoleon's bivouac, consisting of a cabin of turf, without a roof.

15, A treaty was concluded at Vienna between France and Prussia, by which Hanover was ceded to the latter power.

22, A court martial was held at the desire of Admiral Sir Robert Calder, to enquire into his conduct on the 23d and 24th July, after the action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain. The Court found that he had not done his utmost to renew the engagement; they were of opinion that his conduct was not the result of fear or cowardice, but of *error in judgment*, for which he deserved to be severely reprimanded

26, A treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed at Presburgh, by M. Talleyrand and the Prince of Lichtenstein—By the terms of this treaty, the Venetian territory was united to the kingdom of Italy; Dalmatia, &c. ceded to France—Several cessions were also made to the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, Napoleon's allies.

27, Napoleon issued a proclamation from his head-quarters at Vienna, declaring that "the Neapolitan dynasty had ceased to reign;" and denouncing vengeance against the royal family.

DEATHS IN 1805.

January 2, Earl of Rosslyn, Baron Loughborough, in his 72d year.

5, At Paris, M. Chappe, the inventor of the telegraph.

25, In Greenock Hospital, Sir Richard Pearson, Lieut.-Governor of that institution. He commanded the Serapis in the memorable engagement with Paul Jones, on 23d September, 1779.

February 25, Dowager Queen of Prussia.

At London, aged 76, Dr Buchan, author of that well-known work entitled Domestic Medicine, &c.

March 9, At Florence, in his 76th year, the Abbe Fontana, director of the cabinet of natural history, and author of the famous work entitled "Treatise on poisons," &c.

24, The Prince of Lichtenstein, a Prussian General.

April—In England Signor Rossignol, famous for his imitation of singing birds.

May 7, At London, in his 69th year, Marquis of Lansdowne, a very celebrated statesman.

9, At Weimar, in his 46th year, Schiller, the celebrated German poet.

25, At Sunderland, aged 61, Dr. Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, author of the highly celebrated "Principles of Moral Philosophy."

At Montpelier, aged 62, Baron Hompesch, formerly Grand Master of the Knights of Malta.

At Paris, M. Julien, an eminent statuary.

June 18, Arthur Murphy, author of several celebrated comedies.

July 6, At Chelsea, aged 46, Mr. Richard Suett, the comedian.

August 19, Near Dublin, Lord Viscount Avonmore, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland.

25, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King, aged 62.

October 2, At Brighthelmstone, aged 44, Mrs Crouch, a celebrated singer and actress.

5, In Benares, in the East Indies, Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-General of India, aged 66.

8, The reigning Duke of Brunswick Oels

21, Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, killed in the battle of Trafalgar. His Lordship was born 29th Sept. 1759.

November 4, At Bourdeaux, in France, Charles de la Croix, one of the distinguished revolutionists in France.

23, Admiral Sir R Kingsmill.

December 11, At London, Mr. King, the celebrated comedian.

1806.

JANUARY 9, The remains of Admiral Lord Nelson, which had been brought to England in his own ship the Victory, were deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

10, Cape of Good Hope was taken by Gen Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham.

23, Death of the Right Hon William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, aged 47.

26, The Emperor Napoleon arrived in Paris from Vienna.

27, The House of Commons voted, that Mr Pitt's debts should be paid by the public, that he should be interred at the public expence, and that a monument should be erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

31, Mr. J. Fitzgerald obtained leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of ascertaining the population of Ireland.

Lord Grenville attended his Majesty, in consequence of a message, for the formation of a new Ministry.

At this date the public debt of Ireland amounted to 58,000,000*l.*

Amount of duties paid at the Custom house of Belfast, from 5th January, 1805, to 5th January, 1806, £228,645.

FEBRUARY 6, Admiral Duckworth with seven sail of the line, defeated a French squadron of five sail of the line, near St. Domingo, in the West Indies; three ships were captured and two destroyed.

14, New Ministry—Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord H Petty, Chancellor of Exchequer; Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor; Secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Fox; for home department, Earl Spencer; for war and colonial department, Mr. Windham; Lord Howick (late Mr. Grey) First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl Fitzwilliam, President of the Council; Lord Sidmouth, Lord Privy Seal; Earl Moira, Master General of the Ordnance; Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, a seat in the Cabinet; Gen Fitzpatrick, Secretary at war; Mr. Sheridan, Treasurer of the navy: Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Arthur Pigott, Attorney General; Sir Samuel Romilly, Solicitor General; &c. &c. Mr. George Ponsonby was appointed Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals in Ireland, and Sir John Newport, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer.

18, Joseph Bonaparte, accompanied by Generals Massena, Regnier, &c. entered Naples by capitulation, and took upon himself the sovereignty of the kingdom, to which he had been appointed by his brother Napoleon. King Ferdinand and his family retired to Sicily, with the Russian and British troops

20, Mr Fox, in a note to M. Talleyrand, informed him that a Frenchman, named Guillet de Gevrilliere, had proposed to him a plan for the assassination of Bonaparte M. Talleyrand, in answer to Mr Fox's communication, said, "I have laid your Excellency's letter before his Majesty.—His first words after reading it were, "I recognise here the principles of honour and virtue by which Mr Fox has ever been actuated Thank him on my part"—M. Talleyrand then referring to Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature, observed, "that Mr. Fox might know, if the advantages of peace were duly appreciated, on what terms it might be discussed."—The speech contained an offer of his readiness to negociate without delay, taking for its basis the treaty of Amiens.

24, General Thomas Picton was tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, on the charge of inflicting torture upon Louisa Calderon, in December, 1801, in the island of Trinidad, West Indies, of which he was Governor. He was found guilty.

MARCH 13, Two French ships under Admiral Linois were captured by Sir J. B. Warren

15, Two meteoric stones fell at Etienne and Valence, in France.

26. Mr. Fox, in a letter to M. Talleyrand, expressed the wishes of the British Government to treat for peace, but only in concert with the Emperor of Russia.

27, Lord Grenville, in the Lords, moved an address to his Majesty, that he would give directions to prepare a place in Westminster Hall for the trial of Lord Melville, which was agreed to.

28, Lord Henry Petty, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened his budget in the House of Commons, and submitted a proposition for raising the property tax from six and a half to ten per cent.; this was to take effect on all property above fifty pounds a year, with some exceptions. This bill encountered great opposition, but finally passed into a law At this date the national debt was stated to be 682,819,403*l*.

— The King of Prussia shut the ports of the North Sea against the British.

31, The Attorney-General moved for a bill for restricting the importation of slaves to foreign islands from British colonies. After going through the usual forms, it was passed.—A bill of the same nature was brought into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, and after some opposition passed.

— A variety of Imperial decrees were submitted to the French Senate: An act of his Imperial Majesty, ordaining, that Venice should be added to the kingdom of Italy; the Emperor's brother, Joseph Bonaparte, to be King of Naples; Prince Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, to possess in full sovereignty the duchies of Cleves and Berg; the principality of Guastalla was conferred on Princess Paulina (sister to the Emperor,) and her husband the Prince of Borghese; the principality of Neufchatel was conferred on Marshal Berthier; Parma, Placentia, Reggio, &c. and several other states of Italy, were to furnish upwards of twenty titles of high distinction, accompanied with appropriate domains, for the French Marshals, &c.

General Miranda having fitted out a small armament, at New-York, set sail for the Spanish main, with 360 adventurers of different nations on board.

APRIL 1, The electorate of Hanover taken definitive possession of by the King of Prussia.

3, Mr. Windham brought forward, in the House of Commons, his plan of military defence.—Foot soldiers to be enlisted for seven years, at the expiry of which period to be

entitled to their discharge; if he renewed his engagement for other seven years, to get an increase of pay; and at the third period of other seven years, to receive a still further addition to his pay.—Cavalry and artillery to be enlisted for ten years, the second period six and the third five years. This plan met with the most determined opposition, but finally passed both Houses.

5, An embargo was laid on Prussian vessels in British ports

18, The American Congress passed a non-importation act against the manufactures of Great Britain, to take effect on 15th November.—Great complaints had for some time past been made by the American Government, against our practice of impressing British seamen found on board their merchant ships—our violation of their neutral rights by seizing and condemning their merchantmen, though engaged in a lawful commerce—and our infringement of their maritime jurisdiction upon their own coasts.

21, A message from his Majesty to Parliament announced the commencement of hostilities against this country by the King of Prussia.

25, Lord Howick (formerly Mr. Charles Grey) moved for an increase of pay to the navy, which was agreed to.

— An American seaman was killed on board one of their merchant ships within sight of New-York, by a shot from the British armed vessel the Leander.—In consequence of which, Mr. Jefferson, the President, issued a violent proclamation, accusing the captain of the Leander of murder, and prohibiting that and some other British vessels from entering their harbours, or remaining within the jurisdictional limits of the United States.

27. General Miranda's squadron was attacked by two Spanish men of war, which captured his two schooners and 57 of his followers.

29, The trial of Lord Melville commenced in Westminster Hall.

30, Mr. Windham moved for the repeal of the additional force act.—On a division there appeared for the motion 235—against it 119—majority 116.—The bill was finally passed in the Commons 15th May.

MAY 23, The thanks of the House of Commons were given to the managers of Lord Melville's impeachment, after they had finished their charges and pleadings.

26, A French corps under the command of Marshal Marmont, took possession of Ragusa, a small republican state situated on the Adriatic.

28, In the House of Commons, Mr. Paul presented his

charge of high crimes and misdemeanours against Marquis Wellesley, on account of the transactions in Oude, during his Government in India, and moved that it be printed, which was agreed to.

JUNE 5, An imperial decree was communicated to the French Senate, for the erection of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, into a fief of the French empire, in favour of M. Talleyrand, with the title of Prince of Benevento; and the grant of the duchy of Ponte Corvo to Marshal Bernadotte, with the title of Prince. A new order of knighthood was also instituted in the kingdom of Italy, called the Order of the Iron Crown, to be composed of 200 Knights Companions, besides Commanders and other higher dignitaries.

10, Mr. Fox submitted to the House of Commons a resolution declaratory of their sense of the injustice, inhumanity, and impolicy of the slave trade.—The resolution was carried, there being 114 for it, and only 15 against it.—A similar resolution was brought before the House of Lords on 24th June, by Lord Grenville, and carried by a majority of 41 to 20.

11, Louis Napoleon, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was proclaimed King of Holland at the Hague.

12, Capri, in Italy, surrendered to a British squadron under Sir Sydney Smith.

— The Lord Chancellor acquainted Lord Melville that he was acquitted of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the Commons, for high crimes and misdemeanors

20, Lord Minto was appointed to succeed Marquis Cornwallis as Governor-General of India.

28, Buenos Ayres, in the River La Plata, South America, was taken from the Spaniards by Gen. Beresford and Sir Home Popham.

After a long correspondence between Messrs. Fox and Talleyrand, about the beginning of this month, Lord Yarmouth was sent to Paris as a diplomatic agent.—At an interview Lord Yarmouth had with M. Talleyrand, the French Minister held out two specific offers as inducements to Great Britain to treat, viz the restoration of Hanover, and the possession of the island of Sicily.

JULY 2, Lord Henry Petty moved an address to his Majesty in favour of vaccine innoculation, which was unanimously agreed to.

4, Gen. Sir James Stuart having embarked from the island of Sicily, and landed at St Euphemia on the opposite shore (in Calabria) with a force of about 5000 men, attacked a French force under Gen. Regnier, amounting to 7000

men, at the village of Maida, and completely defeated them. The total loss of the French amounted to 4000 men.

10, An alarming mutiny broke out among the native troops at the fort of Velore, in the East Indies, which, after the massacre of a number of the officers and privates of the 69th regiment, then in the barracks, was quelled by the arrival of Col. Gillespie and the 19th light dragoons.

12, The act of the Confederation of the Rhine was executed at Paris. The Emperor of the French to be styled Protector of the Confederation.

20, A separate treaty of peace was signed at Paris between France and Russia, by M. d'Oubril and General Clarke.

26, A convocation of Jews from the principal cities of France met at Paris, and they were allowed by the French Government to convoke a grand Sanhedrim, to be composed of 66 members. The following return, shewing the number of persons of the Jewish persuasion in the different parts of the habitable globe, was made to Napoleon by the Jewish Sanhedrim, assembled at Paris:—In the Turkish empire, 1,000,000—In Persia, China, and India, on the east and west of the Ganges, 300,000—In the west of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000—constituting an aggregate number of 3,000,000.

AUGUST 2, Gen. Miranda, having obtained reinforcements at Trinidad, landed at Villa de Coro, on the Spanish main, but the inhabitants shewing no inclination to join him, he re-embarked and returned to Trinidad.

5, The Earl of Lauderdale arrived at Paris, having been appointed joint negociator with Lord Yarmouth.

6, Francis II. issued a formal deed of renunciation of his office and title of Emperor of Germany.

12, The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and the surrounding country rose in insurrection, and under the command of Liniers, a French officer in the Spanish service, attacked the British army under General Beresford, who, overpowered by numbers, were compelled to lay down their arms.

26, John Palm, a bookseller of Nuremberg, a free Imperial city of Germany, having published a pamphlet reflecting on the French Government, entitled, "Germany in the lowest state of degradation," was arrested and taken to Brannau, still occupied by the French, where he was tried by a court-martial and condemned to be shot; which sentence was immediately carried into execution.

SEPTEMBER 3 A courier arrived in Paris with the intelligence, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty concluded by M. d'Oubril.

9, The duchy of Holstein was annexed to the Danish monarchy.

13, Death of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Secretary of State for foreign affairs—On this occasion the following changes took place in the ministry—Lord Howick to be Secretary for foreign affairs; Mr. Grenville to be First Lord of the Admiralty, in the place of Lord Howick; Mr. Tierney to be President of the Board of Controul, in the place of Mr Grenville, who had succeeded to that office on the appointment of Lord Minto to the government of India; Lord Sidmouth to succeed Earl Fitzwilliam in the Presidency of the Council, who withdrew on account of bad health; and Lord Holland to succeed Lord Sidmouth as Lord Privy Seal.

24, The Emperor Napoleon left Paris, to join the French armies about to act against Prussia.

OCTOBER 6, Rupture of the negociations between Great Britain and France, and Lord Lauderdale applied for his passport.

— Napoleon arrived at Bamberg, in Franconia, and the greatest exertions were made to concentrate the French forces in the neighbourhood of that city The Prussian army, having its right under General Blucher, its centre under the Duke of Brunswick, and its left under Prince Hohenlohe, had taken a very strong position along the north of Frankfort on the Mayne.

8, The French army advanced in three divisions—The right, composed of the corps of Marshals Soult and Ney, and of a division of Bavarians, marched against Hof.—The centre, commanded by the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) and Davoust, marched from Bamberg to Cronach, and from thence to Saalburg and Schleitz. The left, composed of the corps of Marshals Lannes and Augereau, advanced upon Coburg, Graffenthal, and Saalfeld.

9, The King of Prusssia published a manifesto, declaring war against France.

—, The campaign opened.—The French centre having passed the Saale at Saalburg. attacked a body of 10,000 Prussians posted at Schleitz, commanded by General Tauenzien, and defeated them.—On the 11th the French advanced to Gera, within half a day's march of Naumberg, where the great magazines of the Prussians lay.

10, The head-quarters of the Prussian army were moved forward to Weimar, in Upper Saxony. The whole force, Prussians and Saxons, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, amounted to 150 000 men.

—, The French right advanced to Plauen, in Upper Saxony, after having captured all the Prussian maga-

zines at Hof. On the same day, the French left attacked at Saalfeld the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe under Prince Lewis of Prussia, (brother of the King), and defeated it.—The Prussians lost 30 pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners were taken.—Prince Lewis fell in the action

12, Part of the French centre, under Davoust, entered Naumburg, and took possession of the magazines, which they set on fire.—The French army now extended along the right bank of the Saale from Naumburg to Newstadt. The first line was composed of the corps of Davoust at Naumburg; of that of Lannes at Jena; and of that of Augereau at Kahla. In the second line was the Grand Duke of Berg (Murat), between Zeitz and Leipzig; Prince of Ponte Corvo at Zeitz; the Emperor and Soult at Jena; and Marshal Ney at Newstadt.—They were thus placed between the Prussian grand army and the cities of Berlin and Dresden.

13, This day was employed by both sides in making arrangements for the important battle, decisive of the fate of Prussia. The French army extended from Naumburg to Kahla, along the Saale, a line of six hours march, its centre at Jena.—The Prussians were concentrated into one point, between Auerstadt, Weimar and Jena. The two armies were separated by the heights of the Saale; but the passes of the Saale having been left unoccupied by the Prussians, the French spent the whole of the night in securing them.

14, Battle of Jena, or Auerstadt.—At break of day, the whole French army was under arms.—A thick fog prevailed the early part of the day; and when it cleared up the two armies beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon shot. The action began with the French taking possession of the village of Hollstet, from which the Prussians attempted to dislodge them.—Lannes advanced to their support, and Soult to get possession of a wood on his right. Another body of Prussians having made a movement upon the French left, Augereau put his troops in motion to repulse them. In less than an hour, the action became general.—Two hundred and fifty thousand men, with 700 pieces of cannon, scattered death in every direction. Soult having got possession of the wood, pressed forward; and, at the same instant, the French reserve advanced to the front line, and threw the Prussians into disorder. They rallied, and returned to the combat, but were again forced to retire by the advance of the second French reserve, composed of dragoons and cuirassiers, under the Grand Duke of Berg.——Their charge at the conclusion of the day was irresistible.—The Prussian ranks were broken—artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were put to the route.—The French reached Weimar as soon as the fugitive Prussians.—While the Prussian

centre and right were thus defeated, their left, repulsed by Davoust in their repeated attempts to drive him from the defiles of Koesen, was forced also to fall back to Weimar, at the moment when the broken corps, which had reached that city, were attempting to retreat in the direction of Naumburg. The confusion arising from these opposing currents may be easily imagined —According to the French accounts, more than 20,000 Prussians were killed or wounded, and from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners taken. The Duke of Brunswick and Lieut.-General Schmellan were mortally wounded; 300 pieces of cannon and 60 standards were taken.—The French stated their loss at 1100 killed and 3000 wounded. Davoust, for his great exertions in this battle, was created by the French Emperor, Duke of Auerstadt.

16, Erfurth surrendered to the Grand Duke of Berg, with Gen. Mollendorf and 14,000 Prussians, 8000 of whom were wounded.

17, Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, who was advancing with the Prussian reserve from Custrin, was attacked at Halle by the Prince of Ponte Corvo, and defeated with considerable loss—the French took 5000 prisoners and 34 pieces of cannon.

—, The negroes of St. Domingo, provoked by the cruelty and injustice of Dessalines, who had assumed the title of Emperor of Hayti, rose against him and put him to death. He was succeeded in the government of Hayti by Christophe.

18, The city of Leipzig, which had long been a place of deposit for English merchandize, was occupied by a French column under Marshal Davoust.

22, Prince Lucchesini was sent by the King of Prussia to the French head-quarters, to negociate for a peace.

24, The fortress of Spandau surrendered to the French.

—, Christophe, chief of the government of Hayti, issued a proclamation, opening to all neutral nations the commerce of his dominions.

25, Parliament was dissolved.

27, The French Emperor made his public entry into Berlin, the capital of Prussia.

28, The Prince of Hohenlohe, with 17,000 men, surrendered by capitulation to the Grand Duke of Berg, at Prenzlau, being unable to make good their retreat to Stettin.—And next day, a body of 6000 men belonging to his army was also forced to surrender.

29, Stettin surrendered to the French; as did Custrin on 1st November.

NOVEMBER 6, The Prussian reserve under General

Blucher, who had separated from Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg after his defeat at Halle, retreated to Lubec, but the gates of the city being forced by the French, a combat ensued in the streets, in which the Prussians were worsted; and on the following day (7th) Blucher surrendered at Swartau, with his army, now reduced to 10,000 men.

7, The strong fort of Magdeburgh surrendered to Marshal Ney with a garrison of 22,000 men.

10, The Duke of Brunswick being carried to Altona, died there of his wounds.

—, Marshal Davoust, having crossed the Oder, entered Posen.

14, after expelling the Elector of Hesse from his capital and dominions, Marshal Mortier marched into Hanover, and took formal possession of the electorate. Hameln, the only fortress, surrendered on the 20th, and Nieuberg, the last place of the electorate held by the Prussians, capitulated on the 25th

16, An armistice was granted by the Emperor Napoleon to the King of Prussia, but on terms so disadvantageous to the latter, that he refused to ratify it.

19, Marshal Mortier took possession of Hamburgh without opposition, and next day issued an order for the sequestration of all English produce and manufactures.

21, The French Emperor promulgated at Berlin his famous decree, interdicting all commerce between the British dominions and the countries subject to his controul. By this decree, also, the British islands were declared to be in a state of blockade—subjects of England found in countries occupied by the French were declared prisoners of war.—and all English property lawful prize—letters addressed to Englishmen, or written in the English language, were ordered to be stopped—all commerce in English produce and manufactures was prohibited—and vessels touching at England or any English colony, were excluded from every harbour under the controul of France.—The French Emperor declared, that the regulations of this decree "should be regarded as the fundamental law of the French empire, till England recognized the law of war to be one and the same by land and sea, and in no case applicable to private property, or to individuals not bearing arms; and till she consented to restrict the right of blockade to fortified places actually invested by a sufficient force."

23, A Russian army under Gen. Mitchelson invaded Moldavia, and took possession of Chotzim, Bender, &c.

27, the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin was expelled from his dominions by Napoleon.

—, The Russians having taken possession of Warsaw,

and advanced to Lowiez, to defend the passage of the Bzura, were defeated by the Grand Duke of Berg, and driven back to Blonie.

28, The Russian General Bennigsen having evacuated Warsaw, and repassed the Vistula, the French entered the city—About the same time, Marshal Ney took possession of Thorn, on the same river.

29, Great Glogaw, the capital of Lower Silesia, surrendered to a French corps under Jerome Bonaparte.

In this month a treaty was concluded in London by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, on the part of the United States, and by Lords Holland and Auckland on the part of Great Britain.—The President of the United States afterwards refused to ratify this treaty.

General Mack was sentenced to suffer death by a Court of Inquiry, for his misbehaviour at Ulm in the campaign of 1805; but the capital part of the punishment was remitted by the Emperor of Austria.

DECEMBER 1, The provisions of the celebrated Berlin decree were extended to Holland.

11, By a treaty signed at Posen, the Elector was declared King of Saxony, and he and the other Princes of the House of Saxe were admitted into the Confederation of the Rhine.

15, The new Parliament met. The address in both Houses was carried *nem con.*

18, The French Emperor arrived at Warsaw, to put himself at the head of his army.

23, The French Emperor crossed the Narew.—On the same day, the French left, consisting of the divisions of Ney, Bessieres, and Bernadotte, after having advanced from Thorn, attacked the Prussians under Lestocq, at Biezun, and again on the 26th at Soldau, in both of which actions the Prussians were defeated with considerable loss, and their communication with the Russians cut off—On the same day, 23d, the French right, consisting of the divisions of Lannes, Davoust, and the Grand Duke of Berg, commanded by Napoleon in person, attacked the Russians at Czarnowo, on the Narew, forced their batteries, and drove them from a strong position.

24, The Russian army under Gen. Kamenskoy, the commander in chief was driven from its entrenchments at Nasielsk, and compelled to fall back.—On the same day, Marshal Augereau crossed the Wkra at Kurscomb, and defeated a Russian corps of 15,000 men.

26, Marshal Lannes attacked the Russian army under Bennigsen, at Poltusk (Kamenskoi having left the army).

The contest lasted with considerable vicissitude for some time, but at length terminated in the route of the Russians. The other division of the Russians under Buxhovden were attacked nearly at the same time by Davoust and Augereau, The contest lasted till eleven o'clock, when the Russians retreated to Ostrolenka on the Niemen. The French admit their loss in these two actions to have been nearly 3000 men; that of the Russians consisted of about 12,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, 80 pieces of cannon and 1200 baggage waggons.—The French troops soon after went into winter cantonments on the banks of the Vistula.

27, The Russian army took possession of Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia.

30, The Grand Seignior declared war against Russia.

Towards the end of this year the "Threshers" made their appearance in Ireland, and committed great outrages under the cover of night.

DEATHS IN 1806.

January 23, Right Hon. William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. born May 28, 1759.

At Madrid, the Spanish Admiral Don Juan de Langara, who was taken prisoner by the late Admiral Rodney in 1780.

February 19, Mrs: Carter, the poetess and Greek translator, in her 89th year.

22, James Barry, Esq. the celebrated painter.

26, Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.

March 10, The American General Horatio Gates, in the 78th year of his age. It was he who captured General Burgoyne and the British army under his command.

—, At Paris, M. Tronchet, the last surviving Counsel of Louis XVI. He was a member of the Senate.

30, In her 49th year, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.

31, Earl Macartney, late Ambassador to the Court of China, aged 49.

April 1, Prince Frederick of Prussia, son of the King.

9, At Brunswick, his Serene Highness the Stadtholder of Holland, Wm. V in his 58th year.

26, At Rennes, in France, Admiral Villeneuve, commander of the French fleet in the battle of Trafalgar. He was found in his chamber with five wounds given by a knife, in his left side. It is supposed he stabbed himself.

May 8, Ann Yearsley, the poetical milk-maid of Bristol.

July—Near Vienna, General Melas, who commanded the Austrian army at the battle of Marengo.

September 8, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, the Irish giant, aged 46. His real name was Patrick Cotter; he was a native of Kinsale; he was 8 feet 1 inch in stature.

12, Lord Thurlow, late Lord Chancellor of England, in his 71st year.

13, At Cheswick, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Secretary of State, &c. born Jan. 24, 1749.

October 24, Thomas Braidwood, Esq. teacher of the deaf and dumb.

28, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, author of sonnets and other celebrated works.

November 10, In his 72d year, his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, in consequence of the wounds he received in the battle of Jena.

25, Admiral Sir Richard King, in his 86th year.

December 8, Andrew Dalzell, M. A. F. R. S. Edin. Professor of the Greek language in the University of Edinburgh.

1807.

JANUARY 1, The island of Curacon, in the West Indies, was taken by a British squadron commanded by Captain Brisbane.

2. In pursuance of the resolutions passed by both Houses last session of Parliament; the one declaring that the African slave trade, being contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy, ought to be abolished; and the other to address his Majesty, beseeching him to take the most effectual measures to obtain the concurrence of foreign powers in the abolition of the slave trade—Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, brought forward a bill for the abolition of the slave trade, which was read a first time On the 9th February. the bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Commons for their concurrence.

5, Breslau, in Silesia, after a long siege, surrendered to the French by capitulation.

24, The campaign was opened in the north by the rapid advance of the Russians under Count Pahlen, who compelled Marshal Ney to abandon his posts on the Aller, and to retire behind the Dribentz, a river which runs into the Vistula six miles south-east of Thorn, where he joined Murat.

25, A message from the President of the United States was presented to Congress, developing the conspiracy formed by Colonel Burr, late Vice-President. From this document it appeared that the Colonel's design was to raise an

army in the States on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the purpose of revolutionizing the western country, separating it from the Union, and establishing a monarchy there, of which he was to be the Sovereign—New Orleans to be his capital; he was also to invade the Spanish provinces on the south-western frontier, and extend his conquests to Mexico

—, The Russian General Markow attacked the French division under Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, at Mohringen, and after a sharp action the Russians were repulsed.—Being afterwards reinforced by a division of cavalry under Gen. Anrep, the battle was renewed —Both sides claimed the victory. The French, according to the Russian accounts, lost 10,000 men killed and wounded; the Russians, according to the French accounts, left 12,000 dead on the field of battle, and among these Gen. Anrep. During the action, Prince M Dolgorucki, with his regiment of dragoons, went round to the rear of the French, carried off the Marshal's equipage, some ladies, and a large sum of money, part of the pillage of Elbing. A great number of prisoners also fell into the hands of the Russians, among whom were three Generals. It is probable the battle was in favour of the Russians, for Bernadotte retreated to Strasburg, on the Dribentz, 60 miles from Mohringen. By the retreat of Ney and Bernadotte, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Benningsen, was enabled to concentrate his forces in and near Mohringen; his right rested on the Vistula, between Elbing and Culm.

26, Lord Folkstone submitted a motion to the House of Commons respecting the conduct of Marquis Wellesley towards the Nabob and province of Oude. Certain proceedings had been instituted last Parliament, founded on papers that had been laid before the House, on the motion of Mr. Paul, preparatory to an impeachment of the Marquis, which proceedings had fallen to the ground by the dissolution of Parliament. The papers were ordered to be printed.

28, Sir Samuel Romilly obtained leave to bring in a bill for making the freehold estates of persons dying indebted assets for the payment of simple contract debts. The bill was read a second time, but it was thrown out on the third reading.

29, The French Emperor broke up his cantonments, and on the 31st arrived at Wildenberg, 60 miles N. E. of Warsaw, where the main body of the French army was concentrated —This army consisted of the corps of Davoust, Ney, Soult, and Augereau, and the cavalry under Murat, in all about 120,000 men.

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-House, Belfast, from 5th January 1806, till 5th January 1807, £207,382.

FEBRUARY 3, Monte Video, on the river Plate, was taken by storm by the British under Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

—, The bill for the abolition of the slave trade was brought before the House of Commons by Lord Howick; and with some amendments was passed on 16th March.

—, A severe action took place at the bridge of Bergfried, which the Russians defended with great valour, but at last they were compelled to retreat —On the same day the Russians corps under Von Essen, on the left flank of the main army, and posted on the heights of the Bug, attacked the French corps under Savary, which was appointed to keep him in check, and drove him back on the Narew.

5, The Russians retreating, a column was cut off from the main body, and suffered severely.

6, Another engagement was fought between Glandau and Hoff, in which nothing decisive took place —The Russians filed off in the night, and on the 7th took up an advantageous position at the little town of Eylau.

8, Battle of Eylau —This desperate engagement began by Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, advancing with his corps and forty pieces of cannon to attack a plateau, situated at the entrance of the plain in which the Russian army was posted. The armies being within half gun shot of each other, every shot took effect, and the slaughter on both sides was dreadful. The Russians marched to outflank Augereau; but at that instant Davoust, who had been detached in the evening, appeared, and fell on their rear —Augereau filed off to occupy the Russian centre, and the right of the French under St. Hilaire filed to the right to support Davoust. No sooner had these movements commenced, than so thick a fall of snow covered the two armies, that they could not see beyond the distance of two feet The French columns, inclining too much to the right, wandered about in uncertainty. This darkness lasted half an hour. When the weather cleared up, 20,000 Russian infantry, with artillery and cavalry, were about to fall on St. Hilaire's struggling columns, when they were saved by a furious charge of the French cavalry. The Russian cavalry were routed; two lines of Russian infantry were broken, and the third fell back on a wood. The contest lasted twelve hours, during which 300 pieces of cannon vomited death from the opposite lines. The loss of the French, according to their own accounts, consisted of 6700 killed and wounded; and that of the Russians in 7000 left dead on the field of battle; 16 cannon were taken.—The Russian General, in a letter dated on the field of battle, assured the Emperor, that the enemy had been completely defeated; that 1000 prisoners and 12 standards, which he had the honour to send to his Majesty, had fallen into his hands.—The loss of the

Russians, he believed, might be 6000; but the enemy had left more than 12,000 men on the field.

—, The Russians retreated behind the Pregel.

9, The Jewish Grand Sanhedrim, under the presidency of the Naas Rabbi, David Sintzem, of Strasburg, met at Paris.

10, In the House of Commons, Mr. Biddulph moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider of what saving could be made by the reduction of useless places, sinecure offices, exorbitant fees, &c.—After a slight alteration proposed by Lord Henry Petty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was agreed to.

16, Napoleon issued a proclamation to his army, dated Prussian Eylau, stating that he was about to retire to the Vistula, and resume his winter quarters.

17, A new constitution was promulgated for Hayti; Christophe was placed at the head of the government, with the title of President.

19. Mr. Whitbread obtained leave to bring in a bill "for promoting and encouraging industry amongst the labouring classes of the community, and the relief and regulation of the necessitous poor. Mr W. stated, that by accurate returns laid before Parliament, made up in 1803, it appeared, that among a population in England and Wales (exclusive of the army and navy) of 8,870,000 souls, not less than 1,234,000 were partakers of parochial relief. The bill was presented to the House on the 23d; but its progress was precluded by a dissolution of Parliament, and a concomitant change of Ministry. It was again brought several times under the consideration of the House; but on the 11th August it was thrown out of the House of Peers, on the motion of Lord Liverpool.

— Mr. Bankes, chairman of the Committee which had been appointed "to examine what regulations had been established in order to control the several branches of the public expenditure in Britain and Ireland; and to enquire what saving might be made by the abolition of useless and sinecure offices, by the reduction of exorbitant fees, and by other modes of retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money"—being directed by the Committee, moved the following resolution—"That no office, place, employment, or salary, in any part of his Majesty's dominions ought hereafter to be granted in reversion"—The motion was carried.

— An action for damages was tried in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin; Lord Cloncurry against Sir John Piers, for *Crim. Con.* with Lady Cloncurry.—The Jury returned a verdict for 20,000*l.* damages.

— A negociation for peace with the Porte having been

commenced by Russia in conjunction with England (which had been interrupted by the intrigues of the French Ambassador, General Sebastiani,)—to give effect to it, an English fleet of seven ships of the line, under the command of Sir T. Duckworth, forced the passage of the Hellespont or Dardanelles.—In passing the narrow strait between Sestos and Abydos, about a league broad,* the British fleet sustained a heavy fire from both castles; a tremendous fire being opened upon them by the ships, they were soon silenced.—A Turkish squadron of a 64-gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, within the inner castles, was attacked by Sir Sydney Smith, driven on shore and burnt; and the guns of a battery on a point of land which the fleet had yet to pass, called Point Pesquiez, were spiked by a detachment of marines.

20, The British squadron came to anchor near the Isles of Princes, eight miles from Constantinople; when a flag of truce was sent on shore with a letter from Mr. Arbuthnot, the British Minister to the Porte, who was on board the squadron, expressing his wish to preserve the relations of peace and friendly intercourse between the Sublime Porte and Great Britain. A note was sent at the same time from the British Admiral, demanding the surrender of all the ships of war belonging to the Sublime Porte, in which case he would spare the city.

26, A Russian detachment of 10,000 men marching against Braunsberg, the most advanced of the French cantonments, was attacked by Gen. Dupont, and defeated with the loss of 2000 prisoners and 16 pieces of cannon.

MARCH 1, The British fleet under Sir Th. Duckworth repassed the Dardanelles.—After receiving the letter from the British Admiral, the Grand Seignior expressed his willingness to negociate; but in the mean time the fortifications were worked at day and night. Men, women, and children; Turks, Armenians, Greeks—all lent their aid.—The works were carried on under the direction of certain French officers of artillery and engineers, who had arrived opportunely from Dalmatia.—At the end of four days, batteries were mounted with 500 pieces of cannon, and 100 mortars. From the moment of our squadron's casting anchor, till that of its weighing anchor to repass the Dardanelles, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in the power of the Admiral to have

* It was across this strait that Leander is said to have swam to meet his beloved Hero, and in which he lost his life. In more modern times Lord Byron, and some others, performed the same feat with better success.—It was across this strait, also, that Xerxes threw over a bridge of boats in his invasion of Greece.

occupied a station that would have enabled him to act against Constantinople.—In the return of the fleet through the straits, bullets, or blocks of marble, of immense weight and size, were fired at the British ships, from huge mortars. One of these, weighing 800 pounds, cut the mainmast of the Windsor man of war in two.

5, Lord Howick, in the House of Commons, obtained leave to bring in a bill which was entitled the "Roman Catholic's army and navy service bill." The tenor of the bill was to secure to all his Majesty's subjects, of every religious persuasion, the privilege of serving in the army or navy, upon their taking an oath prescribed by act of Parliament, and for leaving to them, as far as convenience would admit, the free exercise of their respective religions. The bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time; but by the change of Ministry which took place soon after, it was quashed.

6, Admiral Sir Home Popham was tried by a Court Martial, on a charge of withdrawing from the Cape of Good Hope the whole of the naval force, with a view to attack the Spanish settlements on the Rio de la Plata, thereby leaving the Cape without protection. The trial occupied four days The Court found the charges proved, and were of opinion that the conduct of Sir Home was highly censurable; but in consideration of circumstances, adjudged him to be only severely reprimanded.

9, In the House of Commons, Mr. Martin moved an address to his Majesty, praying, "that he would be graciously pleased not to grant any place in the duchy of Lancaster, or elsewhere, for life, which had hitherto been held during pleasure."—The cause of this motion was avowed to be owing to a report, that the new government which was then forming had agreed to give to Mr. Perceval the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster for life, in order to induce that gentleman to take a place in the new government.—On a division, the address was carried by 218 against 115.

13, A meteoric stone of 160 pounds weight fell in the circle of Ichnow, in the government of Smolensko, Russia.

17, Lord Percy, in the Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in his Majesty's colonies in the West Indies. His motion was supported by Mr. Sheridan; but Lord Percy having declined pressing it at present, it dropped.

— A British military force of 5000 men, under the command of General Fraser, landed in Egypt, to the westward of Alexandria; and, on the 21st, the town surrendered.—The expedition sailed from Messina, in Sicily, on 6th.

25, The bill for the abolition of the slave trade received the royal assent, by commission. The Lords Commission-

ers were Lord Chancellor Erskine, Lord Holland, and Lord Auckland. On the same day the Ministry delivered up the seals of their respective offices; so that the execution of this commission was the last act of their administration. The first motion for the abolition of the slave trade was made by Mr. Wilberforce in the House of Commons in 1788.

— The new Ministry were announced.—The Duke of Portland became first Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Canning, Lord Hawkesbury, and Lord Castlereagh, Secretaries for foreign affairs, home department, and war and colonies; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Mr Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Mulgrave, first Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Chatham, Master of the Ordnance; Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Manners, Lord High Chancellor; Sir Arthur Wellesley, Chief Secretary; Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

26, Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, and Lord Howick in the Commons, detailed the circumstances that occasioned the late change in his Majesty's councils, and stated at great length the principles on which they were friends to the bill for granting relief to the Catholics, and other dissenters. They stated that a draft of a dispatch to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, authorising him to communicate to the heads of the Catholics, that the army and navy would be opened to them, had been submitted by Ministers to his Majesty, and met with his approbation.—When the heads of the Catholics asked, whether it was intended to allow the Catholics to rise to all military offices, including the staff, Ministers answered, in a second dispatch, which was also submitted to his Majesty, in the affirmative. His Majesty, however, being apprized that the measure was of greater extent than he had conceived it to be, expressed to Lord Grenville his decided negative.—Failing in their endeavour to modify the bill, so as to reconcile it to his Majesty's wishes, without destroying the vital essence of the measure, they determined to drop it altogether; but, at the same time, in vindication of their own character, to insert in the proceedings of the Cabinet a minute, reserving to Lords Grenville and Howick, 1st the liberty of delivering their opinions in favour of the Catholic question; 2d, that of submitting this question, or any subject connected with it, from time to time, according to circumstances, to his Majesty's decision. But the Ministers were called upon, not only to withdraw the latter reservation, but to substitute in its place a written obligation, pledging themselves never again to bring forward the measure they had abandoned, nor ever more to propose any thing connected with the Catholic religion To this they found it impossible to assent; and on communicating to the King their

sentiments, they next day received an intimation from his Majesty, that he must look out for other Ministers.

27, A detachment of 1500 men, under Major-General Wauchope, was sent to occupy Rosetta; but after entering the town, they were forced to retreat with considerable loss, General Wauchope being among the killed Brigadier-General Meade, on whom the command devolved, was severely wounded in the retreat.

28, The Emperor Alexander left Petersburg, to join his army.—He was met at Polanden, on the Prussian frontiers, by the King of Prussia, who accompanied him to Memel.

29, The planet Vesta was discovered by Dr. Olbers.

A message was communicated to the French Senate by the orator of Government, Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely, announcing the necessity of anticipating the conscription of 1808.—France at this time was divided into thirty military divisions, each of which was subject to a General of division. The civil divisions consisted of 122 departments—24 of which had been acquired since the overthrow of the monarchy, exclusive of Tuscany. The departments were divided into districts or *arrondisements*, the districts into cantons, and the cantons into municipalities—amounting to about 55,000—Each department was governed by a Prefect; each district by a sub-prefect.—The conscription was first published in the form of a law by the Council of Ancients, in 1798.—All Frenchmen between the ages of 20 and 25 were liable to the conscription.

APRIL 2, The French under Marshal Lefebvre laid siege to Dantzig—It was defended by a garrison of 12,000 Prussians, and 5000 Russians, under Gen. Kalkreuth.

8, Parliament met for the first time after the change of Ministry. His Majesty's answer to the address of the House, praying his Majesty not to grant any office during life not usually so granted, was read. It stated, that the office of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster should only be conferred during pleasure, and that in granting offices for life, his conduct should be governed by an anxious attention to the public interest and welfare.

9, In reference to the cause which had produced the change of Ministry, Mr. Brand, in the House of Commons, moved a resolution "That it is contrary to the first duties of the confidential servants of the crown, to restrain themselves by any pledge, from offering to the King any advice that the course of circumstances might render necessary for the welfare and security of any part of his Majesty's empire." After a long and keen debate, which involved all the arguments for and against Catholic emancipation, the House divided—for the motion 226—against it 258—majority for Ministers 82.

— A detachment of 2500 men from the British army, under Brigadier-General Stewart, made another attempt upon Rosetta, but were compelled to raise the siege.—Colonel Macleod, with a British detachment, was completely cut off The whole loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was upwards of 1000 men.

13, Marquis of Stafford brought forward a motion to the same effect with Mr. Brand's, in the House of Lords, which was also negatived—for the motion 90—against it 171—majority for Ministers 81.

15, The Hon. W. H. Lyttleton brought a motion before the Commons, expressing the regret of the House at the late change in his Majesty's Councils. The debate lasted till six o'clock in the morning, and on a division, there appeared for the motion 198—against it 244—majority 46.

18, The Swedes having been repeatedly defeated by the French, an armistice was concluded between the Swedish General and Marshal Mortier.

20, Mr. Wickham, after asserting that the population of Ireland was half that of South Britain; that the number of parishes in England exceeded 10,000, while in Ireland, the number of parishes, which had been originally only 2436, by subsequent consolidations, was, in 1791, reduced to 1120, which he said was highly injurious to the Protestant religion and interest—moved for the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the several acts of Parliament for the building and repairing of churches and glebehouses in Ireland, &c.—the motion was agreed to.

27, Parliament was prorogued, and soon after dissolved.

MAY 5, A duel took place between Sir Francis Burdett and Mr Paull, in which both gentlemen were wounded.

10, For the purpose of carrying relief to Dantzig, two Russian divisions, and several Prussian regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Kamenskoy, landed from 66 transports in the port of Dantzig, under the protection of the fort of Weischelmunde, which was separated from Dantzig by a space of two or three miles in extent.—This space was occupied by the French.

11, General Whitelocke arrived in the river Plate, and took the command of the British army.

15, Early in the morning Kamenskoy advanced at the head of his troops, with an intention to penetrate to Dantzig along the right bank of the Vistula. After two hours hard fighting, the Russians were thrown into confusion; at nine in the morning they were all shut up in the fort of Weischelmunde.

23, Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane were chosen Representatives for Westminster. The former Gentleman

was nominated without his knowledge, and never exhibited himself as a candidate.

27, The city of Dantzig surrendered to Marshal Lefebvre, in honour of which he was soon after created Duke of Dantzig. Kamenskoy, with his detachment, set sail from Weischelmunde, and returned to Pillau.

29, An insurrection of the Janizaries at Constantinople, on account principally of the introduction into the Turkish army of European dress and tactics. The Sultan Selim was deposed, and his nephew Mustapha was made Sultan.

30, The French Emperor visited Dantzig, and appointed Gen. Rapp Governor. About this time Bonaparte made proposals for peace with Russia and Prussia.

JUNE 4, A conference was held between the King of Sweden and the French Marshal Brune, at Skatklow, within the Swedish territory. In this conference, Gustavus attempted to shake the Marshal's adherence to Napoleon, and draw him over to the cause of the Bourbons.

5, Commencement of the campaign.—The grand French army was attacked by the allies at different points of its line, All the attacks were repulsed, except in the case of Marshal Ney, on the right wing of the French, who was attacked at Aldkirken, Gutstadt, and Woolsdorf. After a severe contest, Ney fell back to Ackendof. Next day, the allies attacked the 6th corps under Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, at Deppen, on the Passarge, when, according to the French accounts, they suffered severely.

7, The French Emperor arrived at Deppen, and took upon himself the command. On the 8th, the French entered Gutstadt, driving the Russians before them.

10, The French army moved towards Heilsberg, where the main army of the allies was strongly posted. The French overtook the rear-guard of the allies, consisting of 18,000 cavalry and several lines of infantry. The French cavalry attacked again and again, and were as often repulsed. Reinforcements from the allied army came to the rear-guard; and many efforts were made by the Russians to maintain their position before the town. At two o'clock the corps under Marshal Soult was formed—several of the Russian divisions were routed; and at nine in the evening the French found themselves under the Russian entrenchments.

11, When the French were making dispositions for the attack, the Russians shewed themselves ranged in columns in the midst of their entrenchments, fortified with batteries. But at ten o'clock they began to pass the Alla, abandoning the whole country to the left, and leaving their magazines and wounded to the disposal of the French.

14, Battle of Friedland.—The Russian army being stopped on its march by the manœuvres of the French, a mighty struggle was now unavoidable. By five in the morning, the French corps were at their stations—Ney Duke of Elchingen was on the right, Lasnes Duke of Montobello in the centre, and Mortier Duke of Treviso on the left; Victor Duke of Belluno and the guards formed the reserve. The Russian left extended to the town of Friedland, and the right a league and a half in the other direction.—The position taken by Gen. Bennigsen was on a plain on the left bank of the Alla; this plain was intersected by a deep ravine full of water, and almost impassable. This ravine ran in a line between Domnow and Friedland, where it formed a lake, to the left of that place, and separated the right wing of the Russians from their centre. A thick wood, a mile and a half from Friedland, fringed the plain of the Alla. In front of the wood, about a mile from Friedland, and nearly opposite the centre of the army, was the village of Henrischsdorf. The field of battle lay between the left of this village and the Alla, to the south of Friedland.—The French Emperor reconnoitred their position. "It is a fortunate day, (said he) it is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo."—He determined to take Friedland. Suddenly changing his front and advancing his right, he commenced the attack with that wing.—When the Russians perceived that Marshal Ney had left the wood, they endeavoured to surround him with cavalry and a multitude of Cossacks, but Latour Maubourg's dragoons repelled the attack Marshal Victor erected a battery in his front, and greatly annoyed the Russians. In the mean time, Ney's left wing reached the ravelin, which surrounded Friedland. The Russian Imperial guard, from the town, rushed on them, and they wavered; but Dupont's division, which formed the right of the reserve, fell on the Russians and defeated them. Several other bodies sent from the Russian centre were also defeated Friedland was taken, and its streets were strewed with dead bodies. Marshal Mortier now advanced with the left wing; the French columns pressed forward on the Russians, chiefly along the sides of the ravine, which was thus as advantageous to the French as disadvantageous to the Russians—Victory now declared decidedly in their favour. The field of battle presented one of the most horrible spectacles of wounded, dying and dead men and horses that was ever beheld. The batle lasted from five in the morning till seven at night. His defeat is admitted by the Russian General, who stated his loss to amount to 10,000 men It was represented, however, by the French at treble that number Twenty Russian Generals were killed, wounded or taken; 80 pieces of cannon, and a number of standards, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

16, The Russians passed the Pregel, and continued their retreat to the Niemen.—On the same day the corps of Marshal Soult Duke of Dalmatia, entered Koningsberg.

19, The French Emperor entered Tilsit—The Russians crossed the Niemen, burned the bridge of Tilsit, and continued their retreat eastward.

21, The British evacuated Alexandria, and returned to Sicily.

22, An armistice was agreed on between France and Russia.

23, The United States frigate Chesapeake was attacked off the American coast by the British frigate Leopard.—The American frigate struck her colours; she was then boarded by the British, who forcibly took four of her men, whom they claimed as British subjects - On board the American frigate six men were killed and 21 wounded.

25, An interview took place between the Emperors of Russia and France, on a raft on the Niemen, where two tents had been prepared for their reception by the French. Alexander and Napoleon landed from the boats at the same time and embraced each other. Their conference lasted two hours.—Mutual courtesies and expressions of kindness ensued among French, Russians and Prussians of all ranks. A magnificent dinner was given by Napoleon's guards to those of Alexander and the King of Prussia At this entertainment they exchanged uniforms, and were to be seen in the streets of Tilsit in a motley dress, partly Russian, partly Prussian and partly French.

26, The new Parliament met. The address in the House of Lords was carried by 160 against 67.—In the House of Commons the number of Members assembled amounted to 505; the greatest number it was supposed that had ever been assembled on any occasion. Of these 350 voted for the address, and 155 against it.

30, A new Finance Committee was appointed by the House of Commons.

JULY 1, An action was fought between a Turkish fleet of eleven ships of the line and one frigate, and a Russian fleet of ten ships of the line and twelve frigates, near the isle of Tenedos, under Admiral Siniavin. Four of the Turkish ships were taken, and three burnt.

5, An attack was made upon Buenos Ayres by the British army under the command of General Whitelocke. By the General's orders, each division was to proceed along the street directly in its front, till it arrived at the last square of the houses next the Plata; of which square it was to take possession, forming on the flat roofs of the houses and there wait for further orders; the whole troops were unloaded,

and no firing was to be allowed till the columns reached their final points and formed; a corporal's guard with tools were to march at the head of each column, for the purpose of breaking open the doors Our troops moved forward in the appointed order, when they were assailed by musketry, hand grenades, stones, &c from the tops of the houses and windows, the doors of which were barricaded; the streets were intersected by deep ditches, and cannon planted on the inside of these poured vollies of grape-shot on our advancing columns. Sir S. Auchmuty made himself master of the Plaza de Toros, 82 pieces of cannon, and a number of prisoners. General Crauford, with his brigade, was obliged to surrender; as was also Colonel Duff with a detachment under his command. Next day, General Liniers, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, addressed a letter to the British Commander, offering to deliver up the prisoners taken now, and those from General Beresford, on condition that the attack on the town should be discontinued, and the Plata evacuated by the British within two months To which conditions General Whitelocke almost immediately agreed.

7, A treaty of peace was concluded at Tilsit between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia; and, on the same day, peace was signed between France and Prussia.—By this treaty, Prussia was deprived of all her territories on the left bank of the Elbe, and of almost all her Polish provinces; the King of Saxony to take the title of Duke of Warsaw—the duchy to consist of Warsaw, Thorn, and the greater part of Prussian Poland; Dantzig was to be an independent town: East Friesland was to be added to Holland; a new kingdom, under the title of that of Westphalia was to be formed of the provinces ceded by the Prussian monarch, and others in the possession of the French Emperor—Jerome Napoleon, brother of the Emperor of the French, to be Sovereign of this new kingdom, of which the capital was to be Cassel—Prussia also consented to close its ports, and become a party in the maritime war against England. The King of Saxony was to have a military road across Silesia, for maintaining a communication between his German dominions and the new duchy of Warsaw—By a secret article of the treaty of Tilsit, Russia agreed to cede the Ionian islands to France, and to shut her ports against the introduction of British goods.

— In the House of Commons, Lord Cochrane moved for the appointment of a Committee, to enquire what places, salaries, and emoluments, derived from the public, were held by Members of Parliament, their wives, or other dependents, or others in trust for them, in possession or reversion.—Mr. Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer,

moved, as an amendment, that the finance committee should procure a list of all places, pensions, &c. and cause this list to be laid on the table.—The amendment was carried by a great majority.

9, In the House of Commons, Sir Ar Wellesley obtained leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of insurrection in Ireland, and to prevent the disturbance of the peace in that country. He proposed that the Lord Lieutenant should have power to proclaim disturbed counties, and the magistrates authority to arrest persons who should be found out of their dwellings between sun setting and sun-rising.—The bill was afterwards brought in, and, after going through the usual stages, though not without a good deal of opposition, passed into a law.

22, In the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh brought forward his new military plan. He proposed to increase the regular army by volunteers from the militia, and to supply the deficiencies occasioned by so great a transfer from the militia to the regular army, by a supplementary militia.

Towards the end of this month a British fleet of 40 ships of war, 27 of which were of the line, under the command of Admiral Gambier, with land forces on board amounting to 20,000 men, commanded by Lord Cathcart, sailed from England for the Sound.

By the official reports it appeared that the military strength of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to—Regulars 182,876—Militia 77,990—Volunteers 307,924.

AUGUST 4, Garnerin ascended with his balloon at Tivoli, near Paris, at eleven o'clock at night—his balloon was lighted by twenty lamps—After a voyage of seven hours and a half, he came to the ground near Loges, on the banks of the Vesle, 45 leagues from Paris.

— The bill for preventing the granting of places in reversion came before the House of Lords, when a motion was made that the bill be read a second time that day three months—for the motion 15—against it 9 The bill was therefore lost.

6, Mr. Jackson arrived at Kiel in Holstein, on a mission to the Danish Government. Ministers having obtained information that Bonaparte designed to shut the ports of Holstein to the British flag, and forcibly to employ the Danish navy against this country, Mr. Jackson was instructed to enter into an explanation with the Prince Royal of Denmark respecting the views of the British Government; and he was to endeavour to establish, on terms of friendly accommodation, the measure which was to be the main object of his proceedings. This measure was the delivery of the Danish fleet into the possession of the British Admiral, under the

stipulation that it should be restored at the conclusion of the war between Great Britain and France. Mr. Jackson had an audience of the Prince, and explained his proposals; when his Royal Highness declared his determination to reject them, and adhere to the line of policy which he had hitherto pursued

10, In the House of Commons, Mr. Bankes moved an address to his Majesty, praying, that he would not grant any place in reversion until six weeks after next Session of Parliament.—The address was agreed to *nem. con.*

16, All attempts at an amicable arrangement having failed, the British army landed at Wisbeck, on the island of Zealand, eight miles north of Copenhagen, which it invested on the land side, while the fleet formed a blockade by sea.

19, The Swedes were forced to evacuate Stralsund, which was taken possession of by the French under Marshal Brune.

— By a *Senatus Consultum*, the French Tribunate was abolished, and the members transferred into the legislative body; committees of which were thenceforth to do the business of the tribunes.

24, Peace was signed between Russia and the Porte.

26, The Danish army in the island of Zealand was attacked by the British under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and defeated, with the loss of 60 officers, 1100 men, and ten pieces of cannon.

SEPTEMBER 2, The British land batteries and bomb and mortar vessels opened a tremendous fire upon Copenhagen; upwards of 400 houses were burnt and destroyed.

— The King of Prussia published a proclamation for excluding the British from the ports of Prussia.

7, Articles of capitulation were agreed upon between the British Commanders and General Pieman, the Governor of Copenhagen. By these articles the British troops were to be put in possession of the citadel and dock-yards, and the ships of war and naval stores were to be delivered up. The navy delivered up in consequence of this agreement consisted of 16 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun boats, besides vessels on the stocks. In the arsenals were found stores sufficient to fit for sea all this formidable fleet; all the ships were laden with masts, spars, and timber that remained.

21, Garnerin again ascended with his balloon from Tivoli, near Paris, at half-past ten at night; during the aerial journey he experienced a dreadful storm, and on his balloon alighting on Mount Tonnerre, he was in danger of being dashed to pieces. His voyage lasted till half-past five in the morning, at which time he was 100 leagues from Paris.

OCTOBER 18, The Ministers of the United States at the British Court officially apprized Government, that America had received from France satisfactory explanations and assurances respecting the Berlin decree of 21st November, 1806; and that in fact the same had never been enforced against the neutral commerce of the United States.

27, A secret treaty was concluded at Fontainbleau between France and Spain, for the partition of Portugal.—By this treaty, a number of the Spanish provinces were otherwise disposed of; the King of Etruria was to obtain the city of Oporto, with the province of Entre Minho y Duero, and the title of King of Northern Lusitania—Etruria reverting to France; the Prince of the Peace* to obtain two provinces with the title of Prince of the Algarves, &c. French troops were to be admitted into Spain, for the purpose of marching into Portugal.

30, Louis XVIII. landed at Yarmouth, under the title of the Count de Lille.

31, The Emperor Alexander of Russia issued a declaration of this date, in which he says, "that he annuls for ever every preceding convention between England and Russia, and particularly that entered into in 1801."—He proclaims anew "the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the Empress Catherine, and engages never to recede from that system."

NOVEMBER 11, The British Government issued new orders of Council, allowing neutrals to trade with countries not at peace with Great Britain, on the condition of their touching at the ports of this country, and paying the customs or taxes imposed by the British Government.

29, In consequence of a French army having entered Portugal, and the French Emperor having declared, "that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign," the Prince Regent with all the royal family having embarked on board the Portuguese fleet, set sail from the Tagus, for the city of Janeiro, in the Brazils In a few days after, a French army, with their Spanish auxiliaries, commanded by General Junot, entered Lisbon.

DECEMBER 14, Several meteoric stones, weighing from 25 to 200 pounds, fell in the province of Connecticut, America.

17, Jerome Bonaparte issued a proclamation declaring his accession to the throne of Westphalia.

— The Emperor of the French issued a second decree

* The title of Prince of the Peace was conferred on Don Manuel Godoy (the Spanish Prime Minister) on the ratification of the treaty of peace concluded between France and Spain in 1795.

from Milan, in retaliation of the British order in Council of the 11th November. By this decree, every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that had submitted to be searched by an English ship, or to a voyage to England, or that shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the British Government, is declared to be *denationalized*, to have forfeited the protection of its King, and to have become English property; and therefore a good and lawful prize. The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade by sea and land. Every ship of whatever nation that sails from the ports of England, of those of English colonies, or of countries occupied by English troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present decree. The provisions of this decree to be null as soon as the English abide again by the principles of the law of nations.

19, Napoleon issued a decree, dated Milan, adopting Prince Eugene Beauharnois for his son, and declaring him successor to the crown of Italy, in default of the Emperor's children—Eugene had some time previous to this been married to a daughter of the King of Bavaria.

22, An embargo was laid by the American Congress on all vessels belonging to the United States.

— An action for damages was brought before the Sheriff's Court, London, by Lord Elgin, against Mr Ferguson, for *crim. con.* with the plaintiff's wife. The Jury gave a verdict of 10,000*l.* damages.

24, The island of Madeira was taken possession of by the British sea and land forces under the command of Admiral Hood and General Beresford—to be given up to the Prince Regent of Portugal, when the sovereignty of that country should be emancipated from the controul of France.

25, The Danish West India islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz, were taken possession of by General Bowyer and Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane.

DEATHS IN 1807.

January 2, The Duke of Richmond, in his 73d year.

29, In his 40th year, Fletcher Read, Esq well known for his patronage of the professors of the pugilistic art.

Mr Wm. Taplin, veterinary surgeon, author of several publications on subjects connected with his profession.

February 5, Near London, the celebrated Corsican Gen. Pascal Paoli, aged 82.

20, General Lord Lake, Governor of Plymouth.

March 1, At Inver, near Dunkeld, Scotland, Neil Gow, the celebrated composer and performer of Highland reels, aged 80.

April 4, At Paris, Joseph Jerome le Francois de Lalande, member of the legion of honour, and of the national institute, and professor of astronomy in the College of France, in his 75th year.

9, John Opie, Esq. professor of painting in the Royal Academy, aged 45.

13, In the fever hospital in London, Mr Robert Heron, author of a History of Scotland, a History of Chemistry, &c; he was at one time editor of the British Neptune.

— The Empress of Austria, in her 35th year.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, aged 67.

Lately, in Switzerland, John Lewis de Lolme, L.L.D. he first distinguished himself in England by a Treatise on the Constitution of England.

May 17, At London, the Duke of Montpensier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, in his 27th year.

— Sir Thomas Louis, Admiral of the White.

June 1, At Martinique, Madame de la Pagerie, mother to Madame Bonaparte.

M. Rochambeau, formerly a Marshal of France, in his 82d year.

At the Hague, in his 5th year, the eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland.

July—At Delhi, aged 78, Shah Allum, Emperor of Hindostan, commonly called the Great Mogul.

August 1, In the 76th year of his age, Mr John Walker, author of a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language.

23, In her 70th year, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

Lately, at Rome, aged 82, Henry Benedict Maria Clement, Cardinal York, the last of the race of the Stewarts.

September 2, At Paris, the celebrated poet Le Brun.

3, At an advanced age, Miss Clara Reeve, authoress of the Old English Baron, &c.

November 7, At Rome, in her 67th year, Angelica Kauffman, a celebrated artist.

14, In his 79th year, Charles Earl Grey, formerly General Sir Charles Grey. He served at the battle of Minden.

21, Abraham Newland, Esq. chief cashier to the Bank of England.

31, At Paris, at an advanced age, M. de Breteul, Minister of State before the Revolution.

December 4, At Paris, Madame la Fayette, wife of General la Fayette.

5, The Rev. Francis Willis, M. D. celebrated for his success in curing insanity.

11, In England, aged 57, Henry Moyse, of Edinburgh, M D Dr M. though blind, had made great acquisitions in medical and natural science.

19, At Gotha, in Germany, aged 85, Baron Grimm, Titular Counsellor of State to the Emperor of Russia. He was one of the small knot of philosophers whose merits, as well as demerits, have been so much exaggerated—the friend of Helvetius, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and D'Alembert.

In Ireland, aged 110, Denis Hampson, the blind bard of Magilligan.

1808.

JANUARY 5, At this date, the public debt of Ireland amounted to £70,000,000—the annual charge, £3,382,000 —net revenue £4.378,000.

11, Another commercial decree was issued by the Emperor of the French, ordering, that when a vessel shall enter a French port, or that of a country occupied by the French armies, any one of the crew, or passengers, who shall declare, that the ship came from England or her colonies, or countries occupied by English troops, or that it had been visited by an English vessel, shall receive a third part of the produce of the net sale of the ship and cargo, if it is ascertained that his declaration is exact.

19, the Prince Regent of Portugal, accompanied by a British squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, in the Brazils.

23, The Emperor of the French issued a decree for placing 80,000 conscripts of the conscription of 1809 at the disposal of the government.—Also another decree for uniting the towns of Kehl, Wesel, Cassel, and Flushing to the French empire.

—, Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, issued a decree for shutting the ports of that kingdom against British vessels.

25, Mr. Bankes brought in a bill to prevent the grant of offices and reversions during life, or with benefit of survivorship. It passed in the Commons, but was thrown out in the Lords by a great majority.

28, General Whitelocke was brought to trial before a Court Martial, which continued by adjournments until 18th March, for his conduct in the attack on Buenos Ayres; he was found guilty, and declared totally unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever.

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January 1807, to 5th January 1808, £320,981.

FEBRUARY 3, In the House of Commons, Mr. Ponsonby, after a long speech in condemnation of the late expedition against Denmark, which he characterised as a violation of the law of nations, moved for the production of the substance and dates of the information sent by our Minister at Copenhagen, relative to the naval force of Denmark, &c.—On a division, there appeared for the motion 108—against it 253.

8, In the House of Lords, the Duke of Norfolk made a similar motion to that of Mr Ponsonby in the Commons, with the addition of moving for the production of all the communications respecting the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit—48 voted for the motion—105 against it.

—, A convention for subsidizing Sweden was concluded at Stockholm between Great Britain and that country.

10, Russia declared war against Sweden.

11, Lord Sidmouth, in the Lords, moved a resolution for preserving the Danish fleet in such a state that it might be eventually restored to Denmark.—The motion was negatived.

16, A French army of 10,000 men arrived in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, under the pretence of marching into Portugal; and being admitted into the city they took possession of the citadel, and of Montjui, a fort on the summit of a hill commanding the town.—By an official return published about the end of January, it appears, that, between the 19th October, 1807, and 18th January, 1808, the following numbers of French troops had entered Spain, through Irun, all under the pretence of occupying Portugal:—Junot's division, 29,879 infantry, 3,653 cavalry—Dupont's division, 23,927 infantry, 3,121 cavalry—Moncey's division, 17,983 infantry, 3,330 cavalry—Total, 71,789 infantry, 10,104 cavalry.—The army that took possession of Barcelona, and other small bodies which entered Spain by different routes, are not included in the above return.—Under pretence of consulting the security of his troops, Bonaparte contrived also to get possession of the forts of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, and Figueras.*

* There are only five passes over the Pyrennees from France to Spain, the three principal of which are from St Jean de Luz to St Sebastian; from St Jean de Luz to Pampeluna; and from Perpignan to Jonquiera. These mountains form the boundary between France and Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 200 miles, and, where widest, 100 in breadth, but under different names, and in a variety of branches.

22, In the House of Commons, Lord Folkstone brought forward a set of resolutions, containing charges of injustice, oppression, and cruelty, in the conduct of the Marquis Wellesley towards the Nabob of Oude, when he was Governor General of India.—After a very keen debate, the House divided—for the resolutions 31—against them 182.—A motion was then made and carried, that Marquis Wellesley, in his arrangements in the province of Oude was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and a desire to promote the safety, interests and prosperity of the British empire in India.

25, In the Commons, Mr. Sheridan moved for the correspondence which passed after the capitulation of Copenhagen, between his Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Stockholm, relative to the retaining possession of Zealand by a Swedish army, or in concert with the British troops.—This motion was negatived by a great majority.

29, Mr. Whitbread, after reviewing the information now before the House, made a motion for entering immediately into a negociation for peace; which was negatived.

— Lord St. John, in the Lords, moved certain resolutions respecting the Orders in Council, purporting that the orders issued on the 11th and 25th Nov. last, were a violation of the law of nations, and of the rights and independence of a neutral power. The motion was got rid of by moving the previous question, which was carried.

MARCH 5, In the Lords, the Earl of Darnley moved an address to his Majesty, purporting that there was no necessity for the expedition against Copenhagen This motion being negatived, Lord Elliot moved an address of an opposite nature, which was carried.

16, Frederick VII. was proclaimed King of Denmark.

17, A popular commotion broke out at Aranjuez, (one of the residences of the King of Spain, on the banks of the Tagus, 23 miles to the southward of Madrid,) under the belief that King Charles and his Queen were about to emigrate to Mexico. The palace of the Prince of Peace was attacked by the mob, and he with difficulty escaped from their fury; he was, however, soon after thrown into prison by Ferdinand.

19, Charles IV. abdicated the crown of Spain in favour of his son Ferdinand, Prince of the Asturias.

21, In the Commons. Mr. Sharp made a motion to the same effect as that made by Lord Darnley on the 3d.—And on the 29th Lord Folkstone moved an address to his Majesty of the same tenor as that proposed by Lord Sidmouth, in the Lords. Both these motions were negatived by great majorities.

27, The Grand Duke of Berg (Murat) entered Madrid at the head of his army, amounting to 54,000 men.

25, Charles IV. addressed a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, in which he protested against the abdication of his crown, which he says he was compelled to do; and he "resigns himself entirely into the Emperor's hands, and awaits what he shall resolve on his fate."

—, The orders-in-Council bill was read and passed in the House of Lords.

APRIL 7, The commitment of another reversion bill was moved by Mr. Bankes. This bill had a limitation in point of time; and it was carried through both Houses, and finally passed in the Lords on 12th May.

12, Lord Castlereagh moved in the House of Commons for the establishment of a local militia in England and Scotland, which, after going through the usual forms, was passed into a law.

15, The Emperor of the French, accompanied by the Empress Josephine, arrived at Bayonne, on the frontiers of Spain.

25, King Ferdinand, accompanied by his brother Don Carlos, arrived at Bayonne.—General Savary (afterwards created Duke of Rovigo) had been sent by Napoleon to Madrid, to endeavour to persuade Ferdinand to this step.—Savary informed Ferdinand that Napoleon was already near Bayonne on his way to Madrid, and strongly solicited him to meet the Emperor, assuring him it would be very grateful and flattering to his Imperial Majesty; and the King at length yielded.

26, The Prince of the Peace arrived at Bayonne, having been released from confinement at the earnest request of Napoleon.

— Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias, was waited upon by General Savary, who declared to him the irrevocable determination of the Emperor that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain; and that it should be succeeded by the family of Bonaparte; and requiring that Ferdinand, in his own name, and in that of all his family, should renounce the crown of Spain and the Indies in favour of the Emperor of the French; in return for which the Emperor promised to confer on Ferdinand the crown of Etruria, and his niece in marriage.—To all these proposals Ferdinand gave a decided negative.

30, King Charles IV. of Spain, and his Queen Louisa, arrived at Bayonne—The determined interference of Napoleon for the liberation of the Prince of Peace was owing to the resolution of the King and Queen not to quit Spain or France, though called thither by Bonaparte, unless the

favourite (Godoy) should be permitted to do so also, and to proceed on his journey before them

MAY 2, An insurrection broke out in Madrid against the French.—The French army was called in, and a great number of the inhabitants lost their lives.

4, Charles IV. announced to the Council of Castile his abdication of all his claims on the Spanish kingdoms, in favour of his friend and ally the Emperor of the French.

— By a royal edict, dated at Bayonne, the Grand Duke of Berg, whom Charles calls his cousin, was appointed Lieutenant General of all Spain.—On the same day, the Junta of Government appointed Murat their President.

5, At an interview that took place at Bayonne between the members of the Spanish royal family, Charles threatened to treat Ferdinand as an usurper, unless he made an immediate renunciation of the crown in his behalf; at the same time the Queen declared that he had no right to the crown—that he was her son, but not the son of the King. Next day, in a letter to his father, after stating the circumstances of constraint in which he was placed, Ferdinand assented to the resignation which was commanded.

About the beginning of this month Bonaparte decreed that the Papal duchies of Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, and Camerino, should be united to the kingdom of Italy.

17, A British army of 10,000 men, under the command of Sir John Moore, arrived at Gottenburgh, in Sweden; they were sent for the purpose of assisting Sweden, against a combined attack from Russia, France and Denmark.—Sir John repaired to Stockholm, to communicate his orders, and concert measures for the security of Sweden—The King of Sweden proposed to Sir John that he should land on Zealand, and, in conjunction with some Swedish troops, conquer that island; but it was discovered that Zealand contained a regular force far superior to any that could be brought to bear against it. It was then proposed that the British should land on Finland, storm a fortress, and take a position there. But Sir John representing that the British force was wholly inadequate for this enterprise, his Majesty in a rage ordered General Moore under arrest.—Sir John, however, contrived to escape in disguise, and, conformably to his instructions, brought back his little army to England

18, Sir Samuel Romilly brought in a bill for amending the criminal law respecting private stealing in contra-distinction to robbery, which passed in the House of Commons.

19, The Pope, by a public manifesto, protested against the unjust proceeding of the Emperor of the French towards the Holy Apostolical See.

— Murat issued a proclamation at Madrid, for convening the notables, who were called on to send deputies to a Junta to be assembled at Bayonne.

22, Meteoric stones, weighing 4 and 5 pounds, fell near Stannern, in Moravia.

27, Sir Thomas Turton brought forward charges against Marquis Wellesley, for oppression, &c. towards the Nabob of the Carnatic, but they were declared to be unfounded, and the thanks of the House voted to the Marquis.

20, The King and Queen of Spain and the Prince of Peace arrived at Fontainbleau.—Ferdinand, with his uncle and brother, arrived on the 19th at Vallency, a small town in the province of Berry, where they were lodged in a castle belonging to Talleyrand.

29, An imperial decree was communicated to the Council of Castile, informing them of the measures which the Emperor, by virtue of his rights to the crown of Spain, which had been ceded to him, had taken for fixing the basis of the new government of the kingdom.

30, About this time the insurrection became general throughout all Spain.—Noblemen and gentlemen, the clergy of all conditions, manufacturers, artizans, and labourers, all presented themselves voluntarily to be enrolled for the public service.—About the same time Provincial Juntas were formed. A Supreme Junta was formed in Seville, which assumed an independent authority in the name of Ferdinand VII. and declared war against France and peace with England; they conferred the lieutenancy general of Andalusia and government of Cadiz, on Don Thomas Morla. They opened a communication with the Governor of Gibraltar.—Lord Collingwood arrived to take the command of the British fleet off Cadiz, and General Spencer also arrived, with some British and Swiss regiments, from Gibraltar.

JUNE 9, Six Spanish gentlemen arrived in London, having been deputed from the principality of Asturias, to solicit the aid of the British Government; at their head were the Viscount de Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega.

14, The French fleet commanded by Admiral Rosilly, of five ships of the line and one frigate, which had been moored in the harbour of Cadiz ever since the battle of Trafalgar, surrendered to the Spaniards under Don T. Morla.

15, The Spanish Junta of government assembled at Bayonne.

— A French detachment under General Lefevre made an attempt to storm the city of Saragossa, where Don Joseph Palafox commanded, but they were repulsed with great slaughter. Saragossa, which is the capital of the kingdom of

Arragon, is situated on the right bank of the Ebro, and its fortifications are of a very simple construction. The population is estimated at 60,000.

18, An insurrection of the people took place at Oporto, and the Bishop was appointed Governor of the city—Nearly the whole of the northern provinces of Portugal rose in arms about the same time. The south was restrained by their vicinity to the French army under Marshal Junot, now created Duke of Abrantes.

25, The bill for the better administration of justice in Scotland, brought into the Lords by Lord Eldon, was read a third time and passed. By one of the clauses in this bill, the Court of Session was to be divided into two Chambers of seven and eight Judges.

28, Marshal Moncey, Duke of Cornegliano, made an attack on Valencia, which continued without ceasing from mid-day to the evening, when being attacked by the Spaniards under General Caro, who had followed his steps, he was compelled to retreat to his camp between Quarte and Mislata; from thence he continued his retreat to Madrid—Of 15,000 men that left Madrid with Moncey, only 10,000 returned—1,500 were made prisoners.

— The French having received reinforcements from Pampeluna, renewed their attack on Saragossa, which was gallantly defended—in the course of which a young female, named Augustina Saragossa, particularly distinguished herself.—The French obtained possession of some high ground called Torrero, about a mile to the S. W which commands the town, by which means the communication with the country was cut off, and the city reduced to great straits for want of provisions.

JULY 1, The Emperor of the French transferred the crown of Spain to his brother Joseph Napoleon; and, on 7th, the Junta took the oath of allegiance to the new King.

5, Peace with Spain and Portugal was proclaimed in the London Gazette.—The first supply to the Spanish patriots, which was sent a few days after the arrival of the Asturian deputies, consisted of 300,000*l.* in dollars, 5,000 muskets, 30,000 pikes, and an immense quantity of powder and balls—Subscriptions were opened in the principal cities of the empire for supporting the cause of the Spanish people.

9, King Joseph entered Spain, followed by upwards of a hundred coaches, carrying his suite and the members of the Bayonne junta. His new Ministers also accompanied him—Don Louis Mariano d'Urquijo, secretary of state; Don Pedro Cevallos, minister for foreign relations; Don Joseph d'Aranza, minister for the Indies; Admiral Don

Joseph Massaredo, minister of marine; Don Gonzalo O'Farrel, minister of war; Don Gaspar Melchior Jovellanos, minister of the interior; Count Cabarrus, minister of finances; Don Sebastian Pinuela, minister of justice.

14, A battle was fought at Medina del Rio Secco, between 12,000 French troops under Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria, and the Spanish army commanded by General Cuesta, consisting of 35,000 men—the latter were defeated with great loss, and they were pursued to Benevento by the French

19, Sir A. Paget was tried in the Sheriffs Court, London, for *crim. con.* with the Lady of Lord Boringdon.—The Jury gave a verdict of 10,000*l.* damages

20, A British army of 10,000 men, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, landed at Corunna. They had sailed from Cork on the 12th.—It being considered that these troops would be more usefully employed in Portugal, Sir Arthur left Corunna, and proceeded to Oporto.

—, King Joseph made his public entry into Madrid.

—, A detachment of the French army, amounting to 14,000 men, commanded by General Dupont, was, after a desperate engagement, compelled to surrender to the Spaniards under General Castanos, at Baylen. Dupont left Madrid towards the end of May, for the purpose of taking possession of Cadiz.—On 7th June he advanced to Cordova, of which he took possession; but learning that Castanos, the Spanish General, was approaching with a numerous army, he retreated to Andujar; and soon after, in order to facilitate his junction with Gen. Belliard, he fell back on Baylen, where the above-mentioned battle was fought.

24, The commissioners appointed by the Supreme Junta of Seville arrived in England.

29, King Joseph retreated from Madrid, together with the French troops, and took the route of Segovia, from whence he proceeded to Burgos.

AUGUST 1, The Grand Duke of Berg, Joachim Murat, was proclaimed King of Naples.

4, The French opened a tremendous battery on the quarter of Saragossa called Santa Engracia, and having demolished the mud walls, their columns marched into the city, and before the day closed were in possession of one half of Saragossa One half of the street Corso was now occupied by the French; the Arragonese maintained their positions on the opposite side, throwing up batteries at the openings of the streets, within a few paces of similar batteries of the French.—On the 5th, the Arragonese found their ammunition beginning to fail, when they declared to General Palafox they were ready to attack the enemy with their knives.

At this awful crisis, a convoy of provisions and ammunition, with a reinforcement of 5000 men, made their entrance into the city, commanded by Don Francisco Palafox, the brother of the General.—This sanguinary conflict was continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room for eleven days; when on the morning of the 14th, the French columns were seen at a distance retreating over the plain on the road to Pampeluna.

5, Major Campbell, of the 21st regiment, was tried at the Armagh assizes, for the murder of Capt. Boyd, of same regiment, by shooting him with a pistol bullet, in an unfair duel. He was found guilty and executed on the 24th.

8, The British army under Sir Arthur Wellesley disembarked at Mondego Bay, having been previously joined by 5000 men under General Spencer.—On the 9th, the advanced guard marched forward on the road to Lisbon.

16, Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine arrived at St. Cloud from Bayonne.

17, General Wellesley attacked the French under Gen. Laborde, at Roleia; the latter were defeated, but retreated in good order. By this victory the road was cleared to Lisbon.—On the day after the battle, the British army moved to Lourinha, to protect the landing and facilitate the junction of 5000 men under General Anstruther.

21, Battle of Vimeira.—Marshal Junot having marched from Lisbon with nearly the whole of the forces under his command, attacked the British with great impetuosity, but they were driven back by the bayonet. They renewed their attacks in different columns again and again, and were as often repulsed At last they fled from the charge. The French lost 3000 men, in killed, wounded and missing; 13 pieces of cannon, and 23 ammunition waggons.—After the dispositions for the battle of Vimeira had been made, General Sir Harry Burrard arrived from England at the scene of action, but declined taking the command till after the battle.

22, Sir Hew Dalrymple, who had been called from his situation of Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, to take the command of the different corps sent into Portugal, reached Cintra, the place to which the British army had moved after the battle of Vimeira Soon after his arrival, a flag of truce came in from Junot, proposing a cessation of hostilities, in order that a convention might be settled by which the French should evacuate Portugal —An armistice was accordingly concluded by Sir A. Wellesley and General Kellerman.

30, A convention was concluded between the British and French Generals for the evacuation of Portugal by the

French.—The French army to be conveyed to a French port at the expence of the British Government; to retain their arms and baggage, and not to be considered as prisoners of war.—The regret and indignation of the British nation was raised by the convention of Cintra to a great height—The throne was besieged with petitions calling loudly for an enquiry into that transaction.

The Queen of France (wife of Louis XVIII.) and the Duchess of Angouleme, arrived in England.

SEPTEMBER 3, A convention was agreed to between Admiral Sir Charles Cotton and the Russian Admiral Siniavin, for the surrender of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, to be held as a deposit until six months after the conclusion of peace between Britain and Russia.

— A meteoric stone fell at Lissa, in Bohemia.

20, Covent Garden theatre, London, was burnt to the ground.

25, A supreme central junta, nominated by the respective provincial juntas, was installed at Aranjuez, in Spain, when the members took the oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VII.

27, The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander had a conference at Erfurth, a city in the circle of the lower Rhine, belonging to the electorate of Mayence. The Russian Emperor was attended by his brother the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Romanzow, &c—The Emperor of the French's suite was composed of Berthier Prince of Neufchatel, Talleyrand Prince of Benevento, Caulaincourt Duke of Vicenza, Champagny Duke of Cadore, Maret Duke of Bassano, Lannes Duke of Montebello, and Duroc Duke of Friuli, &c.—The Kings and sovereign Princes of Germany waited for the most part on Bonaparte in person.—In consequence of the conferences at Erfurth, the garrisons of Prussia were evacuated; and the veteran troops of France began to march from the Oder to the Ebro: while, on the other hand, 40,000 French conscripts were sent to Germany.

30, Ten thousand Spanish troops, employed in the French service, who had been stationed in the islands of Langland, Zealand, and Jutland, in the Baltic, under the command of the Marquis Romana, landed at Corunna, in Spain. They were conveyed from the shores of the Baltic, where they had been kept in complete ignorance of what was passing in Spain, with their stores, arms, and artillery, by the British fleet commanded by Admiral Keats. The following curious article respecting this event is taken from the Edinburgh Encyclopædia:—"The common account which is given of the first communication of the state of his country to the Marquis of Romana, is, that a Swedish clergyman, in the disguise of a low and travelling tradesman, arrived at the head quarters of the Marquis, and addressed him in the

streets, at first under the pretence of offering him some smuggled coffee for sale, but afterwards found means to intimate the object of his errand, by speaking in Latin. The writer of this article does not presume to contradict the whole story of the Swedish clergyman, but can affirm, from his own knowledge, that a person, who is not a Swedish, but a Scotch Roman Catholic clergyman, (his name is Robertson,) received 1000*l.* from the British government for communicating the message of our cabinet to the Marquis of Romana at his head quarters in Germany. Mr Robertson had been hired to do so; and proceeded to the continent, at the risque of his life, availing himself of a German education, which made him easily pass for a native merchant. He found much less difficulty than the Swedish agent is represented to have met with. He found Romana, not surrounded by spies and watches, but accessible in his own hotel, where Robertson took up his lodgings, and had a conversation with him the day after his arrival. Romana was, indeed, at first very cautious, and would not believe that the other was an empowered agent, till Robertson proved, that he must have been informed by a British minister lately resident in Spain, of circumstances known only to the Marquis and the Minister. Robertson asked Romana, if he remembered having dined with Mr ——— in Spain on a certain day, and there having looked over certain books and pictures after dinner. He reminded him also of certain remarks that had been made; which Romana recollected. The Marquis then had no doubt of Mr Robertson's having been sent by the British government; but committed himself no farther in conversation, than by saying, that he should consult the other officers of the Spanish troops upon the subject. The writer of this article received the above statement from the Scottish clergyman's own mouth, and knows that he received the reward already mentioned."

OCTOBER 21, A flag of truce arrived at Dover with two officers, one a Frenchman, the other a Russian, with an offer of peace on the part of Russia and France to the British Government.—It was proposed by the overture to his Britannic Majesty, to enter into a negociation for a general peace, in concert with his Majesty's allies, and to treat either on the basis of *uti possidetis*, or on any other basis consistent with justice. The British Government professed their readiness to enter into such a negociation in concurrence with their allies; in the number of whom they comprehended the Spanish nation. In the reply, the demand for admitting the present Government of Spain, (who were described as the *Spanish Insurgents*) as a party in any negociation, was rejected as inadmissible and insulting.

27, The British army now under the command of Sir John Moore left Lisbon, by different routes, proposing to

form a junction at Salamanca. The army that left Portugal amounted to 18,628, of which only 912 was cavalry.

28, The Spanish General Castanos crossed the Ebro with only a shew of resistance, and was suffered to take possession of Lerin, Viana, Capparoso, and other French posts on the left bank of the Ebro. Marshal Moncey, with the left wing of the French, advanced along the banks of the Alagon and the Ebro, and, instead of opposing the passage, by presenting a weak front, decoyed General Castanos across the Ebro.

31, Marshal Ney passing the line of the Ebro, and dashing forward with great celerity, took the Spanish posts at Lagrono and Colahora, and cut off the communication between the armies respectively under Generals Blake and Castanos.—In a series of actions from this date, Blake was driven from post to post—from Durango to Guenas; from thence to Valmaseda, and then to Espinosa.

— Sir David Baird landed at Corunna with about 14,000 men.—He arrived on the 13th, but was not permitted to land till dispatches arrived from the central Junta.

About the end of this month, the forces of the Spanish patriots were divided into three parts, and disposed in such a manner as to form one grand army—the eastern wing, 20,000. was commanded by General Joseph Palafox; the north-western, 55,000, under Gen. Blake; the centre, 65,000, under General Castanos. Besides these, there was a small army in Estramadura, and another in Catalonia.—The positions of the French army remained much the same as in August—its right towards the ocean, its left on Arragon, its front on the Ebro—head-quarters at Vittoria.—The design of the Spaniards was to turn the wings of the French, whilst Castanos should make a vigorous attack, and break through their centre.

NOVEMBER 5, The Emperor of the French joined his brother King Joseph at Vittoria, having set out from Rambouillet on 30th October.

7, After a number of sanguinary battles between the Russians and Swedes, in which the superior numbers of the former gave them a decided advantage, a convention was signed between the two powers, by which Finland, the granary of the kingdom, was given up to Russia.

8, Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, informed the American Congress by a message, that he had proposed to the Courts of London and Paris, to open the commerce of the United States exclusively to which ever of the belligerent powers rescinded the decrees which had occasioned the embargo. Great Britain had rejected this offer. France had returned no answer to it He therefore recommended them to persevere in the same system.

10, The Estramaduran army, under the command of the Count Belvidere, having obtained possession of Burgos, was attacked by a division of the French army under the Marshal Duke of Istria, who routed his army, after a gallant resistance of twelve hours, and almost annihilated it. The Count, with the small remains, fled to Lerma, and from thence to Aranda.—The Emperor established his headquarters at Burgos.

11, The Gallician army under General Blake were attacked in a strong position at Espinosa, and after a brave resistance, they were forced to consult their safety in flight, throwing away their arms and colours and abandoning their artillery. General Blake with the remains of his broken army took refuge in Asturias.

14, General Sir John Moore, with about 15,000 men, arrived at Salamanca, in Leon.—Sir David Baird was at Astorga, in the same province, about the same time, with about 14,000 men; and a brigade of 10,000, under General Sir John Hope, were on their route towards Madrid.—In consequence of the rapid advance of the French, Gen Hope, after having reached the Escurial, found it expedient to retreat, and form a junction with Sir John Moore; and upon the latter receiving intelligence of the defeat of Castanos, at Tudela, all the British forces began their retreat. In consequence, however, either of orders from Government, or of some favourable intelligence which General Moore received, the retreat was suspended, and the two divisions of the British army resumed their respective positions at Astorga and Salamanca.

15, Another revolution took place at Constantinople.—The Janissaries assaulted the seraglio. The Grand Vizier, Mustapha Bairractar, had rouzed their vengeance by having used great exertions to new-model the army.—Dreading to fall into the hands of the Janissaries, the Vizier strangled the deposed Sultan, Mustapha IV. who was a prisoner in the seraglio, and then blew himself up in his own palace with gun-powder, of which he had provided a great quantity before hand.

16, Marshal Soult entered St. Andero, in the Bay of Biscay, in pursuit of part of the Gallician army. The Bishop took refuge on board an English frigate.

22, Battle of Tudela.—The French having dispersed the armies of the north of Spain and of Estramadura, next fell on the central army under General Castanos.—At break of day, the French found the Spanish army, consisting of 45,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, on the Ebro. At nine in the morning the French began to display themselves. The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of General Maurice

Mathews. General Lefevre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through this opening. The right of the Spanish line was thus turned and defeated. At this moment General Legrange attacked the left wing where General Castanos was placed, which, after a gallant resistance, abandoned the field of battle.—According to the French accounts, they took seven standards, 30 pieces of cannon, and 5000 prisoners—4000 Spaniards were left dead on the field of battle, or driven into the Ebro. While part of the fugitives retired to Saragossa, the left wing, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarragona and Agreda. The position of Castanos was very injudiciously chosen. Part of the field of battle was commanded by heights, which he neglected to occupy; and of this oversight the French did not fail to take advantage —By the battle of Tudela the road was laid open to Madrid.

24, Sir John Moore, in a letter to Lord Castlereagh, from Salamanca, complained of the defenceless state of the country, and of the character of the central Spanish Government He says, "In the provinces no armed force whatever exists, either for immediate protection, or to reinforce the armies. The enthusiasm of which we have heard so much no where appears."

29. A division of the French army, under the orders of Marshal Victor, made an attack on the pass of the Sierra Morena, called Puerto, which was defended by 13,000 Spaniards under General San Juan. The Puerto, or narrow neck of land forming the pass, was intersected by a trench, fortified with sixteen pieces of cannon. While a part of the French advanced on the road, other columns gained the heights on the left. A charge made by General Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the contest — The Spaniards fled; and advanced parties of the French cavalry appeared on 1st December before Madrid.

DECEMBER 2, Don Thomas Morla and the Prince of Castel Blanco, to whom the defence of Madrid had been committed by the Supreme Junta, sent a dispatch to Sir John Moore, pressing him to advance with all speed to the capital. If Sir John Moore had not been possessed, in an extraordinary degree, of circumspection, penetration, and firmness, the solicitations of these traitors, and those too of Mr. Hookham Frere, the British Misister to the Supreme Junta, would have thrown him and his little army completely into the hands of the French.

3, Madrid was summoned to surrender by Marshal Berthier. The Supreme Junta had quitted the city on the approach of the French, and a military Junta had been formed, consisting of Don Morla, the Governor, the captain general of Andalusia, the inspector general of artil-

lery, and Marquis Chastiller, who acted as president—60,000 men were in arms in the city.—On this day the French obtained possession of the gate of Alcala, and also of the suburb called the Reteiro.

4, The Emperor of the French, by an Imperial decree, dated from the camp before Madrid, abolished the tribunal of the Inquisition. By another decree of same date, the convents in Spain were to be reduced to a third of their number.

5, In the morning, Napoleon with the French army entered Madrid. During the preceding night most of the Spanish troops and their leaders left the city.

20, Sir John Moore reached Majorca, and by completing his junction with Sir David Baird, united the whole British army, which now amounted to 23,000 infantry and between 2 and 3000 cavalry.

23, Marquis Romana, who had been appointed General in Chief of the Spanish armies, arrived at Mansilla, on purpose to co-operate with Sir John Moore, who was then at Sahagun, in an attack upon the corps of Marshal Soult, who was concentrated behind the river Carrion. Dispositions were already made for the combat, when Sir John Moore received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived to the French from Palentia, and also that they were advancing from Madrid. Sir John countermanded the advance of his troops, and determined on a retreat.

24, Sir John Moore left Sahagun, and crossed the river Eslar. Bonaparte, on receiving information that Sir John Moore was threatening Marshal Soult on the Carrion, suspended the advance of the French into the southern provinces; the corps under the Duke of Dantzic, which had advanced to Talavera de la Reyna, in its way to Badajos, was directed to march backward on Salamanca; the Duke of Abrantes, who had advanced from Burgos to Palentia, threatened the right flank of the British; Bonaparte himself, on 18th December, marched from Madrid with 32,000 infantry, and 8000 cavalry; even the division under the Duke of Treviso, which was on its march to Saragossa, was stopped. In a word, the whole disposable force of the French army, forming an irregular crescent, was marching in radii to environ the British. The advanced guard of the cavalry that Bonapaste brought from Madrid, passed through Tordesillas on the same day that the British left Sahagun; and both moved towards the same point, which was Benevento.

27, General Moore published general orders at Benevento, reflecting in the severest terms on the conduct of both the officers and soldiers of the British army.

30, Sir John Moore proceeded on Villa Franca and Lugo.

At Astorga all the superfluous equipage was destroyed, and all the sumpter horses, mules, &c. that could not keep up with the columns, abandoned. On the march from hence the military chest was sacrificed—barrels full of dollars were staved and precipitated over rocks into ravines, dens, and rivers. From Astorga to Lugo the road lay for the most part through bleak mountains, affording so scanty a supply of provisions that the troops were sometimes two days without tasting any food.

30, A formal declaration of disapprobation on the part of his Majesty, of both the armistice and convention of Cintra, was officially communicated to General Sir Hew Dalrymple.

31, The foundation stone of Covent Garden theatre, London, was laid by the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the Freemasons.

DEATHS IN 1808.

Jan 16, In the 20th year of his age, Horatio Lord Viscount Trafalgar, only son of Earl Nelson, and nephew of Admiral Lord Nelson.

Feb, 12, Mrs. A. M. Bennet, authoress of many excellent novels

March 10, William Siddons, Esq. the husband of Mrs. Siddons.

April 7, Peter Rainier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

15, James Paull, Esq. the well known candidate for the representation of Westminster — He died by his own hands.

May 14, In the 80th year of his age, the venerable actor Mr. Thomas Hull.

July 13, In Jamaica, aged 54, General Villettes, Lieut. Governor of that island.

23, M. Barthelemon, the celebrated player on the violin.

September 4, At Merchiston Bank, Scotland, in the 86th year of his age, Mr John Home, author of the tragedy of Douglas, &c.

25, Richard Porson, M. A. Greek Professor at Cambridge.

November 11, In Cornwall, the Rev. J. Whitaker, the celebrated author.

29, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley.

December 17, The Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, in the 82d year of his age.

30. Alan Lord Gardner, Admiral of the White.

1809.

JANUARY 6, The British army in its retreat arrived at Lugo. Here Sir John Moore offered battle to the Duke of Dalmatia, who commanded the French army; this he did not think fit to accept. Bonaparte, before quitting the army, had reviewed it at Astorga, when it amounted to 70,000 men.

11, The British army arrived at Corunna from Betanzos; having now traversed 250 miles of a mountainous and difficult country, in the face of an enemy infinitely superior in number—very often without food or shelter, drenched with rain, and worn out with cold and fatigue, yet still unbroken, presenting still an undaunted front to the enemy, who had not to boast of having won a single trophy. Continual skirmishing took place between the French advanced and the British rear guard, commanded by Sir John Moore in person. As the transports were detained at Vigo by contrary winds, the General prepared for action, by occupying a small chain of hills, a short distance from Corunna. The enemy occupied a more extended chain in his front; and a valley, with the village of Elvina, separated the two armies. From the 13th to the 15th, the embarkation of the sick, the artillery, horses, &c. was going on; the French, in the mean time, gradually drawing round, and skirmishing with the British out-posts.

16, Battle of Corunna.—Orders had been issued for the embarkation of the whole army, when Gen. Hope reported from his post that the enemy's line were getting under arms. Sir John Moore flew to the field, and beheld the French descending from the hills in four columns, two of which threatened the right of the British line, composed of Sir D. Baird's division. Sir John Moore perceiving that the great effort of the French would be directed against Lord W Bentinck's and Gen. Manningham's brigades, which composed Sir D. Baird's right wing—had ordered General Fraser to move up, and Gen Paget to support Lord Bentinck with the reserve. The two lines moved on under a shower of balls, and on their closing, the General perceiving his right to be outflanked, ordered the 4th, which composed it, to refuse itself, and form an obtuse angle with the other half of the regiment. The 50th and 42d, which composed the remainder of Lord Bentinck's brigade, charged gallantly, and drove the French from the village of Elvina with great slaughter. Sir John Moore was in the act of ordering up the guards to support the brave Highlanders, when he received his death wound by a cannon ball in the shoulder, and was carried from the field in a blanket, by six soldiers of the 42d. Sir D. Baird had already left the scene of action from a severe wound in his arm. The soldiers, however, undismayed by

the loss of their leaders, maintained the advantages they had gained on the right, and continued to repulse the repeated attacks of the French on their centre and left, until night left them masters of the field.—Not more than 15,000 British were engaged, of whom about 7 or 800 were killed or wounded The French engaged were estimated at 20,000; their loss was reckoned about 2000 —Major-General Hope, on whom the chief command devolved, took advantage of the success which had been obtained to embark the army before it should be overwhelmed by the increasing numbers of the enemy. The boats were all in readiness, and the previous measures were so well concerted that nearly the whole army were embarked during the night Gen. Hill's brigade, which had been stationed as a corps de reserve on a promontory behind the town, began to embark under the citadel, on the 17th, and during that night Gen. Beresford, who commanded the rear-guard, of about 2000 men, sent off all the sick and wounded whose condition admitted of their being removed. Lastly, the rear guard itself got into the boats; and the whole embarkation was completed by the 18th. In this retreat the British army lost all its ammunition, its magazines, above 5000 horses, and 5 or 6000 men. Gen. Moore was buried in his uniform upon the ramparts of Corunna; where a monument to his memory has been since raised by the Marquis Romana The Duke of York, Commander in-Chief, in the general order issued by his command, after the return of the army from Spain, bestows on its late Commander the following just and elegantly simple praise:—"The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops. During the season of repose his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier. In war he courted service in every quarter of the globe Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him the post of honour! And by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory. His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory.—And the Commander-in Chief feels that he is paying the best tribute to his memory, in thus holding him up *as an example to the army.*"

27, In the House of Commons, Colonel Gwyllam Lloyd Wardle moved for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the conduct of the Duke of York, the Commander in Chief, with regard to promotions, exchanges, and appointments to commissions in the army, and in raising levies for the army The charge against the Duke of York, was, that, availing himself of his office, he, knowingly, permitted Mrs Clarke, whom he kept as his mistress to traffic in commissions in the army, and did himself participate in the emoluments which were derived from this scandalous, cor-

rupt, and illegal traffic. The evidence on which Colonel W. stated he would endeavour to support his charge arose from the testimony of the principal agent in these transactions, Mrs. Clarke, and of those to whom she had disposed of the commissions, or by whose means the traffic was carried on; and by letters which she retained in her possession.—Col. W then re-capitulated a number of cases —Sir Francis Burdett seconded Col Wardle's motion —After several of the members had spoke, it was resolved that the enquiry should be made in a Committee of the whole House.

Amount of Duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January 1808 to 5th January 1809, £318,121.

FEBRUARY 21, Saragossa, in Spain, in the midst of ruins and dead bodies, was compelled to capitulate to the French This second siege commenced early in January. —General Palafox, its gallant defender, was sent a prisoner to Bayonne

—, Lord Henry Petty moved for a resolution of the House of Commons, declaring that the Convention of Cintra and a maritime Convention concluded nearly at the same time off the Tagus, disappointed the hopes and expectations of the country; and for a second, declaring, that in the opinion of the House, these Conventions had, in a great measure, arisen from the misconduct and neglect of Ministers. Upon a division, there appeared for the previous question 203—for Lord H. Petty's motion 153.

23, The examination of the witnesses on the case of the Duke of York before the House of Commons was closed. The Speaker read a letter from his Royal Highness, in which he says—" with respect to any alleged offences connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do in the most solemn manner, upon my honour, as a Prince, distinctly assert my innocence; not only by denying all participation in any of the infamous transactions which had appeared in evidence, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.'

24, In the House of Commons, Mr Ponsonby moved for an enquiry into the campaign in Spain; but his motion was lost by a great majority.

— Drury-Lane theatre, London, was totally destroyed by fire.

MARCH 8, In the House of Commons, Colonel Wardle moved a resolution to the following effect: That an address be presented to his Majesty, stating, that it had been proved that various corrupt practices and abuses existed in the different departments of the military administration; that if ever the opinion should prevail in the army, that promotion was to be obtained in any other way than by merit

and services, it would tend to wound the feelings and abate the zeal of the army. That it was their opinion, that such abuses could not have continued to such an extent for so long a time, without the knowledge of the Commander in Chief; but if, contrary to all probability, it should be presumed, that he was ignorant of these transactions, that presumption would not warrant the conclusion, that it was consistent with prudence that the command of the army should remain any longer in his hands. They therefore begged leave to submit to his Majesty, that the Duke of York ought to be deprived of the command of the army.—Lord Folkstone seconded the motion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution, expressive of the conviction of the House of his Royal Highness's innocence; and that after the insertion of this resolution, the address should proceed —That whilst they have seen with satisfaction, in the course of this enquiry, the regularity and method with which the business of Commander in Chief has been conducted under his Royal Highness, and also the salutary regulations introduced into the army —They felt the most serious regret, that a connection should have existed under cover of which transactions of a highly criminal and disgraceful nature had been carried on—That it is, however, a great consolation to the House to observe the regret of his Royal Highness on the subject of that connection; and they derive the confident assurance that his Royal Highness will henceforth keep in view the bright example of his Majesty's life.—The House adjourned.

9, Mr. Bathurst suggested another amendment to the following effect:—That while the House acknowledges the beneficent effects of the regulations of his Royal Highness, &c. it has observed with regret, that, in consequence of a connection the most immoral and unbecoming, a communication on official subjects, and an interference in the distribution of military appointments and promotions, has been allowed to exist, which could not but tend to discredit the official administration of his Royal Highness, and to give colour and effect, as they have actually done, to transactions the most criminal and disgraceful.—The House again adjourned.

10. Mr. Bankes moved another address to the following purport:—That the result of the enquiry leaves no doubt that corrupt practices and abuses have existed—That it is satisfactory to the House to find no ground for charging his Royal Highness with personal corruption or participation in any profits derived through undue means; but we are of opinion such abuses could scarcely have prevailed to the extent to which they have been proved to have existed, without having excited the suspicion of the Commander in Chief.—And even if it can be presumed that abuses so va-

ried and so long continued could have prevailed without the knowledge of his Royal Highness, can the command of the army with propriety be continued, or ought in prudence to remain any longer in his hands. The House adjourned.

13, Gustavus IV. King of Sweden was deposed. The Duke of Sudermania, the King's uncle, assumed the government under the title of regent, and was afterwards chosen King by the States in the room of his nephew. A new constitution was formed, by which the encroachments of Gustavus III were done away, and the ancient rights of the different States of the realm restored.

15, The debate on the Duke of York had continued by adjournments to this day, when the House divided—For Mr. Banks's amendment 199—against it 294—A second division took place on Mr Perceval s amendment on Colonel Wardle's address—for the amendment 364—against it 123.

17, In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted the following resolution:—"The House having considered the evidence which came before them, and finding that personal corruption and connivance at corruption have been imputed to his Royal Highness, find it expedient to pronounce a distinct opinion upon the said imputation, and are accordingly of opinion that it is wholly without foundation."—Sir T Turton moved an amendment, that this House has grounds for believing that his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief had knowledge of the corrupt transactions of which evidence had been given at the bar.—On a division, Sir T. Turton's amendment was negatived—ayes 135—noes 334. The House then divided on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion—for it 278—against it 196

20, The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York, on Saturday (18th) of his own own accord had waited on his Majesty, and tendered to him his resignation of the chief command of the army, which his Majesty had accepted—Mr. Bathurst then submitted his resolution which he had read on the 9th.—Lord Althorpe, as an amendment, moved—That his Royal Highness having resigned the command of the army, the House does not *now* think it necessary to proceed any further in the consideration of the evidence before the Committee. Mr Bathurst's motion was negatived.—On a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the word *now* should be left out of Lord Althorpe's amendment, the House divided—Ayes 235—noes 112 Lord A 's amendment was then carried.

23, The Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to "enquire into the existence of any corrupt practices, "in regard to the appointment and nomination of writers

"or cadets in the service of the East India Company; or "any agreement, negociation, or bargain, direct or indirect, "for the sale thereof;" made their report to the House—by which it appeared that a very great number of cadetships and writerships had been disposed of in an illegal manner; and they gave it as their opinion, that the immediate consequence of the information contained in this report must be, that a certain number of persons in the service of the Company will be instantly deprived of their employments and recalled from India.

25, General Sir David Dundas was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces, vice the Duke of York, resigned.

27, In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the sale and brokerage of offices. The bill was accordingly brought in, and passed through the usual stages into a law. The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the practises lately discovered consisted not in the sale of offices by those who had the power to give them away, but in the acts of those who pretended to have influence over such persons, and issued public advertisements, giving occasion to the notion that these abuses prevailed to a much greater extent than they actually did

28, The central Spanish army, commanded by General Cuesta, was defeated at Medelin, by the Duke of Belluno, with great loss. Immediately after the action, the French entered Merida.

APRIL 6, War was declared by Austria against France, in a proclamation of the Archduke Charles, dated from Vienna. At this time the Austrian army was divided into nine corps, each consisting of 30 or 40,000 men. The first six of these corps was under the orders of the Archduke Charles; having under him Bellegarde, Kollowarth, Prince Hohenzollern, Baron Rosenberg, Archduke Lewis, and Gen. Hiller; the 7th corps was in Poland under the Archduke Ferdinand; and the 8th and 9th in Italy under the Archduke John. Besides these there were corps of reserve, and a kind of militia called the landwehr. It was computed that when the Archduke Charles entered the field he had at his disposal 400,000 men The positions of the French were these:—Davoust's corps was at Ratisbon, Massena at Ulm, Oudinot at Augsburg; three divisions of Bavarians were at Munich, Landshut, and Straubing; the Wirtembergers were at Hydenheim; the Saxons at Dresden; and the corps of the duchy of Warsaw were encamped under the walls of that city, and commanded by Prince Poniatowski.

9 The main Austrian army passed the Inn; and on the 10th, the Iser at Munich, driving the French before them to and from Landshut; another corps drove the French from

Ratisbon, and secured to the Austrians the important passage of the Danube.

11. A French fleet, of nine or ten sail of the line and some frigates, was destroyed in the road of Aix, by Lord Cochrane, then under the orders of Lord Gambier, by means of fire ships, frigates, &c.

13, The Emperor of the French left Paris; and on the 17th he arrived at Donawerth, where he established his head quarters.

19, The French corps began to unite. Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, advanced from Augsburg to Phaffenhoffen, and drove from thence some Austrians. Massena, Duke of Rivoli, arrived there the day after; and on the same day, Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt, quitted Ratisbon to draw near to Ingoldstadt. Then it was that the plan of Bonaparte was unfolded—which was to manœuvre on the enemy, whose line was extended from the Danube at Neustadt to the Iser at Landshut, (about 28 English miles), and to attack him at the moment when, supposing himself to be the assailant, he was on his march to Ratisbon; to break their line, according to his usual mode of warfare, and to come between the Archduke Charles and the corps commanded by his brothers.

—, Mr. David Erskine, Minister Plenipotentiary from London to the United States, in a note to Mr. Smith, the American Secretary of State, declared, that the British Government were willing to make honourable reparation for the unauthorised attack upon the Chesapeake, and to withdraw the Orders of Council of January and November, 1807, as they respected the United States, on 10th June — On the same day, President Madison issued a proclamation suspending the operation of the non intercourse act, as it respected Great Britain.—In consequence of this accommodation, American vessels poured into the ports of Great Britain in great numbers. But the proceedings of Mr. Erskine were disavowed, as altogether exceeding his powers, by the British Government.—Mr. Erskine was recalled, and Mr Jackson was sent out Ambassador in his stead; but his mission was unsuccessful.

20, A great battle was fought at Abensberg, in which Bonaparte appeared in person at the head of the Bavarians and Wirtembergers, against the two Austrian corps commanded by the Archduke Lewis and Gen. Hiller; the Austrians were defeated with the loss of 18,000 prisoners.—Bonaparte pursuing his victory, pushed immediately to Landshut, which he captured with 30 pieces of cannon and 9000 prisoners.

22, Battle of Eckmuhl.—In the mean time, the Archduke Charles, with four corps of his army, amounting to

110,000 men, entered Ratisbon, and then crossed to the right bank of the Danube, and occupied the very position in which his brother the Archduke Lewis had been beaten on the 20th. This movement compelled Napoleon to leave the banks of the Iser, and return to the Danube, leaving some corps to keep in check the remains of the Austrian army he had just defeated. Bonaparte, at two o'clock on the 22d, arrived opposite Eckmuhl, where the Austrian army was posted.—He immediately perceived that the Austrian left was disadvantageously posted; this wing he ordered the Duke of Montebello to attack—they succeeded in turning it, while the front of the Austrians was opposed by the main body of the French. The contest was long and obstinate, and was not terminated till night. Then the army of the Archduke, turned on their left, and driven from all their positions, were compelled to retreat. The broken and scattered columns collected at Ratisbon, and the Archduke ordered the cavalry to cover the city. After three successive charges they gave way—8000 of the Austrians were cut to pieces, the remainder fled across the Danube. The French entered the city, and six regiments who were in it were either killed or taken In the battles of Eckmuhl and Ratisbon the French took upwards of 20,000 prisoners; and the greater part of the Austrian artillery; so that in the short space of five days the Austrians had lost nearly 40,000 men and 100 pieces of cannon—For his exertions in this battle, Marshal Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt, was created Prince of Eckmuhl.

25, In the House of Commons, Lord Archibald Hamilton stated, that in the course of the examination of witnesses by the committee appointed to enquire into the abuse of India patronage it was discovered that Lord Castlereagh had endeavoured to procure a seat in Parliament for Lord Clancarty, in exchange for a writership, given to him when President of the Board of Controul, by some of the Directors.—His Lordship proposed the following resolutions —1 That it appears to this House, from the evidence on the table, that Lord Castlereagh, in 1805, he having just then quitted the office of President of the Board of Controul, and being then a Privy Counsellor and Secretary of State, did place at the disposal of Lord Clancarty a seat in this House —2d. That it was owing to a disagreement among other and subordinate parties to the transaction that it did not take effect —3d. That Lord Castlereagh has been, by the said conduct, guilty of a violation of his duty, of an abuse of his influence and authority as President of the Board of Controul, and also of an attack upon the purity and constitution of this House. The defence of Lord Castlereagh, by the Ministers, went principally on the ground that the offence had not actually been committed. Lord Castlereagh,

before leaving the House, said, he had to regret, that motives of private friendship or of public zeal could have induced him to do any thing requiring the cognizance of the House. He had not erred intentionally, and would submit with patience to any censure which he might be thought to have incurred.—The motion was lost, 167 being for it, and 216 against it.

28, Sir Arthur Wellesley took the command of the British army, whose head-quarters were at Coimbra, in Portugal, and advanced against Oporto Sir A. had arrived at Lisbon on 22d. Marshal Beresford, at the same time, at the head of a body of Portuguese, marched to the upper Duoro. The Duke of Dalmatia, upon learning the approach of the British force, evacuated the town, leaving a rear-guard of about 4000 infantry and some cavalry on the left of the Douro.

MAY 4, Mr. Curwen brought before the House a plan and motion for a Parliamentary reform.—In the progress of this bill through its different stages, many clauses proposed by Mr Curwen were struck out, and those proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer inserted, the consequence of which was, that it was so much stripped of its most important provisions, that a number of gentlemen who had supported the bill, disapproved of it on the motion for the 3d reading, 12th June, as not calculated to effect what they had first in view; they thought further, that if the bill should pass it would stand in the way of something better.—A division took place on the motion that this bill dō now pass—Ayes 97, noes 18.—It was also passed with little opposition in the Lords.

10, The Emperor of the French appeared before Vienna, and immediately made himself master of the suburbs—Having defeated the Archduke Charles at Eckmuhl, and forced him to retreat into Bohemia, he dispatched the Prince of Ponte Corvo with his corps, principally Saxons, to follow him in his retreat as far as Egra, while Bonaparte himself, with the centre of his army, pursued the remains of Prince Lewis's army, following the course of the Danube. When the Archduke Lewis reached St. Polten, two-thirds of his army crossed the Danube, the rest took the direction of Vienna. The Archduke Maximilian had the command in the city; it was defended by 3 or 4000 regular troops, as many armed citizens, and a few battalions of landwehr; the number of inhabitants was computed to be 220,000

11, The French rear guard crossed the Douro, in Portugal, pursued by the British, who also crossed, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the French to oppose it.—About four or five miles above Oporto and Villa Nova, the British, after sustaining repeated attacks, made their ap-

pearance on both the right and left flanks of the French, who then retired, as the dispatch to the British Government states, in the utmost confusion towards Amaranthe, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight rumbrils of ammunition, and many prisoners.—Soult was pursued by General Beresford as far as Oronse

— Mr. Madocks, after enumerating various cases in which the influence of the Treasury had been exerted in returning members to Parliament, said he had to call their attention to a particular case. In last general election, Mr. Quintin Dick purchased a seat for the borough of Cashel, through the negociation of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Henry Wellesley, as the agent of the Treasury. That on the enquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York, Lord Castlereagh intimated to that gentleman the necessity of either voting with the government, or resigning his seat. That Mr Dick, sooner than vote against principle and conscience, made choice of the latter alternative To this transaction, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was privy Mr. Madocks concluded with moving, that witnesses be heard at the bar in support of his statement. The motion was negatived—ayes 85, noes 310.

12, In the Sheriffs Court, London, an action was tried, in which Mr Henry Wellesley was plaintiff, and Lord Paget Jefendant, for *crim. con.* with Lady Charlotte Wellesley.—The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 20,000*l.*

13, Vienna surrendered to the French, the regular troops having previously evacuated the city, and effected their retreat by the great bridge of Tabor, to which they afterwards set fire The Emperor of Austria took up his abode at Znaim, in Moravia —Bonaparte established his head-quarters at Schoenbrunn, a favourite palace of the Emperor Francis He soon afterwards issued a proclamation addressed to the Hungarians, calling upon them to assert their independence, and to choose a King.

16, The Archduke Charles having learned the fall of Vienna, moved down on the left bank of the Danube, and fixed his head quarters at Ebersdorf; the chain of his outposts extending on the right as far as Krems, while Presburg, lower down the river, was occupied by some battalions; and on the left as far as the March.

17, The Emperor of the French issued a decree, dated from Vienna, for uniting the Papal territory with the French empire. The Court of Inquisition was abolished, as also the temporal jurisdiction of the clergy. Rome was declared to be the second city in the empire, and to send seven deputies to the legislative body. Thrasymene, the other department into which the kingdom of Rome was divided, was to send four. The Imperial Prince (heir apparent to the

empire) to bear the title and receive the honours of King of Rome. The Pope was to receive a revenue of two millions of francs.

19, The Emperor of the French took posssession of the Isle of Lobau, in the Danube. Having marched his army along the south bank of the river six miles from Vienna, he determined to effect his passage. The breadth and rapidity of the stream are here broken by two islands: from the south bank of the Danube to the smaller island on that side is about 1000 toises*—the island itself is 120 toises in circumference; from this smaller island to the larger one, called In-der-Lobau, or the isle of Lobau (which is six English miles long, and four and a half broad), the distance is 120 toises; from the isle of Lobau to the north bank of the Danube, the distance is about 70 toises. As soon as the French engineers had thrown two bridges across, from the south side to the smaller island, and from the smaller to the larger island, Bonaparte fixed his head-quarters in the latter, and prepared to throw a bridge from it to the north bank. This bridge, consisting of 15 pontoons, was thrown over in less than three hours.

20, The French army passed from the Isle of Lobau to the large plain of Marchfield, on the north bank of the Danube, the Austrian army retiring before them, it being the Archduke Charles' design not to interrupt their passage, but to attack them the following day. Bonaparte, left at liberty to fix on the field of battle, posted the right wing of his army on the village of Esling, or Eslingen, and the left on the village of Aspern.

21, Battle of Aspern or Esling.—At day-break the Austrian army were under arms; it was formed in two lines on the rising ground behind Gerasdorf; the right wing stretched towards Stammersdorf, and was commanded by Gen. Hiller; it was joined and supported on the left by Count Bellegarde's corps; and in the line of the village of Wagram the division of Prince Hohenzollern took up its position: the corps of Prince Rosenberg was posted along a rivulet and the village of Wagram. The reserve occupied the heights above Wagram. The cavalry, under Prince John of Lichtenstein, was drawn up between the corps of Hohenzollern and Rosenberg. Between the Austrians and the Danube was an extensive plain. The Archduke Charles ordered the attack to be made in five columns; the first and second attacked the village of Aspern. The conflict here was obstinate and murderous; every street, every house, was the scene of it; scarcely had the Austrians succeeded in

* A French toise is two yards—The English yard is to the French as 36 to 32,355—The toise, therefore, in English measure will be 5 feet 6¼ inches.

gaining possession of one part of the village when the French poured in reinforcements and regained it; at last the second column made itself master of the upper part of the village, and maintained its position during the whole first day's combat. In the mean time, the French Emperor having formed his left wing, which he refused, towards Aspern, and his right upon Esling, advanced in columns upon the main body of the Austrians; he drove back their cavalry, and fell upon the infantry, who opened such a heavy fire as put him to the route. In consequence of this retreat, the Austrians obtained possession of the remainder of the village.—The fourth and fifth columns attacked the village of Esling; they drove back the corps posted in front, but could not obtain possession of the villsge itself. The battle was terminated only by the night. During the battle, Prince Charles had ordered fire-ships to be sent down the river, which burnt down the two bridges which connected the isle of Lobau with the small island, and the small island with the south bank; the French had still large bodies of troops on the south bank of the Danube, and this rendered their passage tedious, difficult, and dangerous.

22, The morning witnessed Aspern again in possession of the French; but after reiterated attacks the Austrians obtained final possession. Count Bellegarde, having his right resting on Aspern, and his left and centre towards Esling, by degrees gained the right flank of the French, while the artillery was brought to bear on his left; thus attacked and exposed, the French army was compelled to give way, and retire towards the Danube. While Count Bellegarde was thus employed, the French cavalry made a desperate effort to break in between the Austrian cavalry, and the left wing under Prince Hohenzollern; in the midst of this attack, that General took advantage of an opening in the French line, and was enabled to turn and attack the French centre. The French still retained possession of Esling; this was absolutely necessary to secure their retreat; it was repeatedly attacked, but without success.—In the night between the 22d and 23d the French effected their retreat from the left bank of the Danube, and took up a position in the isle of Lobau.—In this dreadful battle the Austrians took three pieces of cannon, and about 8000 prisoners. The loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners is stated by the Austrians at 30,000. Five of their Generals were killed on the field of battle, eight were wounded, one of whom, Lasnes Duke of Montebello, afterwards died; two were taken prisoners. The Austrians acknowledged the death of 87 superior officers, and of upwards of 4000 subalterns and privates.—Twelve Generals, 663 officers, and 15,651 subalterns and privates were wounded; of these, one General, eight officers, and 829 men, were taken.—In commemora-

tion of this dreadful engagement, Marshal Massena, Duke of Rivoli, was created by Napoleon Prince of Esling.

—, Rear-Admiral Harvey was tried by a Court-Martial at Portsmouth, for using insulting and disrespectful language to Lord Gambier, his Commander in-Chief, during the expedition to Basque Roads, on the Coast of France.—The Admiral was adjudged to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

26, The attention of the House of Commons was called by Sir Samuel Romilly to an improvement in both the criminal and civil law of the country. Preparatory to a measure which he had had some time in contemplation to propose for the amendment of the criminal law, with a view to diminish its severity, and at the same time to ensure the certainty of punishment—he moved for the number transported to New South Wales, and for the number who died before the period of sentence was expired —The motions were agreed to.

JUNE 7, Marshal Ney having evacuated Corunna, was marching towards Vigo, when he was attacked by a Spanish army under the Count de Noronha, and forced to retreat to St. Payo. The Spaniards were materially assisted in this action by four gun-boats, sent up the river by the British Commodore at Vigo.

8, In the House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread moved a resolution to the following effect—"That this House will, early next Session, take into consideration how far it may be expedient to provide some further limitation to the number of persons holding seats in this House, together with pensions, sinecures, and places of emolument under the Crown." —On a division of the House, there appeared for Mr. Whitbread's motion 54: against it 113.

14, The Austrian army commanded by the Archduke John was totally defeated near Raab, by the French army of Italy under Eugene, Viceroy of Italy; the Austrians retreated to Comorn, in Hungary; and soon after the French army formed a junction with the main army under Napoleon.

15, Sir Francis Burdett brought forward in the House of Commons his plan of reform, the heads of which were as follow:—That freeholders and others, subject to direct taxation in support of the poor, the church, and the state, be required to elect members to serve in Parliament.—That each county be sub-divided according to its taxed male population, and each sub division required to elect one representative —That the votes be taken in each parish by the parish officers; and that all the elections should be finished in one and the same day —That the parish officers make the return to the Sheriff's Court, to be held for the purpose at

stated periods.—And that Parliament be brought back to constitutional duration—On a division of the House the numbers were—For Sir Francis Burdett's motion 15—against it 74.

19, Colonel Wardle laid before the House his plan for public economy, and made a motion for the production of papers for the purpose of justifying his statement on the subject—After many observations on these statements, his motion was agreed to.

30, The islands of Ischia and Procida, on the coast of Calabria, surrendered to a British force under General Sir John Stuart, who had sailed from Sicily for the purpose of making a diversion in favour of the Austrian armies; but they were afterwards forced to abandon them.

JULY 5, 6, Battle of Wagram—Three bridges having been constructed by General Bertand between the island of Lobau and the left bank of the Danube, on the night of the 4th the whole French army crossed the river, and on the morning of the 5th, appeared drawn up in order of battle on the Austrians left flank. Napoleon had also thrown another bridge over opposite to Esling, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Austrians from the quarter where the passage was really intended. The manœuvre succeeded. The Archduke was obliged to change his front, and quit his entrenched camp Napoleon had now the vast plain of Enzersdorf on which to manœuvre; he had also rendered it impossible for the Archduke, in case of defeat, to fall back upon Hungary, or to effect a junction with the army of the Archduke John The forenoon of the 5th was passed principally in manœuvring, the result of which was, that the Archduke was compelled to give up his entrenchments, and the whole of the old field of battle from Enzersdorf to Aspern, and to abandon the country from Enzersdorf to Wagram—On the morning of the 6th the battle was renewed. Bonaparte had passed the night in accumulating his force towards the centre. The Archduke, on the contrary, weakened his centre, in order to secure and augment his two extremities, where was planted a great proportion of his artillery. Napoleon (as he says in his bulletin) at first suspected some stratagem; but he soon perceived it was a blunder, and immediately took advantage of it. The battle had become general in every part of the line. Napoleon concentrating almost the whole of his artillery, battered one single point of the Austrian line towards the centre, as if it had been a fortress. To this tremendous thunder there was nothing of the same kind to oppose; and the centre of the Austrians was driven two or three miles out of the line; the right wing, alarmed at the danger in which it was placed, gave way, but fought while it retreated. So also did the left, which was attacked in flank by Marshal Davoust—

The Austrians thus routed in all quarters, retreated towards Moravia In this battle the French took ten pieces of cannon, and 20,000 prisoners, among whom were 400 officers. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies—Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, was created by Bonaparte Prince of Wagram, to commemorate this great victory.

12, Prince John of Lichtenstein carried proposals for an armistice from the Emperor Francis to Napoleon, which was agreed to and signed immediately

—, Capt. Barclay finished his Herculean task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, at the rate of a mile in each and every hour The match was performed at Newmarket. The Captain had 16,000*l* depending upon the undertaking, and the aggregate of betting may be computed at 100,000*l*.

13, The French colony of Senegal, on the coast of Africa, surrendered to the British.

20, The British army under Sir Arthur Wellesley formed a junction with the Spaniards under General Cuesta, and marched for Talavera de la Reyña, half way between Placentia and Madrid, in the neighbourhood of which the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and Gen. Sebastiani, from 30 to 40,000 men, were posted along the banks of the river Alberche.

27, 28, Battle of Talavera.—About two o'clock on the 27th, the French army under King Joseph made an attack on the division of the British army under Gen. Mackenzie, who commanded the advanced post, in a wood on the right of the Alberche, and he fell back on the left of the position of the combined armies The French then attempted to overthrow the Spanish infantry which formed the right wing of the army, but without success. In the dusk, the French commenced a general attack on the allies, by a cannonade on the left of their position, and by an attempt with their cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry, which attempt entirely failed. A division was then pushed along the valley on the left of the height occupied by Maj-Gen. Hill, of which the French gained a momentary possession; but Gen. H instantly regained it by an attack with the bayonet. This attack was repeated in the night, and again at day-light in the morning of the 28th, but was again repulsed by Gen. Hill. Nor were the French more successful in their attack on Gen Campbell, who repulsed them with the loss of their cannon. Gen. Sherbroke's division, which formed the left and centre of the first line of the army, was next attacked—They immediately charged with the bayonet, and drove the French back with great slaughter. The French being thus foiled in all their attempts against the allied army, and hav-

ing lost 20 pieces of cannon and a few prisoners, retreated in good order across the Alberche. Sir A. Wellesley calculated the loss of the French at 10,000. The loss of the British in killed, wounded and missing amounted to nearly 6000; the Spaniards lost about 1000 — Maj.-Gen. Mackenzie, Brig.-Gen. Langworth, and Brig.-Gen. Becket, were among the killed.

28, 29, A most formidable armament sailed from England in two divisions, for the purpose of occupying Flushing, and destroying the French ships of war, arsenals, and dockyards in the Scheldt. The land forces consisted of upwards of 40 000 men, commanded by Earl of Chatham; supported by 39 sail of the line, besides 36 frigates and a great number of gun-boats, bombs and small craft, under the command of Admiral Sir Richard Strachan. The number of the whole force amounted to about 100,000 men.

31, Marquis Wellesley arrived at Cadiz, having been appointed Ambassador to Spain.

AUGUST 1, Flushing was invested by the British armament. On the arrival of the expedition at the islands of Walcheren and South Beveland, it was found that the French were not disposed to make resistance except at Flushing. On the 13th the batteries were completed; and on the 14th the line of battle ships cannonaded the town.

3, Sir Arthur Wellesley, on receiving intelligence that Marshals Soult, Ney and Mortier had formed a junction and had already entered Placentia, marched to Oropesa to oppose them, leaving the wounded, amounting to 4000, to the care of the Spanish army under Cuesta at Talavara.—In the evening he learned that the French had got between the British army and the bridge of Almaraz, and nearly at same time that Cuesta was on the point of leaving Talavera. Judging that Victor might advance and join the other Marshals, Sir Arthur retired to the bridge of Arzo Bispo, where he crossed the Tagus on the 4th, from whence he continued his route to Deleytosa, and from thence to Badajos.—On 26th August Sir A. Wellesley was created Baron Douro and Viscount Wellington of Talavara and of Wellington.

5, Gen. Cuesta having retreated from Talavera, leaving the greater part of the sick and wounded to the care of the French, crossed the Tagus at Arzo Bispo

10, President Madison issued another proclamation, directing that the non-intercourse act should remain in force as to Great Britain, as the Government of that country had officially notified that the obnoxious Orders in Council were not withdrawn.

15, General Monnet, who commanded the garrison of Flushing, demanded a suspension of arms, which was suc-

ceeded by the surrender of the town. The garrison, amounting to about 4000 men, were made prisoners of war.

27, Sir R. Strachan having gone in person to learn Lord Chatham's plan, was told that his Lordship had come to a determination not to advance—While the British Commander remained hesitating whether he would proceed up the Scheldt or not, the French had been by no means idle. A numerous army, composed of the national guards of the Belgic provinces, and the nearest provinces of France, was assembled in the neighbourhood of Antwerp: the forts on the Scheldt were well manned, and every other preparation made for opposing the passage of the British army and navy; an immense quantity of naval stores deposited in the arsenals of Antwerp was either removed or made ready for removal; and preparations were made for conveying the ships so high up the river as to be completely out of the power of the British.

SEPTEMBER 14, Lord Chatham, with the greater number of the troops under his command, returned to England; the remainder being left to keep possession of Flushing.

17, The new theatre Covent Garden opened on Monday, when an encrease of price was demanded for admission; this was resisted by the public as unnecessary and unreasonable. Another, and still more popular ground of resistance was the erection of 28 private boxes. The performances of the actors were drowned, and reduced to mere pantomime.—Many came with the symbolical characters of O P. (old prices) on their hats, forming rings, and making mock fights, or the whole joined in the notable O. P. dance, as it was called, which consisted in an alternate stamping of the feet, accompanied with the regular cry of O. P. in monotonous cadence. The managers, of whom some were also players (among others John Kemble), continued their pantomimical representations week after week, with wonderful patience. At last they lost their tempers. Bands of boxers, &c. and multitudes of Bow-street runners were introduced; bruizes were inflicted and received. After a campaign of three months, the managers made overtures for peace, and they were accepted.

21, The isle of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, was captured from the French by a British force commanded by Colonel Keating.

22, A duel was fought between Lord Castlereagh, secretary of state for the war department, and Mr. Canning, secretary for foreign affairs. The first fire was without effect, but on the second, Mr. Canning was wounded in the right thigh. This duel was preceded and immediately occasioned by a letter from Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Canning,

in which his Lordship accuses Mr. C. of having clandestinely endeavoured to procure his removal from his situation, and of having obtained a promise to that effect from the Duke of Portland. His Lordship declares that he would not have deemed the conduct of Mr. C. unfair if he had not concealed his intention from his Lordship, who, as the person most interested, ought at first to have been made acquainted with Mr. C.'s proposal for his removal. On the contrary, Mr. C. notwithstanding he had declared his conviction that Lord C. was unfit for his situation, continued to treat his Lordship as if he still possessed his confidence and good opinion, and permitted a Minister, whom he had denounced to the Premier as incapable, to plan and carry into execution the most expensive and formidable expedition perhaps ever sent from the British shores.

23, Mr. Perceval, in consequence of the Duke of Portland having resigned the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and also of the resignations of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, wrote to Lords Grey and Grenville, for the purpose of inducing them to come into administration. Mr. P. stated to the Noble Lords, that his Majesty had autherised Lord Liverpool and himself to communicate with them, "for the purpose of forming an extended and combined administration."—Lord Grey, in reply, declined coming to London, considering that his journey could be of no possible use, since it was impossible for him to form an union with Ministers, with any hope that by such union the intention of his Majesty, or the interests of the country, could be promoted.—Lord Grenville came to town; but the day after his arrival he sent a reply, objecting on similar grounds to those stated by Lord Grey.

OCTOBER 2, A small British squadron, detached from Lord Collingwood's fleet, with 1600 troops, from Sicily, under the command of Brigadier-General Oswald, took the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, in the Mediterranean—The government of the Seven Islands was declared to be restored.

14, A treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed at Vienna. By this treaty, Austria ceded all her sea coast to France, and the kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxony were much enlarged. Russia obtained so much of the territory of Gallicia as should contain 400,000 souls. The Emperor Francis agreed to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain.

24, A French squadron of three sail of the line and four frigates, with 20 transports, from Toulon, for the relief of Barcelona, was destroyed by a division of the British fleet under Lord Collingwood.

25, A jubilee was held throughout the united kingdom

on the occasion of his Majesty having entered on the 50th year of his reign.

26, The Viceroy of Italy addressed a proclamation to the Tyrolese, who had risen in insurrection against the King of Bavaria, upon the breaking out of the war with France and Austria; he came, he said, to receive their submission, or to force them to submit. Under the leading of Andrew Hoffer, an innkeeper at Sand, in the valley of Passeyr, the Tyrolese made a gallant resistance; but at last this simple, virtuous, and brave people was overcome by a succession of fresh columns of the enemy. Andrew Hoffer was taken prisoner on 27th January, 1810, and was carried to Mantua, where, after a trial before a military commission, he was condemned to death, and on 20th February he was shot in the presence of a great number of spectators.

NOVEMBER 17, Nine persons, who had been tried and found guilty at the assizes of wounding and assaulting Ann Izzard, a reputed witch, at Great Paston, Huntingdonshire, England, were sentenced to one and two months imprisonment.

19, The Spanish army of La Mancha, commanded by the Marquis of Ariezaga, were totally defeated at Ocana, by the French army commanded by King Joseph, with great loss This battle was quickly followed by the reduction of Cordova and Seville, and a road was opened to Cadiz.

DECEMBER 3, The Isle of France, or the Mauritius, surrendered to a British force from India and the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Admiral Bertie and Major-Gen. John Abercrombie, second son to the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

15, A meeting of the members of the Imperial family was held at the Thuilleries in Paris, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, when a project of a senatus consultum, for the dissolution of the marriage of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine was presented and received the signatures of the Emperor and Empress, the Kings of Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, the Prince Viceroy, the Queens of Holland, Westphalia, Naples, and Spain, Madame (Napoleon's mother) and the Princess Pauline.—On the 17th, the dissolution of the marriage was decreed by the Senate.

23, The island of Walcheren was completely evacuated by the British army, having previously demolished the works and naval bason at Flushing. During their stay in this island, the British troops suffered dreadfully from a pestilential sickness; in the middle of September, the average number of deaths in the army was from 2 to 300 a week — Nearly one half of the army, according to a return made to the House of Commons, was either lost or sick.

DEATHS IN 1809.

January 16, In his 48th year, Gen. Sir John Moore, killed at the battle of Corunna. He was the eldest son of Dr. John Moore, a miscellaneous writer of some note. The General was born at Glasgow.

March 11, Mrs. Cowley, the well-known dramatic writer.

19, Mr. Hugh Hewson, the Hugh Strap in "Roderick Random."

23, Mr. Thomas Holcroft, aged 63, author of the comedy of the Road to Ruin, &c. &c.

25, In her 66th year, Ann Seward, a lady distinguished for her talents in various walks of literature.

May 7, At York, in his 80th year, Alexander Hunter, M.D. F.R.S. and Physician to the York Lunatic Asylum; he practised as a physician nearly 50 years in London.

In London, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Earl of Normanton, in his 73d year

31, The French Marshal Lannes, Duke of Montebello, of the wound he received in the battle of Esling, aged 38.

June 21, At Stamford, Mr. Daniel Lambert, whose extraordinary dimensions had for some years rendered him an object of curiosity. He was in his 40th year, and a few days before his death weighed 52 stone 11 lbs. (14 lbs. to the stone).—His coffin, in which there was great difficulty to place him, was 6 feet 4 inches long. 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. It consisted of 112 superficial feet of elm, was built upon two axle trees and four cog wheels, and upon these his remains were rolled into his grave.

August 18, At Soho, in his 81st year, Matthew Bolton, Esq—In company with Mr James Watt, he had brought the steam engine to its present state of perfection.

October 30, The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland.

The celebrated composer J. Haydn, aged 76.—He was born at Rhoran, in Lower Austria.

Dr. Adam, Rector of the High School in Edinburgh, aged 68.

Right Hon. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, in his 78th year. His Lordship was formerly Governor of the province of Virginia.

1810.

JANUARY—The following is a list of his Majesty's Ministers, as they stood at the beginning of this year:—Lord Camden, President of the Council; Lord Eldon,

Lord Chancellor; Earl Westmorland, Lord Privy Seal; Earl Bathurst, President of the Board of Trade; Mr Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr Charles Yorke, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Mulgrave, Master General of the Ordnance; Mr Richard Ryder, Secretary for the home department; Marquis Wellesley, Secretary for foreign affairs; Earl of Liverpool, Secretary for war and colonies; Mr Robert S. Dundas, President of the Board of Controul; Mr George Rose, Treasurer of the Navy; Lord Palmerston, Secretary at war; Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney-General — Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Manners, Lord Chancellor; Mr Wellesley Pole, Chief Secretary; Mr John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

6. Treaty of peace between France and Sweden.

20, 21, The French army under the command of Marshal Soult forced their way through the passes of the Sierra Morena, into Andalusia, meeting with very little resistance; they afterwards directed their march on Baylen, Jaen, Cordova, Carmona, and Seville.

21, Mr. Bankes again brought before the Commons his bill to prevent the granting of offices in reversion—The bill passed; but, on 26th February, was a second time thrown out in the House of Lords.

26, Lord Porchester made a motion in the House of Commons for an enquiry into the late disastrous expedition to the Scheldt. Long debates ensued; the motion was carried by a small majority, and a Committee of the whole House was appointed to enquire into the causes of failure—Some days after, a secret committee was appointed for the inspection of papers, &c.

28. Grenada, in Spain, opened its gates to a division of the French army, under General Sebastiani; and he soon after obtained possession of Malaga.

30, Colonel Wardle received the thanks of the Corporation of London, "for his able and patriotic conduct in the House of Commons, in bringing forward the charges against the Commander-in-Chief."—Soon after this, addresses of thanks poured in upon Mr. Wardle from almost every city and town in the British empire.

—, A shower of meteoric stones fell in Casswell county, United States.

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-House, Belfast, from 5th January 1809, till 5th January 1810, £425,174.

FEBRUARY 1. Seville surrendered to the French army under Marshal Victor, and on the same day King Joseph made his entry amidst the acclamations of the populace. The Supreme Junta had previously retired to Cadiz.

3, The Duke of Albuquerque, with a Spanish army of 10,000 men, arrived at Cadiz.

6, The blockade of Cadiz was formed on the land side by the French army, about 50,000 strong.—King Joseph had his head-quarters at St Mary's, a small town opposite Cadiz. There were at this time 21,000 men, Spanish, English, and Portuguese, to oppose them, all quartered in the Isle of Leon— It is separated from the continent by a narrow isthmus, from a quarter to half a mile broad—the form is irregular; the length about ten miles—the breadth scarcely in any part three. Cadiz is situated at its N.W. extremity. The island is fringed by marshy ground, intersected with salt ponds. The entrance to the isle is by a causeway that will scarcely admit four men abreast.

— Mr Sheridan, in the House of Commons, moved that a Committee of privileges be appointed for the purpose of considering the standing order of the House relative to the exclusion of strangers. This motion was occasioned by the conduct of Mr Charles Yorke, who, on 2d February, when the House had resolved into a Committee on the expedition to the Scheldt, moved the standing order for the exclusion of strangers, which was of course enforced. Mr Sheridan in his speech displayed the advantages of the liberty of the press, and the unrestrained publication of the debates and proceedings of Parliament; but his motion was negatived—80 to 166.

— The island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, surrendered to the British naval and military force commanded by General Sir G. Beckwith and Admiral Sir A. Cochrane.

9, A motion was made by Sir Samuel Romilly for bringing under the consideration of the House of Commons some parts of the criminal law of Great Britain.—Leave was given to bring in the bill; but it was afterwards rejected

16, In the House of Commons, Sir Francis Burdett moved, that there be laid before the House the minutes of a court martial upon the Hon. Warwick Lake, late Captain of H. M. S. Recruit.—Sir F. stated, that he had learnt that Captain Lake had been brought to trial by a court martial, for an inhuman and wanton act of barbarity towards a British seaman named Robert Jeffrey, on board his own vessel; that for taking a small quantity of spruce beer, he had put this seaman ashore upon the island of Sombrero, a barren rock in the Western Ocean, on the 15th December, 1807, without provisions and exposed him to perish by famine; a circumstance which accidentally reached the knowledge of Government. Captain Lake had been found guilty of the fact, and he was merely sentenced to be dismissed the service; a punishment which Sir F. thought could not

give satisfaction to the country for an act so atrocious.—The motion was agreed to.

17, The Dutch settlement of Amboyna, with its dependant isles, surrendered to a British detachment from Madras.

19, Mr. Yorke stated that the vote for enforcing the standing order had been made a subject of discussion in a debating club called the British Forum. This had been placarded through the city.—John Dean, the printer of the placard, was committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms, after having informed the House that John Gale Jones was the author of the paper.—On the 21st John Gale Jones was brought to the bar, when he acknowldged that he was the author. The Speaker then put the question, that Jones had been guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of that House, which was carried. He was then committed to Newgate.

20, The Spanish army under Gen. O'Donnell made an attack on the French under Gen. Souham employed in the siege of the castle of Hostalrich, in Catalonia; but the Spaniards were completely defeated.

25, The Prince of Wagram (Berthier) was dispatched by Napoleon to Vienna, to demand for him the hand of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor Francis II.

MARCH 2, The Marquis of Lansdown, formerly Lord Henry Petty, moved an address to his Majesty, "praying that he would inform the House who it was that advised H. M. to return the answer to the city of London's address respecting the expedition to the Scheldt, that his Majesty had not deemed it necessary to institute any enquiry." His motion was negatived.—On the same day, in the Commons, Mr. Whitbread moved specific resolutions respecting a narrative of the expedition to the Scheldt, signed by Lord Chatham, and presented to his Majesty, without the intervention of any responsible Minister, appealing to the judgment of his Majesty, and reflecting upon Sir Richard Strachan and the navy. Mr. W. concluded with moving, that the Earl of Chatham, by private communication to his Majesty, accompanied by a desire of secrecy, did unconstitutionally abuse the privilege of access to his Sovereign, and thereby afford an example most pernicious in its tendency to his Majesty's service. Mr. Canning moved a modification to the 2d resolution—"That the House saw with regret, that any such communication as the narrative of Lord Chatham should have been made to his Majesty, without any knowledge of the other Ministers; that such conduct is reprehensible, and deserves the censure of the House." Mr. Whitbread's first resolution was carried, and coinciding with Mr Canning's

modification, it was also carried.—In consequence of these resolutions, Lord Chatham resigned his office of Master General of the ordnance.

11, The ceremony of marriage between Napoleon and Maria Louisa was performed at Vienna, in which the Archduke Charles received the hand of his niece, as the representative of the French Emperor.

12, Sir Francis Burdett made a motion for the discharge of John Gale Jones.—Sir F. contended, that the House in their committal of this man had infringed the law of the land, and subverted the principles of the constitution.—The House divided; for the motion 14—against it 153.

21, Lord Porchester, a member of the committee appointed to enquire into the policy and conduct of the expedition to the Scheldt, submitted to the House of Commons two sets of resolutions; the first relating to the impolicy and folly of the expedition; the second to the impolitic retention of the island of Walcheren, after the great object of the expedition had been abandoned as impracticable. The debate was continued by adjournments for four days. On 30th March the House divided, when Lord Porchester's resolutions were negatived—227 to 275.—Gen. Crawford then moved a resolution approving of the conduct of Ministers with regard to the policy of the expedition; and another approving of the retention of Walcheren, which were both carried.

26, Mr. Lethbridge brought under the notice of the House of Commons a publication which had appeared in Cobbet's Register on the 24th, inscribed, *Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents, denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England;* accompanied with the arguments by which he had endeavoured to convince the House of Commons that their acts in the case of Mr Jones were illegal. Sir Francis having acknowledged himself to be the author, next day Mr. Lethbridge proposed to the House two resolutions, the first declaring the address a libellous and scandalous paper reflecting upon the rights and privileges of the House; the other, that Sir Francis Burdett, who suffered the article to be printed in his name, has been guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House. A lengthened debate ensued, which was continued by adjournments till 5th April, when a motion was made by Sir R. Salisbury for the committment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, which was carried.

APRIL 1, The Emperor of the French was married at Paris to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.—She arrived in Paris from Vienna on 27th March.

3. Sir Francis Burdett again brought the case of Jeffrey

the seaman before the House of Commons; when after some discussion, the House came to the resolution of addressing his Majesty to give directions for appointing two Commissioners to go to the island of Sombrero to make search for Jeffrey; and also that a search be made in all the British settlements, in his Majesty's fleets and in foreign countries, to ascertain whether Jeffrey be still alive.

9, The Serjeant at Arms, attended by 20 or 30 police officers, and a detachment of cavalry and infantry, being refused admittance into Sir Francis's house, forced an entrance, made Sir F. prisoner and conveyed him to the Tower. Sir Francis, previous to this, had been waited on by the Serjeant at Arms, who presented him with the Speaker's warrant, but which he refused to obey, as he disputed its legality.—Several riots took place among the populace in consequence of this arrest; the military, on their return from escorting Sir F. to the Tower, were assaulted with stones by the populace; the military fired among the crowd, and several lives were lost.

16, In the Mediterranean, the fortress and isle of St. Maure, the ancient Leucadia, not far from Cephalonia, was taken by an armament under the command of Brig.-Gen. Oswald.

17, Lord Cochrane presented to the House of Commons a petition from the electors of Westminster, for the restoration of "their beloved representative."—Petitions of the same purport flowed in from all parts of the kingdom.

19, In Spanish America, the governments of Carraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, were united, in what was called the American Confederation of Venezuela.—The grand political divisions of Spanish America are four viceroyalties, and five general principalities, independent of the viceroys—The four viceroyalties are, Mexico or New Spain, New Grenada, Peru, and Buenos Ayres—The five states, independent of these, are Cuba, Porto Rico, Guatamala, Venezuela, and Chili.

MAY 1, The act passed by the American Congress for interdicting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, was approved of by the President.—It was further enacted that in case either Great Britain or France should revoke or modify their edicts so that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the restrictions imposed by this act shall also cease in relation to the country revoking or modifying her decrees in manner aforesaid.

12, The town and castle of Hostalrich, in Catalonia, was taken by the French.

13, A motion was made for a Committee on the Catholic

petitions by Mr Grattan, and negatived, 109 to 213.—A motion to the same effect was made on 6th June in the Lords by the Earl of Donoughmore, and was also negatived.

—, The Duke of Albuquerque, the Spanish Ambassador, landed at Portsmouth.

29, Charles Augustus, Prince of Augustenberg, who had been chosen by the States Crown Prince of Sweden, died suddenly.

30, Mr. W. Pole obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the insurrection act in Ireland; the bill was accordingly brought in, and through the usual course passed into a law.

31, An extraordinary attempt was made to assassinate H R H. the Duke of Cumberland, while he was asleep in bed.—Selis, a Piedmontese valet, who was supposed to have made the attempt, was found in his own room with his throat cut

JUNE 5, A motion was made in the House of Commons by Sir S. Romilly for carrying into execution the acts already passed for the erection of penitentiary houses for confining and employing convicts. After long debates, in which the principle of this system was approved, by a vote of the House Sir S's motion was withdrawn for the present.

12, Sarrazin, a French General, arrived in London, having made his escape from Boulogne.

14, The Scots Judicature bill was read a third time in the Lords and passed.

21, Sir Francis Burdett was liberated from his confinement in the Tower, on the prorogation of Parliament.

JULY 1, Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, resigned his crown in favour of his eldest son, Napoleon Louis.

9, By an Imperial decree, the kingdom of Holland, the Hanse towns, and the Valais, an independent republic adjoining Switzerland, were annexed to the French empire —Amsterdam was to rank as the third city in the empire. The population of the French empire after this annexation was computed at 43,000,000—About the same time, the electorate of Hanover was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia.

—, Mr William Cobbett was sentenced in the Court of King's Bench, London, to two years imprisonment and a fine of 1000*l.* for an article that appeared in his *Political Register* relative to the flogging of the local militia, being a libel on the German legion.

10, Cuidad Rodrigo in the province of Leon, only eight miles from the frontiers of Portugal, was taken by the French under Marshal Massena.

24, The fifth division of the British army under General Crawford, was attacked by very superior numbers in his position near Almeida. Gen. C. retired across the Coa, and in the night retreated to Carvelhal.

AUGUST 8, Captain Cole, of the Caroline frigate, with 180 British seamen, took Banda, the principal of the Dutch spice islands

10, A meteoric stone, weighing 7½ lbs. fell in the county of Tipperary, Ireland.

28, The fortress of Almeida, in the province of Beira, in Portugal, surrendered to Marshal Massena. The fortress was garrisoned by 5000 men, partly English and partly Portuguese. The Governor was Brig - Gen Cox.—On the preceding day the principal magazine in the fortress, containing 150,000lb of gun-powder, was blown up by a bomb, by which accident 900 persons were killed and 400 wounded; of about 400 artillerymen not one escaped.

21. Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, was chosen Crown Prince of Sweden by the general voice of all the orders composing the states held at Orebro John Baptiste Bernadotte was born on 26th January, 1763, at Pau, in Bearn, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

In the beginning of this month, the Emperor of the French announced that "the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, with respect to America) and that from 1st November they should cease to be in force;" it being understood that in consequence of this declaration "the English shall revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States shall cause their rights to be respected by the English"—Immediately on this declaration reaching America, (Nov 2,) the President officially announced, "that the restrictions imposed by the act of 1st May should be discontinued as relative to France"

SEPTEMBER—Early in this month Lord Wellington began his retreat into Portugal.—Previous to Lord Viscount Wellington's commencing his retreat, the positions of the British army were as follow:—The first division under General Spencer, about 6000, lay at Celerico, about 20 miles from the grand French army The 2d, commanded by General Hill, about 8000, was placed as the central division in the mountains at Portalegre, between the Tagus and the Guadiana, from whence it looked down on the frontier of Spain. The 3d division, about 10,000 under General Cole, was at Guarda, which was the principal station It stands on one of the mountains of the Sierra* d'Estrella, near the source of the Mondego; it is so situat-

* Sierras are chains of mountains.

ed, that when seen at a distance it looks like a steeple on the summit of the mountain on which it is situated; the roads leading to it are extended over clifts of rocks, and it is beyond a doubt the strongest position in Portugal; it is 190 miles from Lisbon. The 4th division, 4000 men, commanded by General Picton, lay at a village called Penhell. The 5th division, under General Craufurd, was stationed half way between the principal corps of the British at Guarda, and the French lines at Ciudad Rodrigo, about ten miles from each. The Portuguese troops commanded by General Beresford were at Celerico, the head-quarters of Lord Wellington. All these divisions were posted in the mountains, or their slopes descending gradually into the plain, at the end of which stood Ciudad Rodrigo. Thus there lay between the two armies this plain, which was in breadth ten miles.

15, The French army commanded by Marshal Massena moved in great force from Almeida, by the towns of Guarda and Celerico; and on the 16th, the British cavalry under Sir S. Cotton retired from Celerico to the valley of the Mondego.

18. A debarkation of 3500 men, Corsicans and Neapolitans, part of King Joachim's army was effected near the Faro of Messina, in the island of Sicily. Of these 900 were taken prisoners by the British under the command of Sir John Stuart; the rest made their escape in their gunboats.

19, The British army under Lord Wellington occupied an advanced position behind the Alva, at Ponte Murcella. For impeding as much as possible the advance of the French, he obliged the inhabitants to quit their houses, and remove or destroy all that could be of use to the French.

21, Marshal Massena concentrated all his forces at Vizeu; his army amounted to 70 or 80,000 men.

24, The Spanish Cortes assembled for the first time at Cadiz.—The form of the election of the deputies of the Cortes was as follows:—Each parish nominated one elector; the electors assembled in the principal town of the province, to choose a deputy; the electors were to be treble the number of the deputies for the province.—Each province was to supply one deputy to represent 50,000 of the population. The provinces were in all 32, and the total of the deputies were 208.—Sixty-eight supplementary deputies were to be chosen to act in the event of the death of the former—The Spanish colonies in South America, &c. were also to send deputies—The pay of a deputy to be six dollars a day.—The authority of the Regency as the executive power was continued, until the establishment of a permanent government.

26, Massena arrived in front of the British position of Buzaco. Lord Wellington took advantage of the halt of three days that Massena made at Vizeu; he passed from the left to the right of the Mondego, and posted the central division and the left wing of his army on the Sierra Buzaco, which was perpendicular to the course of the Mondego, and covered Coimbra, leaving at Ponte Murcella only the corps under General Hill. Sierra Buzaco is a high ridge, extending from the Mondego in a northerly direction. At the highest point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Buzaco. It is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula; and nearly in a line with the Sierra de Buzaco is another ridge of the same description called the Sierra de Murcella. All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward lead over one or other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the passage of an army, the approach to the top of each of the ridges being mountainous. At this time Lord Wellington's army amounted to 50 or 60,000 men, of which 25,000 were Portuguese.

27, Battle of Buzaco—The French attacked the British position on the Sierra de Buzaco, with two corps, under Ney and Regnier, the one advancing against the right and the other against the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The division under Ney reached the summit; but they were instantly driven down again with immense slaughter at the point of the bayonet, by the 8th and 45th British regiments, and the 8th Portuguese—The sixth corps of the French army, in three divisions, endeavoured at the same time to gain the summit on the left. Only one division made any progress towards the attainment of their object, and it was immediately driven down with great loss; the 2d and 3d divisions met with the same fate—The French, according to their own account, lost 3000 men in killed and wounded—Among the prisoners taken by the British was General Simon, who was sent to England, and, having broken his parole, was afterwards sent to Dumbarton Castle, in Scotland.

— The Spanish Cortes passed a decree in favour of the political liberty of the press—In October, the Cortes dissolved the old Regency, and formed an Executive Council, consisting of Blake, Cismar, and Agar.

30, The British army under Lord Wellington arrived at Coimbra—His Lordship had left his position at Buzaco under the apprehension of being turned by the French.

Early in this month Mr Jackson, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Erskine, as British Plenipotentiary to the United States, arrived at Washington; but he was soon recalled at the express demand of the American Government.

OCTOBER 9, The British army arrived at their strongly fortified positions near Torres Vedras. The march from Coimbra was performed in eight days, without a halt, being an average of fifteen miles per day. The inhabitants of Coimbra, and all the other places through which the allied army passed, accompanied them in their retreat, carrying along with them their most precious effects, and destroying what they could not carry away with them—The grand position of the allied army was a line of strongly fortified heights, extending from Alhandra, on the Tagus, to Torres Vedras, about 30 miles from Lisbon, and from thence to the mouth of the Sissandro. Behind these, two other lines of trenches or redoubts, extending from Ericeyra and Mafra, on the sea, to the Tagus One of these, which was next to the fortified line of Torres Vedras, might be defended by 20,000 men; the other, which was nearer Lisbon, by half that number. On these was planted an immense number of heavy artillery. On the left of the position the whole of the coast, from Vimeira to the mouth of the Tagus, was studded with redoubts mounted with heavy artillery Mines, also, ready to spring, were formed in various places. On the right, the banks of the Tagus were flanked by British armed boats. In short, the whole country, from Lisbon almost to the Mondego, appeared like one fortification in the form of a crescent.

14, The French army arrived in front of the British lines —The head-quarters were at Alenquer. Their line, which comprehended the strong position of Montejuntō, extended in an oblique direction from the sea to the Tagus—The central corps was stationed at Sobral; the right at Orta and Villa Nova, and the left at Villa Franca.

19, Bonaparte issued a decree to burn all British merchandize which should be found within the French territory.

22, Jeffrey, the seaman who had been put on shore on the island of Sombrero, arrived in London —It appeared that he was taken off the island, after remaining nine days, by John Dennis, master of the schooner Adams, belonging to Marblehead, in the state of Massachussets, North America, at which time he was almost completely exhausted, and speechless; and since that time he had resided in America, working at his trade of a blacksmith—he is 21 years of age.

NOVEMBER 1, Parliament assembled.—At the close of the last session, Parliament was prorogued for a short time; when that had elapsed, a Commission for its further prorogation to 1st November was signed by the King — As there was no urgent necessity that Parliament should actually proceed to business on 1st November, a procla-

mation was issued by the King in Council, stating it to be the royal pleasure that it should be further prorogued.—It was intended that this proclamation, which of itself was of no efficacy to prorogue Parliament, should be followed by the usual commision signed by the King. His Majesty's melancholy illness, brought on by grief at the sufferings of his daughter Amelia, prevented this from taking place.—It was thus impossible for him to appoint Commissioners to meet Parliament on 1st November, and to prorogue it. On the other hand the King not being present, and no commission being sent to open the Parliament, they could not as a *Parliament* constitutionally proceed to business. It was agreed that the Lord Chancellor should write a letter to every noble Lord, informing him that the House of Lords expected his attendance on 15th November; the Speaker to transmit a similar notice to the members of the House of Commons.

13, The late King of Sweden, under the title of Count Gottorp, arrived in England.

14, The French army under Marshal Massena left their position in front of Torres Vedras. On the following day the allied army under Lord Wellington broke up and followed the march of the enemy. Massena retired to Santarem, a very strong position. Lord Wellington fixed his head-quarters at Cartaxo, in order to watch the further movements and operations of the French.

15, When Parliament met on this day, Ministers informed them that his Majesty's medical attendants expressed the most confident hopes that he would soon be able to re-assume the royal functions; and they therefore moved an adjournment to 29th November, which was agreed to; and again after some opposition to 13th December.

23, Three meteoric stones fell in the department of the Loiret, France.

About the middle of this month, Sweden professed its adherence to the Continental system, and declared war against Great Britain.

DECEMBER 13, Lucien Bonaparte, with his lady, children, &c. arrived at Portsmouth, from Malta, in an English frigate—On 23d August, he was captured in a vessel bound for America by the Pomona frigate, and carried to Malta.

13, Parliament again met, when Ministers proposed that the King's physicians should be examined by a committee appointed by each House. The physicians were accordingly strictly examined; when they said, that although they had the most confident hopes of his Majesty's recovery, yet they were disposed to apprehend that he would be still liable to occasional "hurries," and that as he had already la-

boured under four attacks, it was probable he would continue liable to a repetition of them.

19, The Chancellor of the Exchequer sent to the Prince of Wales the plan of the Regency, with certain limitations, which it was his intention to submit to the House of Commons.

—, The Prince of Wales having communicated to the male branches of his family the plan of the restricted regency sent him by Mr. Perceval, the Royal Dukes, in a note to the Prime Minister, protested against it as unconstitutional, and as contrary to and subversive of the principles which seated their family on the throne.

20, The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, in the House of Commons, three resolutions, copied from those of Mr. Pitt on the like occurrence in 1788-9; the first declaratory of the present incapacity of the Sovereign; the 2d of the competency of the two Houses to supply that incapacity; and the 3d that the proper mode of doing it would be by bill. Of these, the 1st passed unanimously; the 2d with the single negative of Sir F. Burdett; but on the 3d Mr. Ponsonby moved an amendment, that an address should be presented to the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon himself the office of Regent. A division took place, in which the amendment was rejected, the votes for it being 157, against it 269.—In the House of Lords the same resolutions were carried, after a similar amendment had been moved—the division being, for the amendment 74, against it 100.

31, Mr. Perceval moved five separate propositions as the basis of an intended bill for regulating the office of Regent. Of these, the first appointed the Prince of Wales Regent, under certain restrictions and limitations; by the others he was restrained from conferring the rank of Peerage for a time to be determined, from granting offices in reversion, or places or pensions for a longer term than during the King's pleasure; the management of the King's Household and the care of his person was vested in the Queen. The Honourable Mr. Lambe moved an amendment to the first proposition, that the entire royal power should be conferred on the Regent without any restrictions; but it was negatived by 224 against 200.

Towards the end of this year, it appeared by an official document, that the 39 states comprising the Confederation of the Rhine, contained a territory of 7089½ square miles —Population 15,477,334—Revenue 8,655,091*l.*—Contingent of troops to be furnished to France, 148,850.

DEATHS IN 1810.

February—John Hopner, Esq. R. A. London, an eminent portrait painter.

March—Aged 79, the Hon. Henry Cavendish, one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the age.

7, On board his flag-ship, the Ville de Paris, Admiral Lord Collingwood, aged 60, commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

24, Mrs Henry Tighe, authoress of Psyche and other poems.

May 22, The celebrated Chevalier d'Eon.

June 4, That celebrated statesman, the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, M. P. aged 60.

July 19, The Queen of Prussia.

August—Admiral Sir George Young.

Captain Henry Wilson, well known as being connected with that most interesting narrative, published from his journal, of the shipwreck and preservation of the crew of the Antelope packet, on the Pellew islands, 1783.

13, At Venice. the French General Menou, celebrated in the campaign of Egypt.

September—At Seaham, near Stockton upon Tees, aged 23, of a decline, Joseph Blackett, whose poetical talents were introduced to the world under the auspices of Mr Pratt.

At Treepland, Cumberland, Mrs Mary Jackson, aged 82, forty of which she had been a widow.—She was the person who first discovered the method of rearing *potatoe oats.*

28, Mr Abraham Goldsmidt, the great money contractor, shot himself with a pistol.

October—Mr James Beattie, professor of civil and natural history in Marishcal College, Aberdeen, aged 43.

November 2, The Princess Amelia, the youngest daughter of their Majesties, aged 27.

13, The Countess de Lisle, wife of Louis XVIII. at Hartwell, England.

In his 93d year, Charles Grignion, who flourished in England, as an historical engraver, upwards of half a century.

1811.

JANUARY 1, Hamburgh and the other Hanse towns, including the cities of Bremen and Lubeck, were formally annexed to the French empire. About this time an Imperial decree was issued, directing that in the thirty maritime districts of the French empire the conscription should be devoted to the recruiting of the navy.

4, The town of Tortosa, on the Ebro, surrendered to the French General Suchet, after a siege which commenced in August preceding.

7, On the motion of Mr Perceval in the House of Commons, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Queen and Prince of Wales with the resolutions which Parliament had agreed to respecting the Regency. The acceptance of her Majesty and the Prince were signified in separate answers addressed to both Houses jointly. In that of the Prince a regret was delicately expressed, that he had not been allowed the opportunity of manifesting, by his conduct, what were his reverential feelings towards his father and sovereign; and he accepted the office of Regent restricted as it was, "still retaining every opinion expressed by him on a former occasion."

15, The ceremony of affixing the great seal to a Commission for the opening of Parliament took place, and the Regency bill was committed. The clauses underwent fresh discussion in its passage through both Houses. Lord Grenville attempted to reduce the duration of the restrictions from twelve to six months but his motion was negatived.

22, A bill was brought into the American Congress, enacting, that after 2d Feb. all British ships should be interdicted the ports of the United States, and prohibiting the importation of goods and merchandize from Great Britain and colonies. After some modifications, it was passed into a law.

— The fortress of Olivenza, on the frontiers of Portugal, surrendered to the Duke of Dalmatia.

23, The Marquis de Romana, the Spanish commander-in-chief, died at Cartaxo.—General Castanos succeeded to his command.

Amount of Duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January, 1810, to 5th January, 1811, £321,325.

FEBRUARY 4, The Prince of Wales in a letter to Mr. Perceval, communicated his intention not to remove from their stations any of his Majesty's confidential servants; at the same time stating to him, that his duty and affection for his father made him unwilling to do a single act which might retard his recovery; and that this consideration *alone* dictated the decision now communicated to Mr Perceval. At this time the malady of the King, after undergoing frequent variations, assumed a much more mild and favourable form; and the physicians were disposed to hope that his complete recovery was not far distant.

5, Both Houses being finally agreed on the clauses of the Regency bill, the great seal was affixed to it by Commission. The restoration of the King to authority is pro-

vided for in the bill in the following manner:—The Queen's Council are to make a declaration on the state of his Majesty's health, of which a copy is to be transmitted to the Privy Council, to be published in the London Gazette; the Queen and Council are to notify the King's restoration to health by an instrument sent to the Privy Council, who are then to assemble and register the instrument; after which entry, his Majesty may by his sign manual require the Privy Council to assemble, and at his pleasure require proclamation to issue, when the powers of this act are to cease. The members of the Queen's Council appointed by the bill are, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Aylesford, Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir William Grant.

6, The Prince of Wales was sworn into the office of Prince Regent.

7, Mr. Peter Finnerty was sentenced in the Court of King's Bench, London, to 18 months imprisonment, for a libel on Lord Castlereagh.

12, Mr Wellesley Pole, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, addressed a circular to the sheriffs and chief magistrates of all the counties, to the following purport:—That it having been represented to Government that the Roman Catholics were to be called together, for the purpose of appointing persons as delegates, &c. to act on their behalf, as members of an unlawful assembly, sitting in Dublin, and calling itself the Catholic Committee; the magistrates were required to cause to be arrested and committed to prison all persons who should be guilty of publishing any notice of the election of such delegates, &c or of having attended any meeting for the choosing of them.—It afterwards appeared that a circular letter of Mr Edward Hay, secretary to the Committee of the Irish Catholics, dated 1st Jan. 1811, had given rise to this measure of Mr. Pole.

— Parliament was opened in due form, and the Regent's speech delivered by Commissioners.

21, Sir Samuel Romilly moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act making it capital to steal to the value of 40s in a dwelling house, and the act respecting stealing privately on navigable rivers and canals The principle on which he had proposed these and his former bills, was, that the severity of capital punishments prevented men from prosecuting and juries from convicting, in cases which appeared to them not to deserve such a penalty; and that therefore lessening this severity would prevent crimes from escaping so often with impunity. The motion was agreed to. On the 29th March the bill was brought in; and on 8th April it was read a third time and passed. Upon being sent up to the Lords, and a motion for its second reading

being made by Lord Holland, it was negatived by 27 against 10.

23 Two of the Aldermen of Dublin repaired to the meeting of the Catholic Committee in Capel-street, Dublin, and required them to disperse.

27, Sir Sam Romilly presented a petition from a number of proprietors of bleaching grounds in the north of Ireland, praying for the repeal of several acts which made stealing cloth from bleach greens a capital felony; giving it as their reason, that the excessiveness of the punishment deterred both juries and witnesses from doing their duty so that the petitioners were left without redress. He also presented a petition to the same effect from the calico printers in the neighbourhood of London; and he gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of offering bills for the repeal of the acts complained of.—On 4th March he obtained leave to bring in the bills; and on 8th April they passed the House.

MARCH 1. The Mamelukes, to the number of 800, were massacred in Cairo, by Mahommed Ali, viceroy of Egypt; an order had been given at the same time for the slaughter of the remaining Mamelukes in Egypt, and within the course of a month 7 or 800 were massacred in the towns and villages.

—, Mr Pinckney, the American Minister to the Court of London, had his audience of leave of the Prince Regent.

— A meteoric stone, of 15 pounds, fell in the village of Konlighowsk, in the government of Tschernigoff, Russia.

4, In the House of Lords, Lord Holland brought forward his motion respecting *ex-officio* informations, by moving for a list of all the informations *ex-officio* filed by the Attorney General from 1801 to 1811. with the names of the persons against whom the informations were filed. He said, if his motion was agreed to, he should follow it up by moving certain resolutions; one to confine the filing of *ex-officio* informations to a certain period from the publication of the paper charged with being libellous; another, that it be compulsory on the Attorney General to bring the matter to trial within a certain time, or to state to the Court the reasons why he does not; and that after a verdict had been given against defendant, judgment should be prayed against him within a limited period. He should also be disposed to move for the repeal of the late act which enabled the Attorney General to hold to bail any one against whom he chose to file an information. His Lordship mentioned the fact, that from 1801 to 1806, only fourteen informations were filed, and that in the three succeeding years, they amounted to 42, of which only 16 had been brought to trial. The House divided, when there appeared for the motion 12, against it 24.

— Mr, Henry Martin presented a petition from the printers, booksellers, and publishers of the united kingdom. stating the grievances to which they were exposed by the injunctions of the bill which obliged all printers to put their name and place of abode at the beginning, and, if more than one leaf, at the end, of every paper or book they should print, under a penalty of 20*l.* for every single copy. On the 19th, Mr Martin obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the act complained of. The committal of the bill was moved for on 5th April, when the Attorney General objected to a a clause in it by which the Magistrate was confined to the levying of one penalty only for every publication however numerous the copies After a long discussion, the Attorney General proposed that the Magistrate thould in no case have the power of imposing more than 25 penalties of 20*l.* or 500*l.*— It was next agreed that the Magistrate should be allowed to mitigate the fine to 5*l.*— The bill thus modified afterwards passed into a law.

5, Battle of Barossa — A British force of from 3 to 4000 men, under Lieutenant-General Graham, and a body of 7000 Spaniards. commanded by General La Pena, were embarked in Cadiz Bay, in order to be landed on some part of the coast to the east, for the purpose of forming a junction with the Spanish forces at St. Roche, and then making an attack on the rear of the French army blockading Cadiz. They disembarked at Algeszlras, and being all united at Tariffa, moved from thence on 28th February— On the morning of the 5th, after a march of 16 hours from their camp, they arrived on the low ridge of Barossa, about four miles to the south of the river Santi Petri. An attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near the Santri Petri, having opened a communication with the Isle of Leon, Gen. Graham received directions from General La Pena to move to a position half-way from Barossa to that river. As he was on his march, he received information that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barossa. He immediately countermarched, determined to attack the enemy One of the French divisions, which had gained the ascent of the hill, was attacked by the British right wing, commanded by General Dilkes In less than an hour and an half from the commencement of the action, the French were in full retreat, leaving behind them an eagle and six pieces of cannon. General Graham computed the number of French in the action at 8000, and their loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at 3000. The loss of the British amounted to 1243 killed and wounded. The conduct of General La Pena was by no means satisfactory, either to the British Commander, or to his own countrymen; and he was suspended from his command, and subjected to a military en-

quiry. After the action the allies returned to Cadiz —The French have given a very different account of this affair, both with respect to the numbers engaged and the result, which they represent as an advantage gained on their part.

— Marshal Massena retired from his camp at Santarem, 15 leagues from Lisbon. Lord Wellington on the morning of the 6th put his army in motion to follow the French.— Massena proceeded for the Mondego, retreating from the country, as he had entered it, in one solid mass, and covering his rear with one or two divisions, which successively occupied the strong positions continually presented by the nature of the ground. The allied army pressed closely upon the retiring French, bringing them to action whenever an opportunity offered, though the skill of the commander preserved them from any great disaster.

10, The frontier town of Badajos surrendered to the French commanded by the Duke of Dalmatia.

11, The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the present commercial distresses, having made their report, Mr Perceval moved a resolution for the sum of six millions to be advanced to certain commissioners, for the assistance of such merchants as should apply for the same, on their giving sufficient security for repayment of the money so advanced. The resolution was agreed to without a division. The bill finally passed in both Houses.

— Mr. Manners Sutton took an opportunity when the mutiny bill was passing through the House, of proposing an amendment, to give power to a Court Martial to inflict the punishment of imprisonment in place of corporal punishment, which clause was adopted.

13, A French squadron of frigates was defeated off the isle of Lissa, on the Dalmatian coast, by a British squadron under Captain Hoste.

17, A royal proclamation was issued at Stockholm, apprizing the public that his Majesty, on account of ill health, had for the present withdrawn from the management of state affairs, and had appointed the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) to administer the royal authority in his name.

18, In consequence of a message from the Prince Regent, Mr. Perceval moved that the sum of two millions be granted to the Regent, to enable him to take a certain number of Portuguese troops into British pay; which was carried.

20, The French Empress was safely delivered of a son; for whom was revived the title, so many centuries dormant, of King of Rome.

25, An imperial decree was issued enjoining the culture of the beet root and the plant wead to a large extent in France, to supply the place of the sugar cane and indigo.

26, The corps under Marshal Beresford routed a French corps at Campo Mayor, and recovered the town. He then threw bridges across the Guadiana, and pushed his advanced posts near Olivenca, where he was attacked by the French on the 7th April, but he repulsed them, and invested both Olivenca and Badajos. The former place surrendered on 15th, and on the 21st Marshal Beresford joined Lord Wellington at Elvas.

27, A Danish flotilla, with troops on board, made an unsuccessful attempt upon the island of Anholt, which had been captured by the British.

28, A motion similar to that made by Lord Holland in the Lords, respecting *ex officio* informations, was made in the Commons by Lord Folkstone. It was also negatived—there appearing for the motion 36—against it 119.

APRIL 3, The French army commanded by Marshal Massena were attacked by the allied army under Lord Wellington, in their position at Sabugal, on the Coa, which flows near and parallel to the Spanish border; a sharp action ensued, which terminated in the retreat of the French. They entered Spain on the following day, and continued their retreat across the Agueda.

10, The fortress of Figueras, in Catalonia, was surprised by Colonel Roviras who was at the head of a body of Catalonian patriots.—It was, however, re-captured by the French on 19th August.

MAY 2, The French army re-crossed the Agueda at Cuidad Rodrigo, where Marshal Massena established his headquarters, and advanced towards the allied army posted between the Coa and Agueda, for the purpose of blockading Almeida. On the afternoon of the 3d, the French in great force attacked the village of Fuentes d'Honor, where four divisions of the allied army were posted. The French, by repeated efforts, gained momentary possession of part of the village, from which they were driven by a charge of the 71st foot, led by the Hon. Col. Cadogan; and at night the allies were left in possession of the whole post.

6, In the morning the French corps united in a vigorous attempt to cross the Duas Casas, along which, and at the sources of the Azava, the allied army was ranged. After a variety of partial actions and movements, which in different quarters, (especially at the village of Fuentes d'Honor,) lasted till the evening, the assailants were finally repulsed in all points.

— In the House of Commons, Mr Horner brought under their consideration the report of the Committee appointed in the preceding session, to examine the state of the bullion and currency of the kingdom. Mr. H. divided the

resolutions passed by the committee into two series—of which, the first went to the causes of the high price of bullion; the second to the effect and remedy. The general tenor of the resolutions was to shew that the paper currency of the country had undergone an actual depreciation, and that the only remedy was to provide for the resumption of cash payments at the Bank as speedily as possible. The debate was protracted by adjournments till the 9th, and when the question was put on Mr. H.'s resolutions, they were rejected by 151 votes against 75—On 13th, Mr. Vansittart introduced his rival resolutions, which were supported by the Ministry—The debates were continued till the 15th, when they all passed.

8, The Hon. A. W. Hodge, one of H. M. Council at island of Tortola (West Indies) was executed for the murder of one of his own negroes, named Prosper, by excessive flogging. From the time of his condemnation to his execution, Governor Elliot thought it expedient to proclaim martial law. The majority of the jury recommended Mr. H. to mercy.

9, Lord Sidmouth moved in the House of Lords for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain the act of toleration, as far as it applied to Protestant dissenting ministers. He proposed, that in order to entitle any person to a qualification as a preacher, he should have the recommendation of at least six respectable householders of the congregation to which he belonged, and that he should actually have a congregation willing to listen to his instructions. With regard to preachers, who were not stationary, but itinerant, they should be required to bring a testimonial from six householders, stating them to be of sober life and character, together with the belief of such attestors that they were qualified to perform the functions of a preacher. His Lordship then stated the great annual addition made to the number of dissenting preachers of late years, and said, we were unfortunately in danger of having an established church and a sectarian people. On 21st May, when the bill which his Lordship brought in was to be read a second time, such a deluge of petitions was poured in against it, that the mover was left alone in its support.

— The French broke up, and at length crossed the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

10, The garrison of Almeida, commanded by General Brennier, evacuated that place in the night, after having blown up part of the works. They marched in great silence, dexterously winding their way through the several bodies of blockaders, so as not to be perceived till they had nearly reached the bridge over the Agueda. They were pursued as soon as the alarm was given, and incurred some loss; but

the remainder were protected by a French division which had not yet quitted the bank of that river. The whole of the French army then continued its retreat towards the river Tormes.

12, Marshal Beresford, who was engaged in the investment of Badajos, being informed that Mashal Soult, having quitted Seville, and formed a junction with Gen. Latour Maubourg, was advancing with the intention of relieving Badajos, suspended his operations against the town, and marched forward and took a position near the village of Albuera.

16, Battle of Albuera.—In the morning Marshal Beresford having been joined by a Spanish force under General Blake, drew up his troops in two lines parallel to the river Albuera, on the ridge of ground gradually ascending from it, and covering the roads to Badajos and Valverde. The French did not long delay the attack, in which their principal object seemed to be, to push across the river beyond the right of the allies, and endeavour to turn their flank, whilst another attack was directed against the bridge of Albuera.—The Spanish troops, who were on the heights to the right, after a gallant resistance, were driven from their ground, which was occupied by the French. A vigorous effort for its recovery was made by General Stewart at the head of his division. At the beginning of the action a heavy storm of rain had come on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. The right brigade of Gen. S's. division, commanded by Lt.-Col. Colbourne, was charging the French, when a body of Polish horse lancers, coming unperceived, turned their flank, and charged them in the rear. A dreadful carnage ensued, by which some regiments were nearly annihilated. On the arrival of the third brigade, the French was forced to abandon the post, and was driven across the Albuera. The battle having contined without cessation from nine till two, the remainder of the day was spent in skirmishing and cannonading. Soult retired to the ground he had previously occupied; and on the night of the 17th he retired towards Seville, leaving Badajos to its own defence. The loss of the British alone exceeded 4000, in killed, wounded, and missing; the Portuguese loss was about 350; the loss of the Spaniards was very heavy. Marshal Beresford computed that the loss of the French of every kind could not fall short of 9000.—Soon after this battle, Massena was recalled to Paris, and the command of the French army was conferred on Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa.

— An action was fought, about 14 or 15 leagues from Cape Henry, between the United States frigate President, Commodore Rogers, of 44 guns, and the British frigate Little Belt, Capt. Bingham, of only 18 guns.—Some con-

tradiction appears in the narratives of the two Commanders, each accusing the other of having fired the first shot.—The action lasted about three quarters of an hour, when a suspension ensuing, the ships recognized each other. The Little Belt had 32 men killed and wounded; the loss on board the American vessel was trifling —Some time previous to this, Mr. Foster had arrived in the United States, as British Envoy; and the remainder of the year was occupied with an ineffectual attempt at negociation.

17, Mr Secretary Ryder introduced a bill into the House of Commons for allowing the interchange of militia between Great Britain and Ireland; and the bill finally passed both Houses

18, Elio, the new Viceroy, sent from Spain to Montevideo, was defeated by the forces sent by the Junta of the province sitting at Buenos Ayres, and shut up in the town: but profiting of his naval superiority, Elio blocked up the harbour of Buenos Ayres

20, Mr. Grattan presented the petition of the Catholics of Ireland to the House of Commons; and on 31st he moved that the petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House. On a division, there were for the motion 83, against it 146.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York was re-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the land forces.

JUNE 2, Christophe and his wife were solemnly crowned at Cape Francois, St. Domingo, King and Queen of Hayti. He afterwards created various ranks of nobility, and issued edicts for the establishment of a body guard, an order of knighthood, and an ecclesiastical hierarchy.

6, Lord Milton, in the House of Commons, moved the following resolution:—"That upon a deliberate consideration of the recent circumstances under which his R. H. the Duke of York retired from the command of the army in March, 1809, it appears to this House that it has been highly improper and indecorous in the advisers of the Prince Regent to have recommended to his R. H the re-appointment of the Duke of York to the office of Commander-in-Chief."—On a division, there appeared for the resolution 47—against it 296.

6 and 9, Two unsuccessful attempts were made to storm Badajos, in which the British suffered considerably.

10, A volcanic eruption broke out in the sea, about two miles from the island of St. Michael, one of the Azore or Western islands, accompanied by showers of ashes, and in a few days an island was formed where the sea was formerly 30 fathoms deep —In the course of the same month the island was visited by H. M. S. Sabrina; a boat was sent

ashore and the crew landed and took possession of it, naming it Sabrina, after their ship. It was in some parts 400 feet above the surface of the water; it was about two miles long, and half a mile broad; it was still smoking, and the ashes were so excessively hot that they could not stop long.

17, Lord Wellington raised the siege of Badajos.

18, The Catholic petition was presented to the House of Peers by Lord Donoughmore, and a similar motion made to that of Mr Grattan; on a division, there appeared for the motion 62—against it 121.

27, In the House of Peers, Lord Stanhope brought in a bill to make it illegal for any person to give more money for guineas, half-guineas, &c than the value they lawfully bear; and to make it also illegal to take Bank of England notes at a less value than they purported to be equal to—His Lordship stated that he proposed this bill on account of the great depreciation of bank notes—On 8th July, the bill, having been supported by Ministers, was read a third time and passed—A clause was added that this bill should not extend to Ireland—On 19th July, it passed the Commons.

28, Tarragona, a city in Catalonia, was taken by storm by the French General Suchet. Suchet was soon after created a Marshal of the French empire.

JULY 9, An aggregate "meeting of the Cathòlics of Ireland" was held in Dublin, at which resolutions to the following purport were passed—That a committee be appointed to frame petitions for the repeal of the penal laws, and to procure signatures throughout all Ireland—that the committee consist of the Catholic peers, of their eldest sons, the Catholic baronets, the Catholic prelates, and also ten persons to be appointed by each county in Ireland; and that it be recommended by the Committee to resort to all legal and constitutional means for maintaining a communication of sentiment and co-operation of conduct amongst the Catholics of Ireland.

AUGUST 5, By a decree of the French Emperor, the territories belonging to the kingdom of Italy, situated on the left bank of the Enza, (a river flowing between Parma and Modena) were united to France, and its course from its mouth to its source was to be the frontier between France and Italy, the boundary then proceeding along the Appenines to the present frontier of Tuscany.

6, A severe order was issued in Hamburgh by the Duke of Auerstadt, Governor General of the Hanseatic departments, against the introduction of English merchandize.

9, Five gentlemen were apprehended in Dublin by a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice for a breach of the

convention act, in an aggregate meeting held at Dublin on 9th July, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the general Committee of Catholics—One of these, Dr. Sheridan, was brought to trial at the Court of King's Bench, on 21st November; but he was acquitted, and the Attorney-General declined trying the other persons implicated in the same charge.

18, The city of New Valencia, in South America, surrendered to General Miranda, who had been appointed to the chief command of the army of the Confederation of Venezuela.

SEPTEMBER 17, The island of Java, in the Eastern sea, was surrendered by the Dutch Governor, Gen. Jansens, to a British force under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty —Java is separated from Sumatra by a narrow sea called the Straits of Sunda; it is 620 miles in length from east to west, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. The principal Dutch settlements on the coast were Batavia and Bantam.

21, The French flotilla off Boulogne were defeated by the Naiad frigate, Capt. Carteret, and four armed brigs, in presence of Napoleon and the Empress of France.

25, The French army made a general attack on the posts of the allied army commanded by Lord Wellington, on the heights of El Boden, near Cuidad Rodrigo, which, after some sharp skirmishing, terminated in the retreat of the allies to a more favourable position—Another, but inferior action took place on the 27th at Aldea de Ponte—The result of the whole was, that Lord Wellington found it necessary to quit the blockade of Cuidad Rodrigo, which place was of course relieved The French army having effected their purpose, withdrew.

A comet, which was first discovered at the Imperial observatory in Paris on 25th March, became visible to the naked eye at the beginning of this month. and continued to be a splendid and striking object during the autumn.

OCTOBER 13, Napoleon issued an Imperial decree from the palace at Amsterdam, dividing Holland into seven departments, viz. The Mouths of the Meuse, of the Issel, of the East Ems, of the West Ems, Friezeland, the Upper Issel, and the Zuyderzee.

19. The first meeting of the Catholic delegates was held in Fishamble-street, Dublin; Lord Fingal in the chair—A petition to Parliament having been read and approved of, and a motion being carried for adjournment, the members began to retire, when several of the police magistrates made their appearance, and stated that their object in coming was to disperse an assembly which they considered unlawful.

25, Marshal Suchet, while engaged in the siege of Mur-

viedro, or Saguntum, a fortress in Valencia, was attacked by the Spanish army under General Blake, and after a well contested battle, the Spaniards were defeated with the loss of 6,500 men On the following day the fortress of Murviedro surrendered.

28, A division of French troops under General Girard was surprised at Arroyo del Molino by a British force under General Hill, dispatched for the purpose by Lord Wellington. The French being thrown into confusion by the unexpected attack, after a gallant defence, took to the mountains, having lost in slain and prisoners about 2000 men, with their artillery, baggage, &c

NOVEMBER 10, Disorders broke out among the hosiers in Nottingham, which spread over the circumjacent towns and villages—They began with the destruction of a certain wide frame for weaving stockings, by the new application of which a considerable saving of manual labour was produced, and a consequent further diminution of hands; but they at length began to declare enmity with millers, corn-dealers, and all whom they supposed instrumental in raising the price of provisions.—The rioters assumed the name of *Luddites,* and acted under the authority of an imaginary *Captain Ludd*—The spirit of tumult spread in the neighbouring counties of Derby and Leicester, in which many frames were destroyed during December, though Nottinghamshire still continued the principal scene of mischief.

DECEMBER 4, The Saldanha frigate, of 32 guns, the Hon. Capt. Pakenham, was lost off Lough Swilly, on the northern coast of Ireland, and every soul on board perished.

8, The Turkish army under the command of the Grand Vizier, surrendered as prisoners of war to the Russian General Kutusoff, after having lost 10,000 men in different attacks.

23, The Committee of Catholic delegates met again, agreeable to adjournment, at the theatre in Fishamble-street, Dublin—Lord Fingal having taken the chair. Mr. Hare, a magistrate of Dublin, informed his Lordship, that he came thither by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, who had been informed that this was a meeting of the Catholic Committee, composed of the peers, prelates, country gentlemen, and persons chosen in the different parishes of Dublin; and desired to know if this was the case—Lord Fingal replied they were met for a constitutional object—Mr. Hare receiving the same answer to repeated enquiries, he said he should consider this as an admission that it was a meeting of the Catholic Committee, and therefore an unlawful assembly, and required them to disperse—Lord Fingal said it was his determination not to quit the chair until

he was compelled—Mr. Hare then took his Lordship gently by the arm and removed him from the chair—Lord Netterville being then called to the chair, was removed in like manner by Mr. Hare—At length, on the recommendation of Sir E. Bellew, the meeting dispersed.

24, The Hero, 74, Capt. Newman, was wrecked upon the Haake sand, off the Texel island, and all on board perished.

— The St. George, 98, Admiral Reynolds, and Defence 74, Capt. Atkins, were stranded on the western coast of North Jutland. Only six of the crew of the Defence, and eleven belonging to the St. George, were saved; all the rest, to the number of 1400, perished.

25, The city of Valencia was invested by Marshal Suchet. After the defeat of Blake and capture of Murviedro, Suchet advanced to the suburbs of Valencia. On 26th November, he defeated Blake's protecting army, who took shelter in an intrenched camp; this being afterwards forced, they were obliged to throw themselves into the city.

26, An aggregate meeting of the Catholics was held at the theatre in Fishamble-street, Dublin, Lord Fingal in the chair; at which a set of resolutions was passed, strongly censuring the proceedings of the Irish Government with respect to the dispersion of the Catholic Committee

31, The French commanded by Marshal Victor were repulsed in an attempt to take by assault the town of Tariffa, in Spain, garrisoned by Colonel Skerrett, and a small detachment of British and Spanish troops; and soon after they raised the siege.

The whole of this year passed in discussions and negociations between Russia and France, the aspect of which appeared at times so hostile, than an immediate declaration of war betwen them was confidently expected.

DEATHS IN 1811.

January 2, Wm. Thomas Lewis, an eminent comedian.

8, Sir Francis Burgeois, R. A. a painter in history and landscape.

11, General Sir Wm. Green, aged 86. He had been 70 years in the service.

23, Marquis de la Romana, Captain-General of the Spanish armies, in the 49th year of his age.

At Gretna Green, aged 79, Joseph Paisley, the Gretna Green parson. Early in life he was bound an apprentice to a tobacconist, but he soon left this trade to follow the employment of a fisherman. He used to dwell with peculiar complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he shared the glory with a great brother drinker; they con-

sumed, without any assistance whatever, no less than ten gallons of brandy in three days.

February 5, Mrs. Parsons, well known by her literary works.

18, In London, in his 37th year, the Duke of Albuquerque, the Ambassador from the Spanish Cortes to the British Government.

25, Henry Hope, Esq in his 75th year, late one of the most eminent merchaats in Europe. He was a partner of the famous mercantile house of Hope in Holland.

April 26, General Sir James Murray Pulteney, lately for some time Secretary at War.

May 5, In his 79th year, Robert Mylne, Esq. architect, the builder of Blackfriar's bridge.

7, In his 80th year, Richard Cumberland, Esq. author of the West Indian, the Fashionable Lover, the Brothers, and several other comedies, &c.

May 20, At Edinburgh, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. Robert Blair, of Avontown, Lord President of the Court of Session.—He was the son of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of "The Grave."

29, At Edinburgh, aged 60, the celebrated statesman the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville.

June—At Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, aged 60, Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, 17 years after his expulsion from his dominions on the Continent.

July 18, Right Hon. General Fox, governor of Portsmouth, brother of the late Charles James Fox.

August 27, At Fort Cornelis, island of Java, Dr. John Leyden, a native of Teviotdale, in the south of Scotland.—The first of his essays which appeared in a separate form was "Scenes of Infancy," a descriptive poem. He contributed several pieces to Walter Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

Sir John Lee, Bart. late of the Dublin Post-Office.

The Count de Bougainville, the celebrated navigator.—He had been made a Count and Senator by Napoleon.

September 14, In North America, Gen. Green a distinguished commander in the revolutionary war.

29, In his 83d year, the Right Rev. Thomas Percy, D. D. Bishop of Dromore. He was a native of Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, and educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. He was promoted to the Bishopric of Dromore in the year 1782.

October 7, At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 48, Admiral Rowley, commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station.

14, In his 84th year, Gen. William Picton.

19, The Rev. Dr Gavin Mitchell, minister of Kinnellar, near Aberdeen, in his 81st year. It is remarkable that, as moderator of the Synod of Aberdeen, he signed its address to his Majesty on his accession, and on completing the 50th year of his reign.

29, At Chalons, the *ci-devant* Duke de la Rochfoucault Liancourt

At Hanover, in his 74th year, Field-Marshal Count Walmoden, a natural son of George I. by the Countess of Portsmouth.

Near St. Petersburgh, the celebrated Russian General Buxhevden.

November 23, The Rev. Dr. Hall, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, on the very day when his elevation to the see of Dromore, as successor to Dr. Percy, appeared in the Gazette.

27, Andrew Meikle, the inventor of the improved threshing mill.

At Glasgow, the Rev. James Graham, author of the poems of "The Sabbath," "The Birds of Scotland," and "The British Georgics."

December 21, Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the fleet, in his 96th year.

Dr P. Wilson, formerly professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and an eminent letter founder.

1812.

JANUARY 5, At this date the public debt of Ireland amounted to £92,000,000—the revenue, £4,200,000—annual charge, £4,334,000.

7, Parliament met. In the House of Commons it was intended that Lord Jocelyn should move the address, and that Capt. Vyse should second it; but the moment that the Speaker had, according to the usual form, read the speech, Sir Francis Burdett rose, and was proceeding to address the Chair, when some members named Lord Jocelyn, but the Speaker said, that the Hon. Bart. was in possession of the ear of the House, and was entitled to speak first. Sir F. then, after a long speech, concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, embracing a variety of important topics, and tracing all the calamities, external and internal, and all the various grievances of our debt, and of our taxations, to a want of a free and equal representation of the people in Parliament. The motion for the address was seconded by Lord Cochrane; an amended address was moved by Lord Jocelyn; and on a division, their appeared for Sir Francis Burdett's

adddress 1, viz. Mr. Cuthbert—against it 238. The amended address was of course carried.

8, The city of Valencia, in Spain, surrendered to the French army commanded by Marshal Suchet, after a dreadful bombardment; 18,000 troops of the line, and 374 pieces of cannon were taken. As a reward for this signal service, the title of Duke of Albufera was conferred on Marshal Suchet. This General soon after became master of Alzira, St. Felipe, Gandia, Denia, and Peniscola.

— Lord Wellington invested the town of Cuidad Rodrigo.

19, Storming of Cuidad Rodrigo.—The British army under Lord Wellington made an attack on Cuidad Rodrigo in five columns, all of which succeeded, and in less than an hour the assailants were in possession of and formed upon the ramparts of the place; the enemy then, who had sustained a severe loss in the conflict, submitted The loss of the British was also considerable, especially in officers of rank. Maj.-General M'Kinnon was killed by the explosion of a magazine close to the breach. On this success, the Spanish Cortes conferred on Lord Wellington the rank of a Grandee of Spain with the title of Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo.

26, A French army under General Friant entered Stralsund, the capital of Swedish Pomerania, and soon after took possession of the whole country.

27, Mr. Thomas Kirwan, one of the Catholic delegates for Dublin, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin. He was charged with being present at an unlawful assembly held in Dublin for the election of delegates to the Catholic Committee; he was found guilty, and was fined one mark and discharged.

28, Mr. Bankes obtained leave to bring in a bill for rendering permanent the bill to prohibit the granting of offices in reversion, which would expire on 5th Feb. On moving the second reading of the bill on 7th February, the House divided—for the bill 54—against it 56.

31, In the House of Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam moved, "That the House do resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the present situation of affairs in Ireland." Upon a division, the numbers were—for the motion 79—against it 162

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th Janunry 1811 to 5th January 1812, 344,449*l.*

FEBRUARY 1, By official statements the funded debt of Gt. Britain at this date amounted to 615,518,185*l.* 5*s.* 8¼*d.* The unfounded debt, 54,038,059*l.* 14*s.* 8¼*d.*

3, A similar motion as that made in the Lords on the state of Ireland was brought into the Commons by Lord

Morpeth, and was also rejected—There being for the motion 135—against it 229. The subject of discussion in both Houses turned chiefly upon the affairs of the Catholics.

13, The Prince Regent wrote a letter to the Duke of York, expressing a wish that "some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed" would join the present administration; and authorising the Duke to communicate these sentiments to Lords Gray and Grenville. A negociation with these Lords ensued in consequence, but the differences on political opinion between the Grenville party and the existing Ministry were such as precluded any coalition.

14, The disturbances in the town of Nottingham having continued during the winter, and the practice of frame breaking having been organized into a regular system, Mr. Secretary Ryder obtained leave to bring two bills into the Commons, one for making the breaking of frames capital, the other for authorising the Lord Lieutenants and magistrates of the disurbed counties to appoint additional constables, and establishing watch and ward throughout the disturbed parts.—On the 17th the second reading of the bill was passed by 94 to 17; and on the 20th it passed the House.—On 5th March the bill finally passed in the House of Lords. The operation of the bills was limited to March 1814.

19, Marquis Wellesley resigned his post of Secretary of State for foreign affairs. He was succeeded on the 28th by Lord Castlereagh.

21, Mr John Magee, proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, and found guilty of a libel on the Police Magistrates.

24, A treaty of alliance was concluded at Paris between France and Prussia.

28, The aggregate meeting of the Catholics was held in Dublin, in which a petition to the Prince Regent was read and agreed to.

MARCH 10, Mr. Bankes brought in a bill to prevent the granting of offices in reversion for two years, which was carried through its various stages without opposition.

14. A treaty of alliance was concluded at Paris between France and Austria.

16. Lord Wellington invested Badajos on both sides of the Guadiana.

17, The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill continuing the one introduced last session, for preventing the gold coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; and for preventing bank of England notes from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; the bill to

extend to Ireland. The motion for the second reading on 26th March was carried by 61 against 16. It afterwards passed in both Houses.

18, The general and extraordinary Spanish Cortes held a solemn sitting at Cadiz, for the purpose of a public signature of the articles of the Constitution; and on the 20th all the deputies assembled in the hall of Congress to swear to the Constitution; at the same time the new Regency, of which the Duke del Infantado was President, and General O'Donnel vice-president, took the oath of office.

19, Lord Boringdon, in the House of Lords, moved an address to the Prince Regent, beseeching him to form an efficient administration. In the course of the debate which ensued, Lord Grey stated the points which had induced himself and Lord Grenville to decline an union with the present Ministers, to which he had been invited by the Prince Regent. The present administration was formed (he said) on the express principle of resistance to the Catholic claims; and it was impossible for him and his friends to unite with men who differed with them in so fundamental a point. On a division, the motion was lost—165 to 72.

23, A petition was presented to the House of Commons from the merchants of Liverpool, protesting against the monopoly of the East India Company, and claiming the right of carrying on a free trade to all parts of the British empire. From this time petitions continued to be sent during the whole session from every sea-port and commercial town in the kingdom. The charter of the Company expired in May, 1814.

24, Mr. Bankes obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of sinecure places and pensions The bill did not come under discussion till 4th May, when, after a keen debate, the House divided, and there appeared for the motion 134—against it 123. On the 15th the bill was read a third time. and it afterwards passed the House without opposition. On 3d July, when the bill arrived at its second reading in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor moved that it be read a second time that day three months, which was carried by 35 votes against 8. The bill was thus lost.

26, A dreadful earthquake happened in South America, which almost totally destroyed the city of Caraccas; 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, with all the other public buildings, were levelled to the ground; many thousands of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. The sea-port of Laguira was also laid in ruins, and several other places suffered severely. This province had made, under General Miranda, greater progress towards the establishment of its independence than any other part of South America; but the priests, taking advantage of this melancholy event, im-

pressed on the superstitious minds of the populace the conviction that heaven espoused the cause of Ferdinand VII.—In consequence of this the royal party was strengthened and Miranda's party proportionably weakened; several battles took place between them, in almost all of which the latter were defeated, till at length the city of Caraccas having surrendered to the royalists (July 28), Miranda was given up by his troops, and sent prisoner to Spain in October.

APRIL 6, Storming of Badajos.—Breaches having been made in the bastions, Lord Wellington determined to attack Badajos on the night of the 6th. Simultaneous attacks of different parts of the works were planned; of which that of the castle of Badajos by escalade, conducted by Lt.-General Picton, was the first that succeeded, and the 5d division was established in it about half-past eleven. In the mean time the breaches in the bastions were vigorously assaulted by the 4th and the light divisions; but such were the obstacles raised by the French upon and behind the breaches, and so obstinate their resistance, that the assailants, after a long contest, and considerable loss, were ordered to retreat. The possession of the castle, however, which was secured by the success of the other divisions, decided the fate of the town, for it commanded all the works both of and in the place; and at day-light Gen. Phillipon, the commandant, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered. The garrison at the beginning of the siege had consisted of 5000 men; but about 1500 had been killed and wounded during the siege, besides those who perished during the assault. The loss of the besiegers, in killed, wounded, and missing, from the investment to the capture, amounted to 4850 British and Portuguese.

17, The French Minister, the Duke of Bassano, addressed a letter to Lord Castlereagh, expressing the wish of the Emperor for a peace with Britain. The following was proposed as the basis: "The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed; France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrennees; the present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a national constitution of the Cortes. The independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the house of Braganza shall have the sovereign authority. The kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal and Sicily, shall be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces.

20, The first division of the French army, composed of troops of several nations, to the number of 80,000 men, crossed the Vistula, and afterwards took possession of Elbing and Konigsberg.

21, The Earl of Donoughmore, in the House of Lords, moved for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the claims of his Majesty's Catholic subjects for the removal of the disabilities under which they labour. On a division there appeared—for the motion 102—against it 174.

— The Emperor Alexander left Petersburgh, and in the beginning of May was at Wilna, where was Barclay de Tolly, General in Chief of the first army of the west.

23, Lord Castlereagh, in his answer to the French Minister, wishes to ascertain the precise meaning of the passage in his letter, "the actual dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national constitution of the Cortes."—His Lordship says, if this refers to the brother of the head of the French Government (King Joseph) and not Ferdinand VII. the Prince Regent cannot receive a proposition of peace founded on such a basis. No answer was returned by the French Government to this letter, and the negociation, of course. fell to the ground.

— Mr. Grattan made a motion in the House of Commons, on the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics; the debate was continued by adjournment to the second day; at six in the morning a division took place, when there appeared, ayes 216, noes 300.

— A declaration in the name of the Prince Regent was issued, purporting, that the Charge d'Affaires of the United States having, on 20th May last, transmitted to this Court a copy of a decree of the French government, passed on 28th April 1811, by which the Berlin and Milan decrees are declared to be no larger in force with respect to American vessels; the Regent although he cannot consider the tenor of the said decree as satisfactory, yet, being disposed to re-establish the usual intercourse between neutral and belligerent nations, is pleased to declare the Orders in Council of January 7, 1807, (prohibiting the trade to France and the countries dependent on her, at the same time insisting on American ships coming first to our ports and paying a tax there) and April 26, 1809, (partly revoking the former order, by opening the trade with the north of Europe,) revoked as far as concerns American vessels and cargoes.

28, The petitions against the orders in Council, which had for some time past been pouring into both Houses, were, on the motion of Lord Stanley, ordered to be referred to a committee.—A similar resolution passed in the Lords 5th May.

— The Emperor of the French issued a decree rescinding the Berlin and Milan decrees, with regard to American vessels, from 1st November last.

30, A dreadful volcanic eruption took place in the Souffrier mountain, island of St. Vincent.

In the beginning of this month, an act was passed in the Congress of the United States, for laying an embargo on all American vessels for ninety days.

MAY 5, Lord Holland, in the House of Lords, moved an address to the Prince Regent, for the production of copies of all the communications made by Sir J. Craig, late Governor of Canada. to the Secretary of State, relative to the employment of Capt. Henry in a secret mission to the United States of America. This motion was in consequence of a message from the President of the United States to Congress, asserting that Capt. Henry, an authorised agent of the British Government, had been sent by the Governor of the British territories in North America into the adjacent states, in order to foment discontents for the purpose of detaching them from the Union.—Lord Holland's motion was lost, 27 to 73.

9, About this time, previous to the commencement of hostilities between France and Russia, certain papers were published at Paris, among others was a note, addressed on 25th April, by the Duke of Bassano, Minister of foreign relations, to Count Romanzoff, Chancellor of Russia. In this paper, after a statement of the stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit, and the public wrongs imputed to the English Cabinet, the writer proceeds to complain of the abandonment by Russia of the principles of that treaty, and of her engagement to make common cause with France. The first cause of complaint is the ukase which opened the ports of Russia to to all ships laden with English colonial produce, provided they were under a foreign flag. The next is, the opposition made by Russia to the French annexation of the duchy of Oldenburgh, rendered *necessary* by the uniting the Hanseatic towns to France.—A note is then given from Prince Kurakin, which states, that the first basis of a negociation must be the evacuation of the Prussian states and strong places by the French; the evacuation of Swedish Pomerania, &c.—On these conditions, the Emperor of Russia will bind himself not to make any change in the prohibitory measures established in Russia against direct trade with England.

—, A motion made by Mr Brand for a reform in Parliament was negatived—ayes 88—noes 215.

9. The Emperor Napoleon left Paris, accompanied by the Empress and the Prince of Wagram (Berthier), and proceeded to Dresden, where they arrived on the 16th.

11, The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval was shot through the heart by a pistol ball on entering the lobby of the House of Commons, by John Bellingham, and expired almost instantly. Bellingham made no attempt to escape; and he was committed to Newgate.

12, A message from the Prince Regent was delivered to both Houses, recommending a provision for the family of Mr. Perceval.

13, Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, moved two resolutions, one for granting 50,000*l.* to the twelve children of the late Mr. Perceval, and the other for granting an annuity of 2000*l.* per ann. to his widow. These resolutions passed *nem con.*—It was afterwards moved that the 2000*l.* a year granted to Mrs. Perceval for life, shall, after her decease, be paid to such male descendant of Mr. Perceval as shall be at that time his heir, for the term of his natural life, which was carried; as was also a motion of Mr. Huskisson for granting 1000*l.* a year to the eldest son on his reaching 21, without prejudice to his reversionary rght to the sum already voted. A monument to the memory of Mr. Perceval in Westminster Abbey was also voted.

17, A correspondence took place between Lord Liverpool and Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning, relative to a desire which the Prince Regent had expressed of strengthening the present administration by the two latter taking office, Lord Wellesley and Mr Canning declined the invitation, principally on the grounds that the sentiments of the members of administration remained unchanged upon the question relating to the laws affecting the Roman Catholics—Lord Liverpool stated, that it was proposed that he (Lord L.) should be First Lord of the Treasury, and that Lord Castlereagh should continue to have *the leading* in the House of Commons; but he declared, at same time, that he was not authorised to make any proposal to any of the Opposition members.

18, John Bellingham was executed for the murder of Mr. Perceval.

21, Mr. Stuart Wortley moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to take such measures as might be best calculated to form an efficient administration. In the course of his speech he said, if the present Government had not been very strong even with the aid of Mr. Perceval's great talents, they were certainly weak without it. To get rid of the motion an amendment was moved, That the other orders of the day be now read. After an animated debate, the House divided on the amendment, when there appeared for it 170—against it 174; majority against Ministers 4.—Mr. Wortley's motion was then carried; and after some debate it was agreed to that the address should be presented by Mr. Wortley and Lord Milton, the mover and seconder. The address was accordingly presented, and on 22d May, Mr. W. reported the following answer from the Prince Regent—"I shall take into my serious and immediate consideration the address which I have received from the House of Commons."

1812

23, In an interview with Lords Grey and Grenville, Marquis Wellesley communicated that he had received the commands of the Regent to form the plan of an administration, and laid down as a basis upon which an administration might be formed the following general principles—That the laws affecting Roman Catholics should be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to a conciliatory adjustment of their claims; and that the war in the peninsula should be prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigour. Lords Grey and Grenville expressed their complete concurrence with the first proposition, but conceived the second was a question not of principle, but of policy, and that it should be regulated by circumstances.

JUNE 1, Marquis Wellesley communicated to Lords Grey and Grenville, that it was the Prince Regent's wish that he (Lord W.) should be First Lord of the Treasury, and that Lord Moira, Lord Erskine, and Mr. Canning should be members of the Cabinet; that the Prince Regent wished Lords Grey and Grenville, on the part of their friends, to recommend the names of four persons, if the Cabinet should consist of twelve, and of five persons if the Cabinet should consist of thirteen, to be appointed by his R. H. to fill such stations as might hereafter be arranged.

—, The Spanish General Ballasteros, Captain General of Andalusia, was defeated by a French division under Gen. Coursoux, in the plains of Bornos.

3, Lords Grey and Grenville, in answer to Marquis Wellesley, declined all participation in a government such as he proposes; the times required an administration united in principle, and strong in mutual reliance; the plan proposed contained the principle of disunion and jealousy, tending to establish within the Cabinet itself a system of counteraction inconsistent with the prosecution of any uniform and beneficial course of policy.

—, Marquis Wellesley informed the House of Lords that the Prince Regent had required his opinion with a view to the formation of an administration, and that he had stated that opinion with the freedom which his duty demanded; that he had this day tendered to his Royal Highness the resignation of the authority thus vested in him, which had been accepted.

6, A conference took place between Lord Moira and Lords Grey and Grenville, in which the former informed their Lordships that he had been authorised by the Prince Regent to consult with them on the formation of a new government, without any restriction or limitation whatever being laid by the Prince. on their considering any points which they judged useful for his service.—As a preliminary question, which appeared to them of great import-

ance, they asked, "whether this full liberty extended to the consideration of new appointments to those great offices of the household, which have been usually included in the political arrangements made on a change of administration; intimating their opinion, that it would be necessary to act on the same principle on the present occasion."—Lord Moira answered, "That the Prince had laid no restrictions upon him in that respect, and had never pointed in the most distant manner at the protection of these officers from removal; that it would be impossible for him (Lord M.) however, to concur in making the exercise of this power positive and indispensable, in the formation of the administration, because he should deem it on public grounds peculiarly objectionable."—To this Lord Grey and Grenville replied, they also acted on public grounds alone, and with no other feeling whatever than that which arose from the necessity of giving to a new government that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the support of the crown, which were required to enable it to act usefully for the public service.—A decided difference of opinion as to this point having been thus expressed on both sides, the conversation ended.

7, The subject of the failure of the negociations for a new administration was again brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Wortley. Among other circumstances he stated, that after Lord Moira resigned his powers, because he would not agree to what was insisted upon as a preliminary condition—the regulation of the household, by that Noble Lord's advice, the Prince Regent called in once more the assistance of his old servants.—In the course of the debate that ensued, Lord Yarmouth said, that with respect to the household, it was the intention of himself and his friends to resign the situations which they at present held, previously to the new administration's entering into office.—This intention of theirs they took every means of stating in quarters whence it had any likelihood of reaching the ears of the persons interested; and in particular they communicated it to Mr. Sheridan, who took an active part in the negociation. Mr. Canning said, there was one point connected with Lord Moira's conduct in this transaction which he was authorised to state particularly—On receiving the Prince Regent's unrestricted commands to form an administration, his Lordship put this question directly, "Is your Royal Highness prepared, if I should so advise it, to part with all the officers of your household?"—The answer was, "I am."—"Then (said Lord Moira) your Royal Highness shall not part with one of them."

— Napoleon arrived at Dantzig.

8, Lord Liverpool stated in the House of Lords, that the Prince Regent had that day appointed him first Com-

missioner of the Treasury, and had given him authority for completing the other arrangements for the administration

16, The British army commanded by Lord Wellington entered Salamanca, having crossed the Agueda on the 13th. The French retreated across the Tormes, leaving about 800 men in the forts; which after a bombardment, and an unsuccessful attempt to storm the largest, in which Major-General Bowes fell, it surrendered.

— Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons, moved an address to the Prince Regent to recal or suspend the orders in Council issued in 1807 and 1809—After a long debate, M. B. withdrew his motion on the understanding that an official instrument on the subject should appear in the Gazette.

18, An act passed in the Congress of the United States, declaring the actual existence of war between Great Britain and the United States of America.

20, The Sultan of Djojocarta, in the island of Java, was captured in his palace by Colonel Gillespie He was afterwards deposed and the hereditary prince Pangerang Adipati raised to the throne, by the style of Sultan Hamangkubuana III

22, In the House of Commons, Mr Canning moved a resolution, That this House will, early next session, take into its serious consideration the state of the laws affecting Roman Catholics, with a view to a final and conciliatory adjustment—General Matthew moved, as an amendment, That the House should take the Catholic claims into immediate consideration—The amendment was negatived; but Mr. Canning's motion was carried, 235 to 106.

— A bulletin was issued from the grand French army, shortly stating, that no means were left to effect an understanding between the French and Russian Courts, and that the Emperor had issued orders to march for the purpose of passing the Niemen—The disposition of the different French armies in the beginning of May is thus mentioned in the bulletin:—The first corps on the Vistula, at Elbing and Marienwerder, the 2d corps at Marienwerder, the 3d at Thorn, the 4th and 6th at Ploczk, the 5th at Warsaw, the 8th on the right of Warsaw, and the 9th at Pulawy. They, according to the best accounts, exceeded 300,000 men; an army formidable not only from its numbers, but from its equipment, and by the condition of the forces of which it was composed. It is generally agreed that the armies of the Russians were greatly outnumbered by the invaders — The Austrian auxiliaries were commanded by the Prince of Schwartzenberg; the Prussians under D'Yorck composed the chief force of Marshal Macdonald's corps.

23, There appeared in the London Gazette a declaration

from the Prince Regent, revoking the orders in Council so far as they regarded American vessels; on condition that the American Government should revoke their interdictory acts against British commerce.

24, Napoleon crossed the Niemen, and entered Kowno. The French army passed on that and the following days, without opposition.

27, The Prince Regent sent a message to Parliament, informing them, that he had given orders that copies of the information received relative to certain violent proceedings carried on in several counties in England should be laid before them.

28, The French army entered Wilna, the capital of Lithuania; on the approach of the French, the Russians burned the bridge over the Vil'a, and after setting on fire their large magazines in the city, hastily retired. The Emperor Alexander had for some time resided in this city.

— A general Diet of the Polish nation assembled at Warsaw, where they issued an act of Confederation, the sole object of which was declared to be, "to re-join the fragments of their country, dismembered by the most unjust violence."

JULY 1, Marquis Wellesley made a similar motion in the House of Lords to that of Mr Canning in the Commons, respecting the Catholic claims. The Lord Chancellor moved the previous question, and, on a division, there appeared for the previous question 126—against it 125—majority against Marquis Wellesley's motion 1.—In this division, of the Royal Dukes, two voted on one side, and three on the other; of the Bench of Bishops, 15 supported the previous question, and three opposed it.

— Lord Wellington broke up his camp, and advanced towards the French army, commanded by Marshal Marmont, which crossed the Douro, and took up a position on that river, with their centre at Tordesillas.

3, Lord Holland presented in the House of Lords his bill respecting *ex officio* informations, but it was again rejected.

8, The report of the secret committee appointed by the House of Commons was laid before the House, containing a brief detail of the disturbances which had taken place in Lancashire and Cheshire, occasioned by the cotton manufacturers, consequent upon the numbers of workmen thrown out of employment by the diminished demand for the manufactures of the country During the summer a great many acts of outrage had been committed in the destruction of property, particularly of the machinery and implements used in the manufactures, and in attempts against the lives of persons active in the suppression of the riots.

10, Lord Castlereagh brought in a bill for the preservation of the public peace in the disturbed counties in England, and to give additional powers to the Justices for a limited time for that purpose. On the 20th the bill was read a third time and passed. On the 23d the same bill was passed in the House of Lords. Its operation was limited to the 25th March, 1813.

— Lord Castlereagh brought in a bill to repeal certain acts and to amend others relating to religious worship and assemblies, and persons teaching or preaching therein.— Among these were the conventicle and the five-mile acts. The latter was entirely abrogated; some parts of the former were retained in another shape. It was proposed to give to places of religious worship notoriety and publicity, and to require from the preachers and teachers some security in the oaths taken by them. Meetings for worship in which the persons assembled did not exceed twenty above the family of the occupier of the house were exempt from any restriction. Others were ordered to be registered, and their meetings were required to be held with unbolted doors.— The preachers of congregations were to take the required oaths at the sessions. The preachers and teachers to to be exempted from civil duties and the militia; but these exemptions not to extend to preachers exercising any other profession or occupation. On the 20th the bill was read a third time and passed; and on the 24th the bill passed in the House of Lords.

11, The American General Hull, with 2300 men, regulars and militia, crossed the river above Detroit, and marched to Sandwich in the province of Upper Canada.

14, Lord Castlereagh introduced into the House of Commons a bill for making the crime of aiding the escape of prisoners of war, felony, punishable by transportation. The bill passed through both Houses without opposition.

17, Fort Michilimakinack, in the United States, surrendered to a combined force of the British, Canadians and savages.

18, The main Russian army commanded by Barclay de Tolly evacuated their strongly entrenched camp at Drissa, on the Duna. This army consisted of five corps d'armee, one of which, under Gen. Witgenstein remained to cover Petersburgh, while the other four marched by Polotzk to Witepsk, where the Emperor Alexander was on the 19th.

—, The French army in Spain having re-crossed the Douro, made an attack on a body stationed at Castrejon, under Sir S. Cotton, who retreated to the main army on the Guarena The French then crossed that river, and indicated an intention of pressing upon the left of the allied army, but

it was defeated by an attack of Gen. Alten's cavalry. In this affair a French General was taken.

20, The King of Naples (Murat) crossed the Duna with his cavalry without opposition Various partial actions had occurred during these movements. The Russians still persevered in their plan of retreat, but occasionally checked the temerity of the invaders, who began to experience a greater degree of resistance in proportion to their advance.

—, The first Parliament of the island of Sicily met at Palermo.

21, General O'Donnel, with the Spanish army of Murcia, in an attack upon the post of Castalla, was defeated with the loss of 3500 men.

21, The allied army was concentrated on the Tormes, and the French had moved towards the same river.

22, Battle of Salamanca.—Two armies moving in such a confined space of ground could not be long without coming to a general engagement. In the afternoon a favourable opportunity for an attack offered, by the French extending their line to the left in order to embrace a post on a bill occupied by the right of the allies. Lord Wellington then, strengthening his right, ordered an attack on the enemy's left, which completely succeeded; as did likewise an attack on the front, in which they were driven successively from height to height. The fate of the battle was for some time suspended by the stand made by a French division, which drove back a division of the allied army, but some troops being brought up in time, success was restored in this quarter. The right of the French, reinforced by the fugitives from their left, continued to resist, till it was dark, when they at length broke and fled, and the discomfiture of the French army was complete. At break of day, the cavalry crossing the Tormes, overtook the French rear-guard, which suffered considerably—The British captured eleven pieces of cannon, several ammunition waggons, two eagles, and six colours; one General, upwards of 130 officers, and between 6 and 7,000 soldiers, were made prisoners—Their loss in killed and wounded was immense—Marshal Marmont was severely wounded. Four General officers were taken in the pursuit, besides the one that was made prisoner during the battle—The loss on the part of the allies amounted in killed, wounded, and missing, British and Portuguese, to about 5200. One General officer, Le Marchant, was killed, and five others wounded—The loss of the Spanish consisted of two killed and four wounded!

—, Joseph Bonaparte, with the central French army, left Madrid, directing his march by the Escurial upon Alba de Tormes; but hearing on the 25th of Marmont's defeat, he retreated towards Segovia.

25, On this and the two following days there was much sharp fighting at Ostrovno, between two French divisions under Gen. Nansouty and the Russians, with various success, but the result was that the French took many prisoners and several pieces of cannon.

28, The French entered Witepsk, the Russian army being in full retreat for Smolensko.

30, Marshal Oudinot, who had crossed the Duna, with the view, it is supposed, of coming round upon Riga, was attacked in the vicinity of Polotzk by Count Witgenstein, who, on this and the following day, according to the Russian accounts, gained a complete victory. But on the 1st August another action was fought in which, according to the French bulletin, the Russians were entirely defeated.

—, The fortress of Dunaberg, in Russia, was taken by storm by the French.

— The allied army under Lord Wellington entered Valladolid.

AUGUST 1, To prevent the junction of the central French army under Joseph Bonaparte with that of Marshal Marmont on the Upper Douro, Lord Wellington moved to Cuellar; from thence he moved on the 6th to Segovia, and halted on the 8th at St. Ildefonso.

— An order of Council was issued for the embargo and detention of American ships.

10, General Maitland, with an expedition sent from Sicily, disembarked at Alicante.

11, The French evacuated Bilboa, which was immediately occupied by the Spaniards. The French made repeated attempts to obtain possession of this city again, but always without success.

12, Two divisions of the British army entered Madrid, the French army under King Joseph retiring by the Toledo road.

—, The first stone of the breakwater, in Plymouth Sound, was lowered down.

14, Peace between Russia and Turkey was announced at Petersburgh.

15, The ports of Sweden were declared to be open to vessels of every nation.

16, The American General Hull surrendered fort Detroit by capitulation to the British Commander, General Brock. General Hull had retreated hither after an unsuccessful attempt on fort Amherstberg, and the British in their turn became the assailants.

In the beginning of August, when the French army went into quarters for a short time, the following were the

positions: Head-quarters at Witepsk; 4th corps commanded by Prince Eugene at Samai, occupied Veluj, Porietche, &c.; King of Naples with the cavalry at Roudence; 1st corps, Prince of Eckmuhl, at the mouth of the Beressina; 3d corps, Duke of Elchingen, at Etozna; 8th corps, Duke of Abrantes, at Orcha, on the Borysthenes; 5th, Prince Poniatowski, at Mohilow, on the Borysthenes: 2d, Duke of Reggio, on the Drissa, advanced before Polotsk; Prince of Schwartzenberg at Slonim; a corps of cavalry and a division of infantry. Gen. Latour Maubourg, before Brobunsk and Mozier; 10th, Duke of Tarentum, (Macdonald) before Dunaberg and Riga; 9th, Duke of Belluno, at Tilsit; 11th, Duke of Castiglione, at Stettin.

16, The main body of the French army under the King of Naples and the Prince of Eckmuhl, occupied the heights of Smolensko. Part of the Russian army occupied that city, the remainder were posted on the other side of the Dneiper or Borysthenes.

17, The French Emperor made a general attack on the Russians in Smolensko; the rencontres were obstinate, but undecisive; in the night the city was set on fire, and the Russians, perceiving it no longer tenable, evacuated it. and joined the other division of their army on the opposite bank of the river. The loss of the Russians amounted to about 5000 killed, and nearly double that number wounded and prisoners; the loss of the French, according to the Russian accounts, was considerably greater.

—, Peace signed between Great Britain and Sweden.

19, The British frigate Guerriere, Capt. Dacres, was captured by the American frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull. The Guerriere mounted 49 guns, 18 pounders, and had 300 men; the Constitution mounted 65 guns, 24-pounders, with 450 men

—, The French threw a bridge over the Borysthenes, and crossed that river in pursuit of the Russians.

24, The French abandoned their works opposite to Cadiz and the Isle of Leon, which had been kept in a state of blockade on the land side for some years.

27, A combined force under General La Cruz and Col. Skerrett, entered Seville, driving the French out of the town—About the same time, the French evacuated Arcos, in Andalusia, and also the line from Guadalete to Ronda.

28, The Emperor Alexander and the Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, met at Abo, where they had a conference which lasted four hours, no person being present but the British Minister, Lord Cathcart.

29, the French corps under the Viceroy of Italy entered Viasma, a considerable town on the Moscow road.

1812

SEPTEMBER 1, Lord Wellington left Madrid, and on the 6th the British army crossed the Douro, and advanced to Valladolid, the French army retiring before it on the Puiserga, which river they crossed.

7, Battle of Borodino or Moskwa —The Russian army, (now commanded by General Kutusoff, a warrior 75 years old, General Barclay de Tolly having been deprived of his command after the evacuation of Smolensko,) had taken a strong position at the village of Moskwa. The force on each side was nearly equal, amounting to about 120,000 men. The position which the Russians had chosen was strong. At six o'clock in the morning the battle commenced by an attempt made by the French to carry the Russian line; in this however they were foiled. The French then made another attempt on the Russian batteries on the heights, and after a most sanguinary contest they succeeded in gaining possession of them. The village of Borodino was attacked by the Viceroy, and carried. The battle continued with various success till night. Both armies claimed the victory; but it appears that the Russians evacuated their position during the night. The loss in this most sanguinary battle was immense; it is supposed that at least 60,000 men fell on both sides. On the side of the Russians, Prince Bagrathion was killed. In memory of this battle the Duke of Elchingen (Ney) was created by the Emperor Prince of the Moskwa.

14, At midnight the French army entered Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia; previous to the Russians leaving the city, it was set on fire in many places, as is said, by order of the Governor Rostopschin; the fire continued to rage with violence till the 20th, when three-fourths of the city was destroyed. The hospitals, which contained 20,000 sick and wounded Russians, were burned, snd the greater part of them perished; the French Emperor fixed his head-quarters at the Kremlin, or citadel, in the centre of the town, which had suffered little injury. The 20th bulletin of the French army dated Sept. 17, says—"Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th the Russians set fire to the exchange, the bazar, and the hospital. On the 16th a violent wind arose. Three or 400 ruffians set fire to the city in 500 different places, at the same moment, by order of the Governor Rostopschin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. The churches, of which there were 1600, above 1000 palaces, immense magazines—nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved."

17, The French army in Spain continuing to retire before the British, were driven to the heights close to Burgos, through which city they retired in the night.

22, The allied army failed in an attempt to storm the exterior line of the enemy's works at Burgos, and suffered severely—The French army was now at Pancorbo and Miranda, on the Ebro.

26, The Russian General Essen forced the Prussians under General D'York to abandon their post before Riga, and retreat to Mittau.

29, Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

OCTOBER 1, Mr. Sadler ascended with his balloon from Belvidere-house, near Dublin, at one p. m. with the wind at S. W. At three o'clock he was nearly over the Isle of Man, and the wind blowing fresh, he found himself rapidly approaching the Welsh coast. At four he had a distinct view of the Skerry light-house; but the wind now shifting, he was again taken off and lost sight of the land.—After hovering about for a long time, he discovered five vessels beating down channel; he precipitated himself into the sea, but the vessels taking no notice of him, he threw out some ballast, and quickly regained his situation in the air. Night now coming on, he observed three other vessels; he again descended, and after great exertions he was taken on board of a herring fisher from the Isle of Man called the Victory, commanded by John Lee.

4, A breach being made in the wall of the castle of Burgos by a mine, it was stormed with success, and the allied troops established themselves within the exterior line of the castle.

13, The American General Wadsworth, with 13 or 1400 men, made an attack on the British position of Queenstown, on the Niagara river. The British General Brock was killed in leading on a few troops to its defence, and the position was for a time taken by the Americans.—Reinforcements, however, being brought up by Maj-Gen. Sheaffe, next in command, the Americans were attacked, and after a short but sharp conflict, the American troops surrendered prisoners on the field.

18, The allied army attempted to storm the breach in the second line of the castle of Burgos, but were obliged to retire with considerable loss

—, The French corps under General Gouvion St. Cyr, which had been left on the Duna, was attacked by General Witgenstein, and defeated; and on the following day he was again defeated with great loss. On the same day, Macdonald's corps was attacked near Polotsk, by General Steingel, who had marched from Riga, and forced to retreat and soon afterwards Polotsk was retaken by the Russians. About the same time, General Tchitchagow, with the Russian army from the Danube, having driven

back the Austrian corps that was opposed to him, arrived at Minsk.

—, The advanced guard of the grand French army, commanded by the King of Naples, consisting of 45,00, men, was attacked by the Russians, and completely defeated; 2000 men were killed and wounded, and 1500 made prisoners.

19, The grand French army evacuated Moscow, and commenced its retreat. Napoleon had determined, if possible, to penetrate by the route of Tula and Kalouga, which, though circuitous, would lead him along roads little injured, and through a rich and fertile country; but after the defeat of Murat he found the execution of this to be impracticable; but in order to deceive Kutusoff, Napoleon began his march on that route, and then turned off by forced marches on the road to Smolensko. Previous to the evacuation of Moscow, General Lauriston was sent on a mission to Gen. Kutusoff, in order to propose an armistice and treat of peace; the answer given was that no negociation of this kind could be entered upon till the French had repassed the Vistula.

20, The French army of Portugal, commanded by General Souham, having received considerable reinforcements, and shewn symptoms of moving forward, Lord Wellington raised the siege of Burgos, and moved his army back to the Douro, followed by the French.

24, The French army under the Emperor Napoleon was attacked by the Russian army under General Kutusoff at Maloyaroslavetz, which was taken and retaken several times. The victory was claimed by both parties.—Marshal Kutusoff continued to march in a parallel line with the French, leaving it to the other divisions of the army, and especially to the Cossacks, to hang on the rear and flanks of the French; on every side they hovered round; their attacks were uninterrupted, and extremely sudden and impetuous. Scarcely had the French soldiers, worn out by a day's march, along broken and deep roads, laid down on the wet and cold ground, when the Cossacks rushed into their camps, and threw all into confusion and dismay.

25, The Macedonian British frigate, Capt. Carden, was captured by the American ship United States, Commodore Decatur, of much superior force, after an action of upwards of two hours. Of Capt. Carden's crew 104 were killed and wounded.

30, Lord Wellington posted his army on the heights between Rueda and Tordesillas, where he was joined on the 5th by the army under General Sir R. Hill, which had evacuated Madrid.

—, It was announced in the hall of the Cortes that

Lord Wellington had been entrusted with the chief command of the Spanish armies. General Ballasteros refusing to obey his Lordship as Commander-in-Chief, was arrested by order of the Cortes, and exiled to Ceuta.

NOVEMBER 1, A body of the French entered Madrid, that city having been previously evacuated by the allied troops.

—, General Witgenstein again attacked the French under St. Cyr, on the Duna, and completely routed them; he then marched upon Orcha.

6, The Russian winter commenced with deep snow, and added greatly to the sufferings of the French army.

—, In consequence of the junction of the two French armies under Generals Soult and Souham, Lord Wellington broke up from his position before Tordesillas, and on the 8th, took a new position on the heights of St. Christoval, in front of Salamanca.

9, The Viceroy of Italy, who commanded the rear guard of the French, in a letter of this date to the Prince of Neufchatel, says, "These three last days have cost us two-thirds of the artillery of this corps of the army. Yesterday about 400 horses died, and to-day perhaps double that number have perished. Whole trains of horses have perished in the harness at once, I must not conceal from your Highness that these three days of suffering have so dispirited the soldier, that I believe him at this moment very little capable of making any effort Numbers of men are dead of hunger or cold, and others in despair have suffered themselves to be taken by the enemy."—In this dreadful condition he was repeatedly attacked by General Platoff and his Cossacks.

—, Napoleon, with the Imperial guard, arrived at Smolensko.

12, The French army arrived at Smolensko, and after blowing up the fortifications, marched upon Krasnoi.

16, The corps of Marshal Davoust having been turned by the Russians, an action was brought on which lasted the whole day, and terminated in the complete destruction or dispersion of Davoust's corps, and the loss of 70 pieces of cannon.

17, Under cover of a thick fog, the corps of Marshal Ney got unperceived to the foot of the Russian batteries, and endeavoured to pierce through the lines of their opponents. Their efforts, however, were ineffectual, and after great carnage, the remainder, 12,000 in number, at midnight, laid down their arms; Ney himself escaped, wounded, across the Borysthenes.

19, Lord Wellington reached Ciudad Rodrigo, followed

by a large body of the French army. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget was taken prisoner on the march.

—, The French army re-crossed the Borysthenes.

24, The head-quarters of the army under Lord Wellington were again established at Freynada, on the Portuguese frontier.

25, The wreck of the French army arrived at the Beresina, but found the bridge destroyed, and the opposite shore, at every point where a passage could be attempted, was lined with the Russian troops. In this critical situation, Napoleon contrived, by one of those singular manœuvres which class him among the first masters of the art of war, to construct two bridges, at the village of Studzeanea, over which the army passed on the 26th and 27th.

28, A desperate battle was fought between the French army and General Witgenstein on the right bank of the Beresina, and the victory, as usual, was claimed by both parties—On the next day, the French army continued their retreat on the road to Wilna.—In these movements, Napoleon always marched in the midst of his guards—It is mentioned in the French accounts, that to such a degree was the cavalry of the army dismounted, that it was necessary to collect the officers who had still a horse remaining, in order to form four companies of 150 men each.

30, The following is a list of the Ministry as it stood at the opening of the new Parliament on this day:—Earl Harrowby, President of the Council; Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor; Earl Westmoreland, Privy Seal; the Earl of Liverpool. First Lord of the Treasury, (Prime Minister); Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for foreign affairs; Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the home department; Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for war and the colonies; Earl Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul; Lord Palmerston, Secretary at war; Earl Clancarty, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Geo. Rose, Treasurer of the navy—Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Manners, Lord High Chancellor; Mr. Robert Peel, Chief Secretary; Mr. W. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of Exchequer.

DECEMBER 3, The French head-quarters were at Molodetchna, where the army received the first convoys from Wilna

5, The French head-quarters were at Smorgonea, a village about thirty miles from Wilna, when the Emperor called together his principal officers, and informed them that he had appointed the King of Naples his Lieutenant-General. He then set off in a carriage accompanied by Ge-

neral Lefebvre Desnouettes and Count Lobau, while Caulaincourt Duke of Vicenza, and Marshal Duroc followed in a second carriage. He passed through Wilna, Warsaw, Dresden, Leipsic and Mentz.

8, The French army arrived at Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, but was obliged to quit it on the advance of the Russians, even before they had an opportunity to rest or refresh themselves. Almost all the immense stores of ammunition and provisions, which had been collected in that town, fell into the hands of the Russians The French were therefore still exposed to hunger, fatigue and cold; and after their retreat from Wilna, they perished, or were slain in battle, in great numbers. It is, however, difficult to trace their route after their departure from this place; indeed, they were so reduced, and had divided themselves into so many small bodies, that no traces of an army remained. It is, of course, difficult to form an estimate of the loss of the French in this dreadful campaign. The Russian official accounts state that they took prisoners upwards of 150,000 men; and it is probable that the number of killed and of those who perished by hunger, fatigue and cold, amounted nearly to 100.000 men; so that, reckoning that the French army, when it crossed the Niemen and began the campaign, amounted to 300,000 men, scarcely more than 50,000 escaped out of Russia; and of these a large proportion must have suffered so dreadfully as not to be fit for future service. The march from Moscow to the Niemen was upwards of 500 miles.

14, Kowno, on the Niemen, was captured by Platoff, Hetman of the Cossacks, together with a division of French troops which had taken refuge there.

16, The Marquis of Sligo was tried at the Old Bailey, London, for unlawfully receiving on board his ship, a seaman in the King's service, and detaining and concealing him—His Lordship was found guilty, and sentenced to four months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 5000*l*.

17, A message from the Prince Regent was delivered to Parliament, recommending the granting relief to the suffering people of Russia—The sum of 200,000*l*. was granted by the House of Commons.

18, The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Paris at half-past eleven at night.

22, The Emperor Alexander re-entered Wilna, which he had quitted to the invader about six months before. The total losses of the French by capture, up to this date, are stated in the Russian accounts to amount to 41 Generals, 1298 officers, 165,510 soldiers, and 1131 pieces of cannon.

26. Public notice was issued by the Prince Regent that the rivers Chesapeake and Delaware in the United States, were placed in a state of blockade.

29, The British frigate Java, Captain Lambert, was captured off St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, after a desperate engagement, by the American frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge Both ships suffered considerably. Captain Lambert was killed. The Java was so much damaged in the engagement, that she was set on fire by the Americans after her capture. The Java carried 46 guns. with 377 men; the Constitution 65 guns, and 480 men.

Parliament voted the sum of 100,000*l.* to Lord Wellington, to purchase an estate. His Lordship had previously been raised to the dignity of an Earl.

Earl Moira was appointed Governor-General of India.

DEATHS IN 1812.

January 12, General Sir J. H. Craig, late Governor of Canada.

24, In consequence of wounds received at the storming of Cuidad Rodrigo, Major-General Robert Craufurd.

February 12, Mr Andrew Cherry, author of several dramatic pieces.

Sir Charles Cotton, Commander of the Channel fleet.

March 10, P. J. de Loutherbourg, Esq. an eminent painter, especially in the walk of landscape.

18, John Horne Tooke, Esq. aged 76, a distinguished character both in the political and the literary world.

April 11, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, aged 64.

May 9, John Clerk, of Elden, Esq. F.R.S. author of a valuable work on naval tactics.

11, Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, shot by an assassin.

May 25, Edward Malone, Esq. editor and commentator of Shakspear.

M. Sonini, the celebrated French traveller.

June 2, At Paris, Vice-Admiral de Winter, long Commander of the Dutch fleet.

22, Richard Kirwan, Esq. F.R.S. President of the Royal Irish Academy.

July 10, At Berlin, Charles Lewis Wildenow, M. D. Professor of Botany, author of the Flora Borolniensis and other botanical works.

25, At Venice, Vice-Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, Governor of that city.

August 8, At Dublin, in his 92d year, General Charles Vallancey, L.L.D. F.R.S.—He was the author of nume-

rous works; but the greater part related to the history and antiquities of Ireland, to the study of which he was enthusiastically attached.

September 26, At New-York, the celebrated actor, George Frederick Cooke, in his 57th year.

November 9, At Paris, in a very advanced age, David Sintzheim, Grand Rabbi, and President of the central consistory of the Jews in the French empire.

December 20, At Wilna, in Russia, the Earl of Tyrone; his Lordship served in the Russian army under Admiral Tchitchagoff.

26, In his 85th year, Mr John Moodie, formerly of Drury-Lane theatre, and the father of the English stage.

1813.

JANUARY 6, The French corps under the command of Macdonald passed through Konigsberg, the ancient capital of Prussia, without halting, directing his retreat to the Vistula, and it was immediately taken possession of by the advanced guard of General Witgenstein, who was in close pursuit Marshal Macdonald, in his retreat from Riga, was cut off from the body of 15,000 Prussians, under General D'Yorck; the latter entered into a convention with the Russians, by which he agreed to remain neutral with the troops under his command.

12, The Russians under Admiral Tchitschagoff and Platoff entered Marienwerder, on the Vistula, from which the Viceroy of Italy and Marshal Victor narrowly escaped.

22, The American General Winchester, having obtained possession of French-town, 26 miles from Detroit, was attacked by the British troops under Colonel Proctor; after a desperate resistance, 500 of the Americans surrendered at discretion; the remainder attempting to escape, were almost all cut off by the Indians. General Winchester was among the captives.

25, A concordat was signed at Fontainbleau by the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope, for terminating the subsisting differences relative to the church.

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-house of Belfast, from 5th January, 1812, to 5th January, 1813, £395,254;

FEBRUARY 3, A decree was issued at Buenos Ayres, in the name of the Supreme Government of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata, declaring all persons free, born on or subsequent to January 31, 1813, the day on which the general assembly was installed.

5, Preparatory to Napoleon's departure to the army, the

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Empress was declared Regent during his absence, or in case of his death.

6, The Emperor Alexander had his head-quarters at Polotzk.

8, The Russian General Miloradovitch entered Warsaw, the Austrians under Schwartzenberg having abandoned their posts on the Narew; and they soon after concluded an unlimited truce with the Russians, and withdrew into Gallicia. On the same day Pillau surrendered to the Russians, and Thorn and Dantzic were invested.

12, Mr Bankes again brought in his bill for abolishing sinecure offices. It was read a second time on 29th March, and finally passed the Commons; but its reception in the House of Lords, on 18th May, was not more favourable than in the preceding year; on a motion for the second reading, it was negatived.

17, Sir Samuel Romilly introduced into the House of Commons a bill which had twice passed that House, and had been twice rejected by the Lords. This was the bill for repealing the act which made it a capital offence to steal property to the amount of 5*s*. privately in a shop—On 26th Feb. it was read a third time; but some time after, being brought into the House of Lords, it was again thrown out.

22, A treaty of alliance was signed between the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia.

—, The Americans posted at Ogdenburg, near the river St Lawrence, were attacked by the British, and the position carried.

23, Sir Francis Burdett, after asserting that violent encroachments had been made on the true principles of the constitution, by those measures which had been adopted in consequence of the King's malady, first in 1788, and then in 1810, when a fiction was resorted to, creating a phantasm of royalty, in order to elect and appoint an executive magistrate—moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide against any interruption of the exercise of the royal authority, in the event of the death of the Prince Regent, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness—Upon a division, there appeared for the motion 73; against it 238.

25, In the House of Commons, Mr. Grattan moved for a committee on the claims of the Roman Catholics, in pursuance of the resolution passed last session—The debate on this motion continued by adjournments during four days—The division took place at four in the morning, after the debate of March 2, when there appeared, for Mr. Grattan's motion 264; against it 224; majority in its favour 40.

MARCH 2, The Speaker read to the House of Commons a letter which he had received from her H.R.H. Prin-

cess of Wales; it stated, that she had received from Lord Sidmouth a copy of the report made to the Prince Regent by certain members of the Privy Council; this report conveyed aspersions on her conduct which she could not for a moment acquiesce in; "she is compelled to throw herself upon the wisdom and justice of Parliament, and to desire that the fullest investigation may be instituted into her whole conduct during her residence in this country."

3, A treaty was signed at Stockholm between Great Britain and Sweden; the latter power to furnish 30.000 men, under the command of the Prince Royal, to act in concert with the Russian troops.—Britain acceded to the annexation of Norway to Sweden: and, if necessary, shall assist by a naval co-operation in obtaining that object. Great Britain cedes to Sweden the island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies.

4, The Russians under Witgenstein, entered Berlin as friends, the French having quitted that city the preceding day.

—, The House of Commons was crowded at an early hour, in the expectation of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone bringing forward a motion relative to the proceedings ordered by his Majesty to be instituted on the subject of the Princess of Wales; but Mr Lygon moving the order of the day for the exclusion of strangers, Mr. C. Johnstone declined introducing his motion.

5, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, before introducing bis motion relative to the Princess of Wales, said that he had no authority from the Princess. but that the proceeding had originated with himself.—He then stated, that a Commission had been granted by the King, in 1806, to Lords Spencer, Grenville, Erskine, and Ellenborough, to examine into certain allegations that had been preferred against the Princess of Wales, whose report contained the most unqualified opinion, that the charge produced by Sir John and Lady Douglas, relative to her having born a child in 1802, was utterly destitute of foundation; but concluded with some strictures made by the Commissioners on the levity of the Princess on certain occasions. He next read a protest signed by the Princess, but which had been dictated by Lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, and Sir T. Plumer, her legal advisers, protesting against the report, asserting her innocence, and calling the charges of her accusers a foul conspiracy. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving a resolution, which contained in substance a declaration against the legal power of the Commission of 1806 to pronounce a judgment in the case; whence it was inferred, that no legal decision had yet been made against the truth of the fact sworn to, of her Royal Highness's being deli-

vered of a child; and that in consequence, the House was called upon to institute an impartial investigation into all the facts appertaining to this subject—After a long debate, in which the reputation of the Princess, by the confession of all parties, was placed beyond imputation or reproach, the motion was negatived.

8, A letter was read at the sitting of the Spanish Cortes, from the Regency, declining to carry the injunction of the Cortes into effect relative to the Inquisition. This injunction directed the clergy to read the decree for the abolition of the Inquisition in the churches at the celebration of high mass. The Cortes immediately passed a decree for dismissing the old Regency, and appointing three new members, viz. Cardinal Bourbon, Don P. Agar, and Don G. Ciscar.

9, The House of Commons having been formed into a Committee on the Catholic question, Mr Grattan moved a resolution that the civil and military disqualifications under which the Roman Catholics labour, should be removed, with such exceptions and under such regulations as may be found necessary. The Right Hon. Charles Abbott (the Speaker) opposed the motion in a long speech. On a division there appeared for the resolution 186; against it 119.

17, Mr. Whitbread, after alluding to various documents on the subject of the Princess of Wales, which had appeared in the newspapers, moved a resolution expressive of the concern of the House at seeing publications so insulting to the royal family, so offensive to decency and good morals, and so painful to the feelings of every loyal subject; and requesting the Regent to bring to justice those concerned in so high an offence—This motion was negatived

18, Colonel Tettenborne, commanding a corps of General Witgenstein's division, entered Hamburgh

20, The King of Prussia published an edict for abolishing the restraint on commerce called the *Continental System*.

22, The business of the renewal of the East India Company's charter was brought before the House of Commons, when that House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of the affairs of the Company. The third reading took place on 13th July.

APRIL 2, The French General Morand was defeated and killed at Luneburgh, on the left bank of the Elbe by the united Russians and Prussians.

5, Sir S Romilly moved the commitment of a bill to take away the corruption of blood as a consequence of attainder of treason or felony—The bill was lost, as was also another bill brought in by Sir S for altering the punishment in cases of conviction for high treason.

12, A detachment from the American army under Gen. Harrison, captured the fortress of Mobile in West Florida.

15, The Livery of London presented an address to the Princess of Wales, congratulating her Royal Highness on her happy escape from the conspiracy aimed against her honour and her life.

—, Napoleon left Paris, and arrived at Mentz on the 20th. The French army consisted of twelve corps, besides the Imperial guards; the Viceroy of Italy was appointed second in command, and Berthier chief of the staff.

16, Thorn surrendered to the Russians; and Spandau on the 18th.

21, Marshal Ney, who took the lead of the French army on the left, arrived in front of Erfurt, on the Saale, and the intermediate corps were rapidly closing in.—The allied armies of Russians and Prussians were concentrating in the neighbourhood of Leipsic. On the death of Kutusoff, the command of the Russians devolved on Witgenstein, whose headquarters were at Doelisch, to the north of Leipsic, whilst those of the Prussians, commanded by Gen. Blucher, were at Altenburgh, to the south of that city.

27. The town of York, the capital of Upper Canada, seated on Lake Ontario, was captured by the American troops under General Dearborn, assisted by a flotilla commanded by Commodore Chauncey.

30, Mr Grattan brought in his bill for the removal of the Catholic disabilities, and it was read a first time. The bill, after declaring the establishment of the Protestant succession to the crown, and the Protestant national churches of England, Ireland, and Scotland, enacts that it shall be lawful for Roman Catholics to sit and vote in Parliament, upon taking an oath, which contains a promise of allegiance; of supporting the Protestant succession; a renunciation of belief in the temporal jurisdiction of the Pope in these kingdoms, and of the validity of excommunication by the Pope to depose Princes; a declaration that no act in itself immoral can be justified on pretence that it is for the good of the church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power, and that no sin can be forgiven by the Pope or any priest, without repentance; a declaration that the infallibility of the Pope is not an article of the Roman Catholic church; a disavowal of any intention to subvert or disturb the present church establishment, and a promise to make known all conspiracies, &c. for such a purpose; and finally, that this oath is taken in the plain sense of the words, &c. and that no power or authority can dispense with or annul it. On taking this oath, it shall be lawful for Roman Catholics to vote for members of Parliament, when duly qualified; to hold civil and military offices, with the exception of the offices

of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Persons exercising any spiritual function shall take an oath the tenor of which is, that the person will never consent to the appointment of any Bishop, &c. but such as are of unimpeachable loyalty, &c.; that he will have no correspondence with the see of Rome, &c. tending to disturb the established church; or any correspondence with such persons on any matter not purely ecclesiastical. It prohibits any person born out of the kingdom, except such as are born of British or Irish parents, from exercising any episcopal function in it.

MAY 2, Battle of Lutzen.—The allied army of Prussians and Russians attacked the French army occupying a strong position between Lutzen and Weissenfels, in Upper Saxony, his centre at Grosgroschen; the latter village was taken and retaken several times. Night put an end to the engagement. The slaughter was dreadful. but the losses on each side are so differently stated that they cannot be spoken of with any certainty. The allies acknowledged only about 10,000 killed and wounded, and had not a single cannon taken, whilst they made prize of ten pieces of the French. The French returned their loss at the same number, and that of their opponents at double or triple. Both armies claimed the victory. The day after the battle, however, the allies retired. The French army advanced to the Elbe, which river they crossed at Dresden and Meissen on the 6th and 7th. Near Lutzen in 1632, happened the famous battle between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which the former got the better, but at the same time lost their great King, Gustavus Adolphus.

5, Mr William Smith obtained leave in the House of Commons to bring in a bill to remove certain penalties imposed upon persons who denied the doctrine of the Trinity. The bill afterwards passed through both Houses.

8, Napoleon had his head-quarters at Dresden, where the King of Saxony joined his arms to those of the French.

11, Sir J. Cox Hippisley moved for the appointment of a Committee to examine the state of the laws affecting Roman Catholics; the state and number of the Roman Catholic clergy, and their intercourse with Rome, &c.—Mr Grattan moved the order of the day, which was carried, 235 to 189.

13, Mr. Grattan's bill was read a second time and committed for the following day The bill, as amended in the Committee, contained several new clauses, the principal scope of which was to appoint two separate Commissions, one for Great Britain, the other for Ireland, consisting of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, lay Roman Catholic Peers or Commoners, and Privy Counsellors, the Principal Secretary of State being one, to which Board of Commissioners the name

of every Roman Catholic proposing to assume the functions of a Bishop or Dean shall be notified, and the Board shall report to his Majesty or Lord Lieutenant whether they know any thing which tends to impeach the loyalty, &c. of such person; and it shall be lawful for his Majesty, or the Lord Lieutenant, to approve or disapprove of said person. To the same Board is to be delivered any bull or other instrument from the see of Rome, &c. which is to inspect it, and if found to be unobjectionable shall report the same to his Majesty, &c. when it shall be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of State, and returned to the person delivering it.

20, 21, Battle of Bautzen—The French army commanded by Napoleon, made an attack on the allies, who had taken up a position on the heights overhanging the Spree, with the centre of the front line at Bautzen, the capital of Upper Lusatia. The passage of the Spree was forced by the corps of Oudinot, Macdonald and Marmont, and a furious assault was made on the centre of the allies, commanded by Miloradovitch, which he resisted with great steadiness. At length, after seven hours hard fighting, the numbers and impetuosity of the French so far prevailed, that the allies were obliged to fall back to their second position at Hochkirchen.—On the 21st another sanguinary conflict took place. At day-break, Napoleon moved to the attack of the allies in advance of Wurtschen and Hochkirchen. They were strongly posted on a chain of heights connected with the range of mountains separating Lusatia from Bohemia, which bounded them on their left, whilst their right terminated in a flat and woody country. The line of the allies resisted in every other part, but the right flank, under Barclay de Tolly, being urged by a superior force, was obliged to change its position; and though supported by Blucher, Kleist, and D'Yorck, and recovering part of its ground, was at length so much outflanked, that, at five in the evening, the allied army found it necessary to retreat The loss of the French during these two days is stated by themselves at 11 or 12,000 killed and wounded; the Duke of Friouli (Durec) was among the former. The allies claimed the capture of 3000 French prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon; but the French statements gave a very different view of these results

24, The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee on Mr. Grattan's bill, the Speaker protested against the admission of Catholics into Parliament, the Privy Council, and the Judiciary Bench. He then attempted to shew the insufficiency of the guards and securities proposed by the bill He concluded with moving that the words "to sit and vote in either House of Parliament," in the first clause, be left out in this bill. After a long debate, a division took place, on which the votes were, for the clause 247; against it 251; majority for its rejection 4.—Mr.

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Ponsonby then said, that as the bill, without this clause, was neither worthy of the acceptance of the Catholics, nor of the further support of the friends of concession, he would move that the Chairman do now leave the Chair; which was carried without a division; and thus the bill was abandoned.

26, The British army commanded by Lord Wellington arrived at Salamanca, from its winter-quarters at Freynada. About this time the revulsion of the war in Germany was felt by the French armies in Spain, and their movements indicated an intention to retire from the central provinces, and take strong positions in the north and north-east, suitable to the contracted scale of their powers.

27, The Americans having collected a powerful force by land and water at the head of Lake Ontario, effected a landing, under the command of General Dearborn, near Fort George, on the Niagara, and proceeded to attack the place, which, after a gallant resistance, was evacuated by the British garrison under Colonel Vincent. The American army, estimated at nearly 10,000 men, pushed on towards Queenstown.

—, The Irish Roman Catholic Prelates held a meeting in Dublin, when they unanimously declared, that the ecclesiastical clauses contained in the bill brought before Parliament are utterly incompatible with the discipline of the Roman Catholic church, and with the free exercise of their religion, and that they cannot, without incurrring the guilt of schism, accede to such regulations.

30, Hamburgh having been evacuated by the allies under General Tettenborne, it was again occupied by the French under Gen. Bruyere.

31, Napoleon, having advanced through Silesia towards the Oder, with no effectual opposition, established his headquarters at Newmarkt, not far from Breslau, the capital of Silesia, which was entered by Lauriston on the 1st of June.

JUNE 1, The United States frigate Chesapeake, Captain Laurence, of 49 guns, 440 men, was captured off Boston by the British frigate Shannon, Captain P. V. Broke, after a short action of fifteen minutes, by boarding. Capt. Laurence died of his wounds at Halifax.

2, The British army were at Toro; on the 7th they crossed the Carion, and on the three subsequent days followed the French army across the Pisnerga; the latter had broken up from Madrid and the banks of the Tagus.

3, Sir John Murray, with the British force under his command, invested Tarragona in Spain.

4, An armistice between the French and allies was ratified, under the mediation of the Emperor of Austria; it was to continue till the 20th July. The armistice was after-

wards prolonged to the 10th August, and a Congress assembled at Prague for the purpose of negociating a peace.

6, Colonel Vincent made a nocturnal attack upon a part of the American army encamped at Burlington Heights, and succeeded in surprising them and driving them from their camp. Soon after General Dearborn concentrated his forces at Fort George.

14, Sir John Murray, receiving intelligence of the advance of a superior French force, raised the seige of Tarragona, and re-embarked his army, leaving behind the guns in the most advanced batteries.

—, A convention was concluded at Reichenbach, between Great Britain and Prussia; the latter power to employ an army of 80,000 men in the field, and to receive from Great Britain, for 1813, 666,666*l.*

15, A convention was concluded between Great Britain and Russia at Richenbach; the Emperor to employ in the present war 160,000 troops, exclusive of garrisons; in return for which Great Britain pays to Russia for the service of the year 1,334,344*l.* by monthly payments.

—, The allied army under Lord Wellington crossed the Ebro, and continued its march towards Vittoria.

21, Battle of Vittoria.—The French army, commanded by King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan, were in a position in front of Vittoria, its left resting on the heights of La Peubla d'Arlanzon, and extending from thence across the valley of Zadora, its centre occupying a height which commanded the valley of Zodora, and its right stationed near Vittoria. The operations commenced by an attack of the heights of La Peubla by Sir R. Hill, who after a severe contest, obtained possession of them. Under cover of this position, Sir R. Hill passed the Zadora and the defile beyond it, and gained possession of a village in front of the enemy's line The other columns having advanced to their stations, crossed the Zadora at different points, and the divisions forming the centre of the allies moved to attack the heights in the enemy's centre, which, without waiting for the attack, commenced its retreat in good order to Vittoria. In the mean time Sir Thomas Graham, commanding the left wing, moved on Vittoria by the high road from Bilboa; part of his troops turned the enemy's right, and took the village of Gamarra Major at the point of the bayonet The possession of this and some other villages intercepted the retreat of the French by the high road to France, and obliged them to take that of Pamplona. Two divisions of reserve on the heights to the left of the Zadora, being driven off, the allies crossed the bridges in pursuit, which was continued till dark. The French lost the whole of their baggage and artillery, and a great quantity of treasure. In Lord Welling-

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ton's official account he states that there were taken 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, and a considerable number of prisoners Among the trophies was the baton of Marshal Jourdan. The loss of the allied army is stated about 700 killed, and 4000 wounded, of whom the greatest part were British.

26, The fort of Pamplona, in Spain, was invested by the British army.

30, The garrison of Passages surrendered to the Spaniards, and the fort of St. Sebastian was blockaded.

JULY 7, The Pope's Nuncio, Peter Gravina, Archbishop of Nicea, then resident at Cadiz, having exerted all his influence with the Spanish clergy in order that they might oppose the execution of the decrees respecting the Inquisition, a passport was sent to him from the Council of State, for leaving the kingdom.

25, Marshal Soult having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Spain, attacked General Byng's post at Roncesvalles, in the Pyrennees; he was supported by the division under Sir L Cole, but it being turned in the evening, it was abandoned in the night—On the same day, two divisions of the French centre attacked Sir R. Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, and the retreat of Sir L. Cole rendered it expedient for them also to retire.

—. An unsuccessful attempt was made to take St. Sebastian, in Spain, by storm; the loss of the British, in killed, wounded and missing, was nearly 900.

26, The celebrated General Moreau landed at Gottenburgh, from America.

27, The French under Soult made an attack upon the right of the 4th division of the British, the importance of this post rendered it an object of vigorous assault and defence. On the 28th, the 6th division joined, when it was attacked by the French, who were driven back with loss. The battle then became general along the front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, who repulsed the French with great slaughter.—On the 29th and 30th, the fighting continued in various quarters—On the latter day, the French were driven from a very strong position, when they lost a number of prisoners—On the night of 1st August, the allied army was nearly in the same positions which it occupied on 25th July—On the 2d, two French divisions were driven from the formidable heights of Puerto d'Echalar. The loss of the French in all these affairs is estimated at 15,000, of whom 4,000 were prisoners.

31, Early in the morning, the French crossed the Bidassoa in great force, and made a desperate attack on the Spa-

nish army under Don Manuel Freyre, posted upon the heights near the town of Irun, commanding the high road to St Sebastian, for the purpose of relieving that city, but they were repulsed with great gallantry—In the afternoon, the French having thrown a bridge over another part of the river, renewed their attack, but were again repulsed.

—, St. Sebastian was taken by assault by the British troops under the direction of Sir Thomas Graham—The loss of the British in the assault was above 2300, in killed and wounded.

The Marquis of Wellington was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in the British army.

AUGUST 11, Count Metternich, the Austrian Minister at the Congress at Prague, delivered to Count Narbonne, the French Minister, a declaration of war by Austria against France; and Barclay de Tolly, now commander in chief of the allied army, announced to the Prince of Wagram the re-commencement of hostilities on the 17th August.

16, General Moreau arrived at Prague, the head-quarters of the allied Sovereigns.

21, General Blucher having advanced to the Bober, a river which runs into the Oder near Crossen, in Silesia, he was there attacked by the French, commanded by Napoleon in person, and after a severe contest, Blucher retired with loss.—On the same day, the grand armies on the Bohemian side, under the command of Barclay de Tolly and the Prince of Schwartzenberg, passed the frontiers of Saxony; where they were met by the French, and although the latter contested every inch of ground, they were driven back from all their positions towards Dresden.

22, The Prussian army under Gen. Blucher was attacked by the French near Goldberg, in Silesia, and, after a sanguinary conflict was forced to retire upon Jauer. On the 26th the French army commanded by Marshal Macdonald was attacked by Blucher, and driven back upon the Katsbach. On the following and succeeding days the engagement was renewed; and the river being swoln by the rains, and its bridges being broken, afforded no passage for artillery; so that the French incurred a loss estimated in the official accounts at 18,000 prisoners, 103 pieces of cannon, &c The allies continued to advance till, on 2d Sept. Blucher encamped near Gorlitz in Lusatia, having cleared Silesia of the French.

26, The advanced posts of the allies encamped on the heights above Dresden; and on the following day the French army, about 130,000 men, with Napoleon at their head, abandoned their ground before that city, and withdrew into the suburbs and the different works.

—, Lord Viscount Whitworth arrived in Dublin, and his investiture to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland immediately took place. Next day the Duke of Richmond embarked for England.

27, The allied army, under a tremendous cannonade, made a desperate assault upon Dresden, but without effect. On the following day, the French army made an attack on the allies, who occupied an extended position on the heights. The battle was chiefly carried on by cannonade. The result was, that the allies retreated in the evening with an acknowledged loss of six or seven thousand men. The retreat was directed upon Bohemia, across the range of mountains which separate that kingdom from Saxony. On this latter day, General Moreau received a mortal wound. As he was conversing with the Emperor of Russia, a cannon shot, which passed through his horse, carried off one of his legs and shattered the other; and after suffering two amputations, he died on the 3d September.

30, A large division of the French army under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand, had crossed the Elbe at Pirna and Konigstein, and pre-occupied the pass in the mountains at Osterwalde, through which the Russian column under Osterman was to proceed on the road to Toplitz, and it became necessary for the Russians to force their way with the bayonet. The greater part of the day they remained in action with the French. The following day proved decisive respecting this division of the French. In order to extricate Gen Kleist, who was still engaged in the mountains, an attack upon Vandamme was rendered absolutely necessary.—The French had taken a position at Kulm, three German miles from Toplitz, when an united force of Russians and Austrians, under Miloradovitch and Coloredo, commenced the attack. In the midst of it Kleist was seen descending the mountains on the rear of the French, who, thus assailed on all sides, were put to the route. Vandamme and six other General officers, all his baggage, 60 pieces of artillery, and about 10,000 men, were made prisoners.

SEPTEMBER 3, The Prince of Eckmuhl, with the French division under his command, evacuated Schwerin, in Mecklenburgh, and retreated to Ratzeburg. At the same time the Danes separated from the French, and marched to Lubec, where they left a garrison. The whole French corps afterwards fell back behind the Stecknitz.

5, The grand combined army in Bohemia made a forward movement; the Russians and Prussians, under Barclay de Tolly and Wittgenstein, re-entered Saxony by Peterswalde and Marienberg, and pushed their advanced posts within sight of Dresden; while Prince Schwartzenberg, with the Austrians, threw a great force on the enemy's right,

—, Denmark declared war against Sweden.

6, The Prince Royal of Sweden, with the title of Generalissimo of the combined army of the north of Germany, with an army of 90,000 men, being on his march in advance of Berlin, towards Leipsic, had a very severe engagement near the village of Donnewitz with the French army commanded by the Prince of Moskwa In the end the French retreated, with the loss of from 16 to 18,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and 30 pieces of cannon.—The loss of the allies fell principally on the Prussians under Bulow, who had from 4 to 5000 killed and wounded. The French retired upon Torgau, in Upper Saxony, on the Elbe.

9, On the advance of the French under Napoleon, the grand army of the allies again fell back, and collected their forces near Toplitz, in Bohemia. Several partial actions took place with various success; and on the 20th the French army fell back towards Dresden.

10, The British squadron on Lake Erie, commanded by Capt. Barclay, was defeated and captured by the Americans under Commodore Perry. The consequence of this disaster was the relinquishment of the Michigan territory, excepting Michilimakanak, and the abandonment of the posts in Upper Canada beyond the Grand River.

12, Lord W. Bentinck, who had succeeded Sir John Murray in the command, had advanced his army to Villa Franca, occupying the col, or pass, of Ordal, and was manœuvring with part of his forces upon the Lobregat, when that part of his army which occupied the pass was attacked by Marshal Suchet, and after an action of several hours the French obtained possession, and captured four guns — Suchet states, that the allies lost 3500 men on this occasion. Lord W. Bentinck retreated to Tarragona — On the 22d, his Lordship embarked for Sicily, leaving the command of the army to General Clinton.

30, The Russian General Czernicheff entered Cashel, the capital of the kingdom of Westphalia, by capitulation; King Jerome having fled towards Frankfort.

OCTOBER 3, General Blucher crossed the Elbe at Elster, and was immediately engaged with the French corps under General Bertrand The French were routed, and Blucher fixed his head-quarters at Kremberg, his cavalry pushing forward to Duben, 20 miles from Leipsic.

4, The Crown Prince of Sweden crossed the Elbe at Acken and Roselau, and took up his quarters at Dessau, the French under Ney having retreated from thence.

7, Napoleon quitted Dresden, with the King of Saxony, and took a position at Rochlitz, 25 miles to the south of Leipsic; he there assembled his forces to the number of

180,000 men; they were chiefly stationed on the right bank of the Mulda, on a line parallel to that of the Elbe.

— Part of the allied army under the command of Sir Thos Graham, crossed the Bidassoa, and entered France; they attacked the French entrenchments at Andaye, and took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts —Soon after, General Graham resigned his command to Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, and embarked for England.

8, A treaty of alliance was concluded between Austria and Bavaria; the latter agreeing to furnish 55,000 Bavarian troops, commanded by General Wrede, to act with the Austrians.

10, The armies of the Crown Prince and Blucher joined at Zorbig, and the passage of the Saale was effected by the latter at Halle. 14 miles from Leipzic. Leipzic is placed nearly midway between the Mulda and the Saale; the passage of this river, therefore, enabled the army of the north of Germany to advance upon Leipzic from the N. W. along its left bank; whilst the grand army from Bohemia was approaching by Chemnitz and Altenberg from the south.

14, The Russian General Tettenborne entered Bremen.

15, General Blucher having advanced from Halle to Gros Kugel, attacked the French corps of Marmont, Bertrand, and Regnier, under the command of Marshal Ney. The village of Mockern, which was occupied by the French, was taken and retaken five times; it was at length forced, and they were driven beyond the Partha, a river which protects Leipzic to the northward and eastward.—In this engagement the Prussian corps under D'York suffered severely. According to the official accounts of the allies, their loss amounted to 6 or 7000 killed and wounded, and the French lost 12,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon.

16, The grand allied army commanded by the Prince Schwartzenberg made a general attack on the French army to the south of Leipzic, commanded by Napoleon in person. The country being peculiarly adapted for cavalry, they were chiefly employed in this engagement, with a tremendous artillery of 600 pieces on both sides; after much slaughter the two armies remained on the ground on which the combat commenced.

18, Battle of Leipzic.—In the morning the different armies of the allies advanced from the villages round Leipzic, for their grand attack on the city. The Crown Prince obtained possession of the heights of Faucha, and soon after the French infantry abandoned the line on the left of the Partha, six miles northward of of Leipzic, and retired over the plain towards that city, occupying the villages in their retreat. During the action 22 guns of Saxon artillery join-

ed the allies; and some battalions of Saxon and Westphalian hussars also came over. On the southern side, whence the grand allied army made its attack, the French resisted with great bravery at various points, but were finally driven from their posts, and a communication was established between the two assailing armies. The loss of the French on this important day is stated at 40,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, among the latter of whom were many Generals, and 65 pieces of cannon. The allies remained during the night on the field of battle.

19, At eleven in the morning the allies entered Leipzic, after a short resistance. There were captured with it the King of Saxony and his Court, the garrison and rear-guard of the French army, amounting to 30,000, all the sick and wounded, computed at 22,000, the magazines, artillery and stores. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Swden, each at the head of their respective troops, made their entry from different points, and met in the great square. The French army retreated across the Saale by Weissenfels, thence to Erfurt, Gotha, Eisenbach, Fulda.

26, The American General Hampton was defeated by Sir Geo. Prevost near the boundaries of Lower Canada

30, In co-operation with Hampton's invasion, Gen Wilkinson left Lake Ontario with 10,000 men, and proceeded down the St Lawrence, with the avowed intention of taking up his winter quarters at Montreal. During the night of the 7th they passed Prescott with some loss. Sir G. Prevost had dispatched Col Morrison, with 800 men to watch their motions This corps was attacked by 3 or 4000 Americans, commanded by General Boyd, who were defeated with the loss of 800 men. The Americans after the action retired to their own shores.

—. The Austrian and Bavarian army under General Wrede, after taking Wurtzburg, had posted themselves before Hanau in order to intercept Napoleon in his retreat to Frankfort; here they were attacked by the French, and a bloody engagement ensued, of the losses in which very different accounts are given by the respective parties. The French took a considerable number of prisoners; and the allies acknowledge a loss of 7000 in killed and wounded, General Wrede being among the latter; the French army afterwards continued its retreat to Frankfort.

31, The fortress of Pamplona, the capital of Navarre, surrendered to the British by capitulation.

NOVEMBER 2, Napoleon arrived with the remains of his army at Mentz.

5, The Emperor Alexander entered Frankfort; he was

soon followed by the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, King of Bavaria, &c. &c.

6, The Crown Prince of Sweden took possession of Hanover in the name of his Britannic Majesty.

10, Lord Wellington ordered a movement of the allied army which had for its object to force the centre of the enemy's position on the village of Sarre, and establish the allied army on the rear of their right, which rested upon the sea, in front of St. Jean de Luz—Sir R. Hill directed the right, and Marshal Beresford the centre. Their operations began at day-break, and their variety, with the resistance experienced, caused it to be night when the army gained the rear of the enemy's right—On the next morning, the French were pursued across the Nivelle, and on the following night they retired to an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

11, Lord Castlereagh obtained leave to bring in a bill for augmenting the disposable military force of the country, by volunteering from the militia. The bill, after going through the usual stages, was passed in both Houses.

12, The French garrison of Dresden, commanded by Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, quitted that city in consequence of a captitulation with General Klenau, by which they were to be marched to France and there exchanged, with an engagement not to serve against the allies for six months; but the Commander in Chief, Prince Schwartzenberg, refused to ratify the treaty, and made the offer to the Marshal of re-entering the place; this he declined, and submitted to the condition of surrendering himself and his men prisoners of war. The garrison amounted to about 40,000 men.

15, Revolution in Holland—The people of Amsterdam rose in a body, and with the old cry of *Orange boven*, universally put up the Orange colours, and proclaimed the sovereignty of that house. The example of Amsterdam was soon followed by the other principal towns in Holland.—These towns were evacuated by the French troops.

20, The nineteen Swiss cantons issued a declaration of neutrality.

21, A deputation arrived in London from Holland, inviting the Prince of Orange to return.

23, A body of Cossacks presented itself before Amsterdam, and was admitted into the city on the following day.

25, The Prince of Orange embarked at Deal for Holland, on board the Warrior, 74 guns, accompanied by Earl Clancarty. He landed on the 30th at Scheviling.

30, The Prussian General Bulow took Arnheim by storm, and put the garrison to the sword.

DECEMBER 1, The allied Sovereigns issued a declaration at Frankfort, in which they affirmed that they did not make war upon France, but against that preponderance haughtily announced and long exercised by the Emperor Napoleon beyond the limits of his empire; that the first use they made of victory was to offer him peace upon conditions founded on the independence of the French empire as well as on that of the other states of Europe; that they desire that France may be great, powerful and happy, and that they confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew; that wishing also to be free, tranquil, and happy, themselves, they desire a state of peace which, by a just equilibrium of strength, may preserve their people from the calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years, and that they will not lay down their arms till they have obtained this beneficial result.

2, The Prince of Orange made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, when he declared his acceptance of the sovereignty, and the title of Sovereign Prince of the united Netherlands.

— The Crown Prince of Sweden having crossed the Elbe, made dispositions for attacking Marshal Davoust on the line of the Stecknitz; he did not, however, wait the assault, but withdrew in the night across the Bille, and retreated to Hamburgh.

— General Blucher crossed the Rhine at Cologne and Coblentz, and advanced towards Nancy in Lorrain.

6, The French General Lallemand evacuated Lubeck with his garrison, and it was taken possession of by the Swedish General Stedingk.

9, The right of the allied army under Sir R. Hill passed the Nive at one point, while the sixth division passed at another, and drove the French from their entrenchments.— A series of movements ensued, during the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, connected with the passage of this river, in which the French made several desperate attacks upon parts of the allied army, which were repelled with great gallantry. The general result was, that having failed in all their attacks, they withdrew to their entrenchments. Lord Wellington states the loss of the British and Portuguese, in those days, to be between 4 and 5000 in killed, wounded and missing. Of the Spanish were returned 5 killed, and 21 wounded.

11, The Crown Prince of Sweden fixed his head-quarters at Neumunster, on the Danish frontiers.

—, A treaty was signed at Valency, in France, between the Emperor Napoleon and King Ferdinand of Spain, the basis of which was the liberation of the captive monarch's person and the integrity of his dominions.

12, The Americans evacuated Fort George, and made a hasty retreat across the river, burning the town of Newark as they fled.

16, The Crown Prince was at Keil. The Danish army, commanded by the Prince of Hesse, having forced their way to Rendsburg, were there surrounded by the allies; an armistice was granted to the Danes, on the condition that Holstein, and the part of Schleswig bordering on the Eyder, were to remain in the possession of the Swedes

17, The American Congress passed an act imposing an embargo on all vessels in the ports of the United States.

19, The British army under General Drummond surprised and took fort Niagara, in America.

—, The Duke of Cambridge made his public entry into Hanover. By a treaty with Prussia, the principality of Hildesheim was annexed to the electorate.

21, Prince Schwartzenberg appeared upon the Swiss frontier, and addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Switzerland; the Austrian forces then crossed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, Basle, and intermediate places, and proceeded on their march to Vessoul in Franche-Compte.

24, The Austrian General Count Bubna entered Bern, in Switzerland, when the ancient Government of the cantons was restored.

26, Napoleon issued a decree announcing the appointment of thirty Commissioners extraordinary, armed with powers relative to providing and organizing the means of defence.

30, The American army under General Hull was completely defeated by the British on the Niagara frontier.

DEATHS IN 1813.

January 5, At Edinburgh, the Hon. Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee.

21, At Weimar, Germany, Christopher Martin Wieland, a celebrated writer.

28, Henry Redhead, York, a celebrated politician.

February—In America, Gen. J. Clinton, aged 76, who held a distinguished command in the revolution war.

March 23, The Duchess of Brunswick, in her 76th year, last surviving sister of his Majesty, and mother to the Princess of Wales.

April 25, General the Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, younger brother of the Earl of Ossory, and Secretary at War in 1783 and 1806.

26, In the United States, Dr Ben. Rush, the celebrated American physician.

28, At Buntzlau, in Bohemia, Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko.

May 2, Lord Hotham, Admiral of the Red, aged 77.

15, Right Hon. Isaac Corry, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

July 1, William Huntingdon, S.S. (sinner saved), a celebrated preacher in London, originally a coal heaver. He was interred at Lewes, where his tomb-stone exhibits the following epitaph, dictated by himself a few days prior to his death :—" Here lies the coal heaver ; who departed this life July 1, 1813, in the 69th year of his age ; beloved of God, but abhorred of men. The omniscient Judge, at the grand assize, shall ratify and confirm this, to the confusion of many thousands ; for England and its metropolis shall know that there hath been a prophet among them !—W. H. S. S."

22, George Shaw, M.D F.R.S. keeper of the natural history in the British Museum ; the author of several esteemed works in natural history.

August 11, Henry James Pye, Esq poet laureat, in his 69th year; to which office Robert Southey, Esq. succeeded.

23, At Philadelphia, United States, Mr Alexander Wilson, author of the American Ornithology. He was born at Paisley, in Scotland. In 1792, before his emigration to America, he published his celebrated tale of *Watty & Meg*.

September 3, The celebrated General Moreau, of the wounds he received before Dresden, aged 52.

October 17, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Burrard.

19, Prince Poniatowski, nephew to Stanislaus Augustus, the last King of Poland, was drowned in the river Elster, during the retreat of the French army after the battle of Leipzic.

15, Mrs Krumpholtz, a celebrated performer on the harp.

December 10, At Dublin, the Right Hon. Alexander Crookshank—40 years of the life of this eminent and excellent man were spent in the public service, 20 in Parliament and 20 on the Bench.

1814.

JANUARY 2, Dantzic surrendered to the allied army under the Duke of Wirtemberg; the garrison, 11,800 French, under General Rapp, were made prisoners.

3. Lord Castlereagh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, left London for the continent.

4, The duchy of Holstein was taken possession of by the Crown Prince of Sweden.

5. Gluckstadt, a seaport town belonging to Denmark, surrendered to the Swedish troops.

6, A numerous meeting of the admirers of Burns was held at Dumfries, when they came to the resolution of erecting a mausoleum over his grave in the church-yard of Dumfries—the money to be raised by subscription.

11, A treaty of alliance was signed between the Emperor of Austria and Joachim, King of Naples; according to this treaty, the latter power was to co-operate with the allies against France.

12, The British troops under General Sir Thos. Graham, and the Prussians under Gen Bulow, defeated a French army of 20,000 men, commanded by General Decaen, near Breda The French retreated to Breskant, near Antwerp, where on the 13th they were again defeated, and the siege of Antwerp was formed.

—, The fortress of Wittenberg, on the Elbe, was taken by storm by an allied force under General Tauenzein.

—, Fort St. George, in Canada, was again taken possession of by the British troops.

13, The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia crossed the Rhine, and having joined the Emperor of Austria, the three Sovereigns entered Basle, in Switzerland.

14, Treaties of peace between Denmark and Great Britain and Sweden were concluded at Kiel, in Holstein Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden, in exchange for Swedish Pomerania and the isle of Rugen.

15, The ordinary Spanish Cortes held their first sitting at Madrid.

24, The allied troops attacked the French under Marshal Mortier, at Fontaine, on the Aube; the latter, after evacuating Bar-sur-Aube, retired upon Chatillon and Troyes.

Before the end of this month, the allies occupied Lorraine, as far as the Meuse; all Alsace, Franche Compte, and great part of Burgundy. Marmont had retired to Verdun: Victor to Commercy; Mortier to Chaumont; and Macdonald to Naumur. Chalons was the place appointed for the armies to concentrate —The allied armies were pressing towards the same point—Blucher by the way of Nancy and Toul; and Schwartzenberg, who had the chief command of the Austrian and Russian armies, by Langres and Chaumont.

25, Napoleon left Paris to take the command of his army having settled the regency on the Empress.

26, Bois-le-Duc surrendered to the Prussians.

29, A convention was signed at London between Great Britain and Russia, binding the two powers to continue on a war establishment, (until the definitive arrangement to be made at the Congress at Vienna) each an army of 75,000 men (60,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry). Conventions were at the same time agreed upon between Great Britain and Austria and Prussia, who were each to keep on foot an equal number of troops

Amount of duties paid at the Custom-house, Belfast, from 5th January, 1813, till 6th Jan. 1814, £450,498.

FEBRUARY 1, Battle of Brienne.—The French Emperor had arranged his army, about 80,000 men, in two lines across the plain from Dienville on the right; by the village of La Rotherie towards Tremilly on the left, in front of which he had occupied La Gibrie and the surrounding woods; the heights above Brienne were also in their possession. About twelve o'clock, Marshal Blucher, who commanded the allied army, about the same strength as the French, commenced the attack; the village of Gibrie was taken and re-taken several times, at last the Prince of Wirtemberg remained master of the post. Baron Sachen, with a strong force, assaulted La Rotherie, the key to the French position; with another corps Count Guilay attacked Dienville, where the battle was obstinately contested till midnight At La Rotherie the French were in the first instance expelled; but again renewing the attack, they obtained possession of part of the houses, while the Russians occupied the others; and a murderous conflict was maintained till ten o'clock at night, at which time the French were finally driven out. According to the official account of the allies the French lost 4000 men taken prisoners and 73 pieces of cannon. The French, on the contrary, state that they took 15,000 prisoners and 20 pieces of cannon. After the battle the French retreated upon Troyes. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were spectators of this battle.

—, General Bulow entered Brussels; and on the 2d Ghent

— The Belfast Academical Institution was opened under the Presidency of the Marquis of Donegall.

3, A convention was signed at Naples between King Joachim and Lord W. Bentinck on the part of Great Britain, which stipulated that the King of Naples should co operate with the allies.

4, A fair was held on the river Thames, between London and Blackfriars bridges the surface being frozen over. The frost began 27th December, accompanied by an unusually thick fog, which continued eight days. A tremendous fall of snow followed, which blocked up the roads for several days. The frost was general throughout the three kingdoms

and was more intense than had been felt for 73 years. It continued with little intermission for about six weeks. The therometer was so low as 10 deg. The Lagan was completely frozen over below the Long Bridge, Belfast On 22d Januery, at Kelso, the south of Scotland, an ice fete was held on the Tweed, and 50 gentleman sat down to dinner.

—, Negociations for a general peace commenced at Chatillon-sur-Seine; the Plenipotentiaries were Lord Castlereagh and Lord Aberdeen, on the part of Britain; the Duke of Vicenza (Caulaincourt) on the part of France; the Austrian Count Stadion, the Russian Count Rasumowski, and the Prussian Baron Humboldt.

6, Marshal Macdonald evacuated Chalons by capitulation, after having been defeated by Gen. D'York.

—, A great part of the bridge at Derry across the Foyle was carried away at the breaking up of the frost.

7, The celebrated Mrs Mary Anne Clarke was sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the King's Bench, London, for a libel on the Right Hon. W. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer.

—, The allies occupied Troyes, the French having moved the preceding night to Nogent.

10, The Custom-house in London was burned.

11, A Russian division commanded by Gen Alsufief, which was posted at Champaubert, having been turned by the French, were completely put to the route, and their retreat being cut off, the greater part of them were killed or taken.

14, Napoleon, having joined Marmont, made a sudden and impetuous attack on Blucher, at Vauchamp, near Montmirail. Blucher, who was inferior in numbers, particularly in cavalry, determined on a retreat, and for this purpose formed his infantry into squares.—On these the French made the most desperate attacks; but they were received with such firmness that not one of the squares was broken. From the village of Joinvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of four leagues, an incessant combat was kept up. Blucher forced his way through a large corps of cavalry which was posted in his rear; but when he reached Etoges, he was assailed by a body of infantry, which had penetrated through bye-roads on his flanks and rear; he was therefore again under the necessity of renewing the attack; and this obstacle being also overcome, the army occupied for the night the position of Bugeres, and next day they retreated to Chalons. The loss of the allies was nearly 4000 men; the loss of the French was stated to be much greater.

15, The Crown Prince of Sweden passed the Rhine at

Cologne—On the 10th March, he had got no farther than Leige

17, The Russians under Witgenstein were defeated at Nangis, with the loss of 6000 prisoners, and 16 cannon.

18, Prince Schwartzenberg having called in all his detachments, and united his army behind the Seine, Bonaparte made a most desperate attack on one part of the allied army which was posted near a bridge over the Seine at Montereau; in this attack he was foiled; he renewed it, and was defeated; again he attacked the position, and a third time he was repulsed with loss. As it was of vital importance for him to gain this position, he made a fourth attack, in which he succeeded, obtained possession of the bridge, and passed over a considerable part of his army.

—, A rupture of the negociations for peace at Chatillon took place.

19, After the battle at Montereau, Prince Schwartzenberg retreated to Troyes, which he reached this day. On the 20th Blucher's army was marching from Chalons to Troyes to join the grand army; but this junction being prevented by the manœuvres of Napoleon, Blucher retreated upon the armies of Winzingerode and Bulow, which were approaching from the Netherlands, and thus reinforced, he again advanced to threaten Paris.

21, A hoax was practised with considerable success for the purpose of raising the funds. Random de Berenger proceeded from Dover to London under the name of Col. de Bourg, who had arrived with dispatches from the army of the allies, giving an account of the death of Bonaparte. The fraud was soon discovered, and a committee of the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange was appointed to investigate the business, and on 7th March these gentlemen published a report implicating Lord Cochrane, his uncle Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt, as being concerned in the imposture.

23, The British army under Lord Wellington crossed the Adour. This river discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay, at Bayonne.

—, Schwartzenberg's army evacuated Troyes by capitulation; but Napoleon, alarmed by the demonstrations of Blucher upon the capital, marched with a part of his army to its defence, and the remainder under the command of Marshal Oudinot, having been defeated on 3d March, with the loss of 8000 prisoners and 10 pieces of cannon, evacuated Troyes, which was re-possessed by the Austrians on the 4th March.

27, The British army commanded by Lord Wellington, completely defeated the French under Marshal Soult, at

Orthes. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded amounted to about 2,200. Lord Wellington advanced next day, and fixed his head-quarters at St. Sever.

MARCH 5, Joachim, King of Naples, drove the Viceroy of Italy from Reggio.

6, The French army commanded by Napoleon crossed the Aisne at Berry-le-Bac, and attacked the left of Blucher's army at Croane, which, after a gallant resistance, retired to Laon.

8, An unsuccessful attempt was made by the British army, commanded by Sir Thomas Graham, to storm the strong fortress of Bergen-op Zoom—The loss on the part of the British was severe: Brigadier General Gore was killed; Major-General Skerrett wounded; 300 men were killed, and 1800 wounded or prisoners.

9, Prince Christian of Denmark was proclaimed King of Norway, and the country declared independent.

9, 10, During these days Napoleon made incessant attacks on the position of Blucher's army at Laon, but was invariably repulsed During the night of the 10th the French army retreated towards Rheims, having lost 70 pieces of cannon.

11, The French troops under Marshal Augereau, having advanced from Lyons, attacked the Austrians under General Bianchi at Macon, but were defeated with loss.

12, A division of the allied army under the orders of Marshal Beresford occupied Bourdeaux.—The Duke d'Angouleme, nephew to Louis XVIII. entered Bourdeaux along with the British troops. M. Lynch, the Mayor, and the other magistrates and inhabitants, immediately mounted the white cockade.

13, The French army made an attack on Rheims, which had been taken possession of by the Russian General St. Priest; after a heavy loss, the allies evacuated Rheims, and joined Blucher's army at Laon.

19, Rheims was again captured by the Russians under Czernicheff.

—, Napoleon passed the Aube at Plancey; he had moved from Rheims on the 16th with the greater part of his army On the morning of the 20th he arrived at Arcis-sur-Aube.

22, Napoleon arrived at Vitry. By intercepted letters it appears that Napoleon had conceived the opinion that the movement of his army on the right of Schwartzenberg would induce that General to fall back towards the Rhine, lest his communication might be cut off.

24, Napoleon passed the whole of his army across the Marne, near Frignicourt, and marched towards St. Dizier.

— The two grand armies commanded by Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blucher, 200,000 strong, having effected a junction at Vitry, marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise, in advance to Paris.

25, Marshal Marmont, in full march to Vitry, with the intention of joining Napoleon's army, and ignorant that that place was in the hands of the allies, was attacked by them and driven through Fere Champenoise with considerable loss.

26, A French column of 6000, men commanded by Generals Ames and Pathod, marching to join Napoleon's army, with an immense magazine of bread and ammunition, was surrounded by the allied troops near Fere Champenoise, and totally destroyed.

—, The grand allied army was in position at Moulleret —Intelligence was here received from Generals Winzingerode and Czernicheff, who continued following Napoleon's rear, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation.

27, The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg were at Colomiers; those of Marshal Blucher at La Forte Jouarre.

—, Napoleon was at St. Dizier, and his advanced guard at Vitry, marching after the allies.

28, The American frigate Essex, Capt Porter, was captured in Valparaiso Bay, South America, by his Majesty's ships Phœbe and Cherub.

29, The grand army passed the Marne, at Meaux, without resistance; the army of Silesia passed at Triport.

30, A severe action was fought on the heights round Paris—The French army was commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, aided by Marshals Marmont and Mortier; their right occupied the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville; their left was at Montmartre, with about 150 pieces of artillery. Blucher's army attacked Montmartre, St. Denis, and the villages of La Villette and Pantin, while the grand army under Schwartzenberg atttacked the right of the French on the heights at Belleville—After a gallant defence, the French were discomfited on all sides, and reduced to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the barriers of Paris, until further arrangements could be made—The battle ceased at four o'clock in the morning.

31, The Duchess of Oldenburgh, sister to the Emperor of Russia, arrived in London.

—, The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia marched into Paris at eleven o clock, and proceeded to the Champs

Elysees, where a great part of the army passed in review before them. A declaration was, in the course of the day, issued by the allied Sovereigns, stating that they would no longer negociate with Napoleon nor any of his family, and inviting the Senate to assemble and appoint a Provisional Government, which might prepare a constitution best suited to the French people.

APRIL 1, The French Senate assembled under the presidency of Talleyrand, in his quality of Vice Grand Elector, when a committee of five members, Talleyrand, Bournonville, Dalberg, Jaucour, and Montesquieu, were chosen as a Provisional Government—The Prussian General Sachen was appointed military governor of the city.

2, The French Senate passed a decree declaring that the Emperor Napoleon and his family had forfeited all right to the throne of France.

7, The form of the new French constitution was agreed to by the Senate, and ordered to be transmitted to Louis XVIII for his acceptance

10, A sanguinary battle was fought at Thoulouse between the British army commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under Marshal Soult; the latter were completely defeated, and on the following day evacuated the town. The total loss on the part of the allies, in killed and wounded, exceeded 4,500 men.

11, A treaty was concluded at Fontainbleau between the Emperor Napoleon and the allies, to which the Provisional Government of France acceded—By this Napoleon renounces all pretensions to the crowns of France and Italy, and shall enjoy, in exchange, during his life, the sovereignty of the isle of Elba. There shall be granted, in full property, to the Emperor Napoleon, an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, in rent charge. in the great book of France, of which 1,000,000 shall be a reversion to the Empress — There shall also be reserved rent charges in the great book of France, producing a revenue of 2,500,000 francs, to be disposed of as they shall think fit to the Princes and Princesses of his familly They shall besides retain their property moveable and immoveable. Napoleon shall be allowed to take with him and retain as his guard 400 men, volunteers, as well officers as soldiers —— The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Maria Louisa to retain their titles and rank—The duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, to be granted to the Empress Maria Louisa, who shall transmit them to her son, to whom the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia is given —This treaty was assented to by Britain only so far as it went to secure a territorial possession for Napoleon and his family The treaty was signed by Prince Metternich and Count Stadion for Austria; Counts

Rasumowsky and Nesselrode for Russia; Lord Castlereagh for Great Britain; Baron Hardenberg for Prussia; and by Marshal Ney and Caulaincourt for Bonaparte

12, Colonel Cooke arrived at the head quarters of the British army from Paris, accompanied by a French officer appointed by the Provisional Government to apprize Marshal Soult of the events which had taken place in the capital.—The consequence was an immediate suspension of hostilities, and the adherence of Marshals Soult, Suchet, and Augereau to the new Government.

—, Monsieur (Count d'Artois) made his public entry into Paris. Immediately on his arrival the Provisional Government was dissolved by a decree of the Senate, and its functions delegated to him as Lieutenant General of the kingdom, until the arrival of Louis XVIII. and his acceptance of the constitution.

14, The garrison of Bayonne made a sortie, in which General Sir John Hope, commanding the force before that place, was wounded and taken prisoner; and Major-General Hay killed.

15, The Emperor of Austria entered Paris.

17, Genoa was taken possession of by the British naval and military force under Lord W. Bentinck, and Sir E. Pellew.—On the 26th Lord W. Bentinck issued a proclamation, declaring the constitution of the Genoese state restored as it existed in 1796.

20, Napoleon left Fontainbleau, accompanied by Marshal Bertrand, and Generals Drouot and Cambrone—He embarked at Frejus on the 28th, on board the Undaunted British frigate, Captain Usher, which landed him on the island of Elba* on 4th of May—Colonel Neil Campbell, a British officer, remained with him.

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* The island of Elba is in the Mediterranean sea—It is situated off the Tuscan coast in Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino, about ten miles broad in the narrowest part—Its form is extremely irregular, and it is nearly 70 miles in circumference—The principal places are Porto Ferrajo. containing about 3000 inhabitants; Rio, about 2000; Porto Longone, about 1500; and Marciana, about 1200; Capolibri, and Campo—In 1808, the whole population was estimated at 12,000. The character of the Elbese is very superior to that of the Italians in general—They are extremely attached to their country; industrious as labourers, and brave as soldiers; simple in their attire, and frugal in their mode of living; not very fond of amusements, and rather grave than lively in their disposition; ignorant and credulous; more superstitious than fanatical; somewhat addicted to flattery; not malicious or revengeful,

21, Louis XVIII. made his public entry into London from Hartwell, accompanied by the Prince Regent.

22, A long debate took place in the House of Commons on a motion for censuring a speech made at the bar of the Lords by their Speaker on the Catholic question. The motion was negatived.

28, A convention for the suspension of hostilities with France by sea and land was signed by Lord Castlereagh at Paris

29, Louis XVIII. and the Duchess of Angouleme, his niece, landed at Calais from England.

30, The Austrian troops entered Milan.

—, A notice appeared in the London Gazette, stating that measures had been taken, by command of the Prince Regent, for the blockade of the ports of Norway.

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but irritable and impatient of contradiction—The men are of a robust constitution, live to a great age, and enjoy good health—The women are in general not beautiful; before marriage they are chaste, though possessed of much sensibility; after marriage, they are remarkable for being faithful wives and affectionate mothers. Nature appears to have heaped together all the treasures of mineralogy in Elba—It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, magnet, lead, sulphur, vitriol, and quarries of marble, granite, slate, and others; but it is iron which constitutes its chief riches—The principal mine, and the only one that is now worked, is that of Rio, near the village of Marino, on the eastern coast—It consists of an entire mountain, which is about three miles in circumference—About 1250 quintals are sold annually, each quintal consisting of 33,333½ lbs. of siena—There are daily employed in transporting it to the neighbouring coasts 120 Elbese vessels, of from 40 to 120 tons. There are two tunny fisheries on the coast of Elba; one of them is carried on at Porto Ferrajo, the other at Marciana—There is no river in the island, but it has a considerable number of springs. It was subject to the Prince of Piombino, except Porto Ferrajo and Porto Longone, the former belonging to the Duke of Tuscany, and the latter to the King of Naples—It was taken possession of by the British on their being driven from Leghorn, in 1796—It was annexed to France in 1802, and, with the neighbouring islands of Capraja, La Pianosa, Palmajola, and Monte Christo, formed a separate department—By the treaty of Vienna, of June 9, 1815, all the part of this island which originally belonged to the Prince of Piombino, is placed under the dominion of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.—It lies 36 miles west of Cape Corso, on the north coast of the island of Corsica, Long. 10, 20, E. Lat. 42, 53, N.

MAY 3, Louis XVIII. entered Paris with great pomp. At St. Ouen, a few miles from Paris, the King issued a declaration regarding the new constitution, which he accepted under certain qualifications, which leave a considerable latitude for reform—This declaration was dated in the 21st year of his reign—The Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand) was nominated Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

—, The dignity of a Duke of the united kingdom was granted to Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington. At the same time, Lieut.-General Sir John Hope was created Baron Niddry; Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, Baron Lyndoch; Lieut.-General Sir S. Cotton, Baron Cumbermere; Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill, Baron Hill; Lieut.-General Sir W. C. Beresford, Baron Beresford.

— In the House of Commons, Mr Wilberforce moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would interpose the good offices and interference of Government with the allied powers on the Continent, to induce them to assist in the absolute and unequivocal abolition of the slave trade. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*—A similar address was, on the following day, moved in the House of Lords, by Lord Grenville, and carried.

—, The forts and town of Oswego, in Upper Canada, were captured by a British naval and military force commanded by Sir J. L. Yeo and General Drummond.

4, The Duke of Wellington arrived at Paris.

5, Antwerp surrendered to the allied troops.—The garrison was commanded by the celebrated Carnot.

7, The Catholic Board held a meeting at Dublin for the purpose of taking into consideration the rescript of Seignor Quarantotti, the depositary of the pontifical power at Rome during the absence of the Pope The rescript is dated 16th February, and states, that the veto proposed to be given to the King of Great Britain, in the appointment of Bishops and Deans in his dominions, as introduced in the Catholic bill before Parliament last session, was strictly conformable to the rules and practice of the Holy See, and would be cordially acceded to by the Sovereign Pontiff.—The Catholic Board passed resolutions disclaiming the authority of Quarantotti, and even of the Pope, to interfere in the political question at issue between them and the British Government

12, On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution passed in the House of Commons. granting the sum of 400,000*l* to the Duke of Wellington for the purchase of an estate

13, King Ferdinand made his public entry into Madrid. His first acts were to disavow the new constitution, to declare the Cortes an illegal assembly, and to throw into pri-

son several of its leading members, together with the members of the Regency, who had so long acted in his name — In a public declaration which he issued from Valencia, he pronounced all persons guilty of high treason who should obstruct the execution of his will.

14, A funeral service was celebrated at Paris for the late King and Queen of France, their son, and Madame Elizabeth.

18, Mr D. Giddy's bill for securing copy rights went through the Committee of the House of Commons, and was soon after passed into a law. Among the clauses, there was one extending the term of copy-right from 14 years to 28 years certain, and another 14 years if the author was living at the end of the first term,

23, The Queen of Great Britain wrote a letter to the Princess of Wales, informing her Royal Highness of the impossibility of receiving her at the ensuing drawing-rooms, in consequence of the Prince Regent having declared it to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private

24, The Duke of Wellington arrived at Madrid.

—, The Pope made his public entry into Rome.

27, Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Rome from England, and had an audience of the Pope. His Holiness soon after created him Prince of Canino

30, The treaty for a general peace in Europe was signed at Paris. France to retain its territory as it existed on 1st January, 1792, with some augmentation—France engaged to abolish the slave trade in her colonies in the course of five years—Holland, under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, is to acquire the accession of Belgium—The states of Germany are declared independent, and are to be united by a federative government—Switzerland to be independent—Italy, beyond the limits of her territory reverting to Austria, to be composed of sovereign states—Great Britain obtains possession of the islands of Malta, Tobago, St. Lucia, the Isle of France and its dependencies By the terms of this convention, France loses, besides the annexations which Bonaparte made in Holland. Germany, and Italy, the following 13 departments: Jemappe, chief town Mons—the Lys, chief town Bruges—the Scheldt, chief town Ghent—the two Nethes, chief town Antwerp—the Dyle, chief town Brussels—the Lower Meuse, chief town Maestricht—the Ourthe, chief town Liege—the Sambre and Meuse, chief town Namur—the Forests, chief town Luxembourg—the Rhine and Moselle, chief town Coblentz—the Saare, chief town Treves—Mont Tonerre, chief town Mentz—the Roer, chief town Aix-la Chapelle,—

These departments contain a superficial extent of about 22 millions of acres, and a population of 4,916,000 souls. Savoy and the Valais will also be disjoined from France; these include the following departments: The Leman, chief town Geneva—Montblanc, chief town Chamberry—the Simplon chief town Sion—the maritime Alps, chief town Nice—containing a population of 730,000 souls.—In Italy, France loses the departments of Montenotte and Genoa, of the Appenines, the Taro, the Arno, the Mediterranean, Ombrone, Rome, the Thrasymene, the Doire, the Sesia the Po, Marengo, and the Stura, with about five millions of inhabitants. There will still reman to France 87 departments, and a population of from 28 to 29 millions

—, The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left Paris on their way to England.

— About the middle of this month, the Monte Video squadron, which held Buenos Ayres in blockade, was defeated and almost totally destroyed by Commodore Brown, an Englishman, who had converted a number of merchant vessels into ships of war, and led them against the royalists. Monte Video continued to be besieged by the troops from Buenos Ayres.

JUNE 3, The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, on the ground that the discussions of the Catholic Board were no longer confined to the question of petitioning Parliament for a redress of their grievances, and that they were only calculated to keep alive the discontents of the people against the Government, issued a proclamation, declaring it an illegal assembly, and forbidding its meetings in future on pain of prosecution.

— The Speaker of the House of Commons read a letter he had received from the Princess of Wales, inclosing the correspondence which had taken place on the subject of the Queen's drawing-room. A motion was then made by Mr. Methuen, for an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would acquaint the House by whose advice he had been induced to form the resolution of never meeting the Princess of Wales on any occasion, either in public or in private. But this motion the Hon Gentleman was afterwards induced to withdraw.

About the beginning of this month, the city of Hamburgh was evacuated by the French troops commanded by Marshal Davoust.

4, The French legislative body was opened by the King, who, after a speech, presented to the assembly the new constitutional charter It differed in some material points from the form of the constitution drawn up by the Senate. The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies. The King pro-

poses the law, which is publicly discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, but privately in the Peers The Peerages in the nomination of the King are to be hereditary or not, according to his discretion. One fifth of the deputies go out by rotation. The qualification for deputy is the payment of contributions to the amount of 1000 francs, and that of elector of 300 francs; patrimonial and national property is alike respected. Five members of the Chamber of Deputies shall have a right to propose a law; if it be admitted by the majority, it is carried to the Peers, and presented to the King, by whom the proposition of it is repeated. The judges, after being appointed by the King, are not removeable. Peers cannot be tried but by their Peers. The deputies may be impeached in their Chamber, and tried by the Peers. They cannot be arrested six weeks after or before their meeting, except in criminal cases. Ministers accused of treason or extortion are to be tried by the Peers. All Frenchmen are eligible to places of every kind.—The King afterwards nominated the members of the Chamber of Peers, which are 154 in number. The Marshals are included, with the exception of Soult, Massena, and Davoust; but the Chamber chiefly consists of the old nobility.

6, The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia landed at Dover, from on board the Impregnable, the Duke of Clarence's flag ship Their Majesties were attended by Marshal Blucher, the Hetman Platoff, Generals Barclay de Tolli, Bulow and York, Prince Metternich, &c. &c. The illustrious visitors entered London next day.

9, Charles Random de Berenger, Lord Cochrane, Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, Richard G. Butt, Ralph Sandon, Alexander M'Rae, J P. Halloway, and Thomas Lyte, were tried and found guilty of a conspiracy to commit a fraud, by making a false report of the death of Bonaparte, for the purpose of raising the price of the funds.

15, Lord Cochrane moved Lord Ellenborough in the Court of King's Bench for a new trial, on the ground that his defence had not been properly conducted by his Counsel, and that there were deficiencies in the evidence, as well as apparent contradictions in it, which it afterwards was proved might have been filled up and removed A new trial was refused by the Lord Chief Justice, because all the parties did not join in the application for it; so that, as Cochrane Johnstone was absent, it was impossible to obtain it On the 21st all the prisoners were brought up for judgment. Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt were sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* each, and, along with Berenger, to stand an hour in the pillory; and all the prisoners to be imprisoned for twelve months. The punishment of the pillory was afterwards remitted by Government. Cochrane Johnstone was outlawed.

16, The editors of a Madrid newspaper were condemned, by order of King Ferdinand, to six years labour in the gallies, on the coast of Africa, for stating that the officers of one of the Spanish armies had declared their determination to support the constitution and the Cortes.

18, A grand entertainment was given to the Prince Regent Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c. by the Corporation of London, at Guildhall, at which about 500 persons sat down to dinner.

20, Mr. Whitbread, in the House of Commons, moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would acquaint the House if there was any treaty of marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Orange The Hon. Gentleman afterwards withdrew his motion.

—, The town of Monte Video, on the river Plate, surrendered to the republican troops of Buenos Ayres, under the command of General Albier.

23, Lord Castlereagh intimated in the House of Commons that the intended marriage between the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Orange was broken off.

—. The Duke of Wellington arrived in London.

27, The Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Duchess of Oldenburgh, &c. embarked in the Jason frigate, on their return to the Continent.

JULY 3, Fort Erie, on the lake of that name, surrendered to the Americans.

4, In the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh moved a resolution, that the income of the Princess of Wales should be encreased to 50,000*l.* per annum, which was agreed to.—This increase the Princess afterwards declined, in a letter to the Speaker, in which she stated that 35,000*l.* per annum, would be sufficient for all her wants.

5, The Duke of Wellington was appointed Ambassador to the Court of France.

—, Lord Cochrane appeared in the House of Commons, and most solemnly declared his innocence of the crime laid to his charge Lord Cochrane having withdrawn, Mr. Broadhead moved, that Lord Cochrane having been found guilty of conspiracy, ought to be expelled the House; which motion was carried by 149 to 44 —A similar vote took place with regard to Mr. C. Johnstone, his uncle.

— A detachment of the British army under Major General Riall, made an attack on the Americans at Chippawa, on the Niagara river, for the purpose of relieving fort Erie, not knowing that it had been taken, but was forced to retreat with some loss, being greatly outnumbered by the Americans.

7, Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace; the Prince Regent and both Houses of Parliament went in grand procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, to attend divine service

8, The islands in Passamaquaddy Bay, North America, surrendered to a British force commanded by Colonel Pilkington and Captain Sir T. Hardy.

9, A grand dinner was given by the Corporation of London to the Duke of Wellington, on his return to England.

11, Lord Cochrane was unanimously re-elected Member of Parliament for Westminster

12, The Princess Charlotte of Wales eloped from Warwick-house, the place of her residence, to that of her mother at Connaught-place. She was afterwards conveyed by the Duke of York to Carlton-house.

25, The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburgh.

—, The Americans attacked the British army commanded by Gen. Drummond at Lundy's Lane, near the falls of Niagara, but were repulsed with the loss of 1500 men.—General Rial, second in command, being wounded, was made prisoner by the Americans.

—, A proclamation was issued by King Ferdinand of Spain, ordering the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

30, The second corps of the Swedish army, under Count Essen, crossed the frontier of Norway.—Hostilities commenced on the 26th. About the same time the ports of Norway were blockaded by a British fleet.

31, The commemoration of Ignatius de Loyola, the founder of the society of the Jesuits, was celebrated with great pomp at Rome.

AUGUST 1, A grand jubilee festival in celebration of the peace, and the centenary of the accession of the House of Brunswick The Temple of Concord and splendid fireworks exhibited in the Green and St. James's Park, London; a representation of naval actions on the Serpentine; fair in Hyde Park, which continued for 12 days, &c.

3, Disturbances in Spain, and many members of the Cortes arrested by order of Ferdinand.

—, The Norwegian fortresses of Frederickshall and Frederickstadt surrendered to the Swedes.

4, The American troops were repulsed, with much loss, in an attack on Mackillimackinac, on Lake Huron.

7, Pope Pius VII. issued a bull for the restoration of the Order of the Jesuits.

8, First meeting of the Commissioners, on the part of Great Britain and America, appointed to treat for peace at Ghent. The British Commissioners were Lord Gambier, Mr. Goulbourn, and Mr. Adams.

9, The Princess of Wales embarked in the Jason frigate for the Continent.—Her Royal Highness arrived at Brunswick on the 18th.

11. Capt. Sir T. Hardy attacked and took possession of the town of Stonington, in North America.

12, Expulsion of Lord Cochrane from the Order of the Bath.

13, A convention was signed at London between Great Britain and the United Netherlands, which stipulated that Great Britain should restore the Dutch colonies, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. Great Britain cedes to Holland the island of Banca, in the Eastern Seas, in exchange for Cochin, on the coast of Malabar. The Sovereign of the Netherlands engages that his subjects shall take no share in the slave trade. Great Britain to pay one million to Sweden, which Holland, by the treaty of Paris, agreed to pay to that power, for cessions made by her; two millions towards improving the defences of the Low Countries; three millions as charges towards the final settlement of the Low Countries in union with Holland. On the same day a convention was concluded with Sweden, by which she agreed to accept 24 millions livres in satisfaction for the island of Guadaloupe.

14, The Swedish army under Bernadotte having obtained possession of several strong places in Norway, Prince Christian resigned his pretensions to the crown; and that resignation was followed by the union of Norway to Sweden.

15, An attack was made upon Fort Erie, in America, by the British troops under the command of General Drummond, when, owing to the accidental explosion of a magazine, which killed and wounded a great number of the assailants, the British were forced to retreat The loss of the British army amounted to about 900 men in killed, wounded and missing.

—, Lord Castlereagh left London to proceed on his mission as British Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Vienna.

22, The inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, North America, declared themselves neutral, under the protection of Great Britain.

Aug. —, The reinforcements for the British army in North America, about 18,000 men from Bourdeaux, arrived in the St. Lawrence.

24, The city of Washington, the capital of the United States, was taken possession of by a British force, under the command of Major General Ross and Admiral Sir A. Cockburn. The expedition disembarked on the 19th, at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent,—

On the 24th the British reached Bladensburg, a village on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potowmack, about five miles from Washington, where they found the American army, 8 or 9000 militia, under the command of Gen Winder, posted on the opposite side of the river. After some resistance, the Americans fled, and at eight o'clock the same evening the British entered the city. After having destroyed the public buildings, they retired on the following night.

27, Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart was appointed Ambassador to the Emperor of Austria.

—, The city of Alexandria, on the river Potowmac, in North America, surrendered by capitulation to a British squadron under the command of Captain James A. Gordon, of the Seahorse frigate—All the shipping, amounting to 21 vessels, were taken possession of, and loaded with stores of every description, tobacco, flour, and cotton, taken from the warehouses—The crews of the squadron were employed in warping up the river for five whole successive days, a distance of more than 50 miles; and on their return, contrary winds compelled them to renew the laborious task—Batteries had been constructed by the Americans on every favourable point, manned by seamen under Commodore Rogers, Captain Perry, and Captain Porter; but all their efforts proved unavailing. The whole of the operations included a period of 23 days, during which the hammocks were down only two nights.

29, A grand fete was given by the city of Paris to Louis XVIII. in celebration of his restoration.

SEPTEMBER 1, Fort Castine, on the Penobscot, North America, and several other places, were taken, and the United States frigate Adams was destroyed, by an expedition under Sir J. Sherbrooke and Admiral Griffith.

5, Fall of meteoric stones at Agon, department of the Lot and Garonne, France.

6, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland proclaimed the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, in a state of disturbance.

8, Deputies from the nineteen Swiss cantons, assembled at Zurich, signed a federal compact.

9, Captain Barclay was honourably acquitted by a Court Martial at Portsmouth, appointed to investigate the loss of the squadron on Lake Erie, in an action with the Americans, on Sept. 19, 1813.

— The British squadron on Lake Champlain, under Captain Downie, was defeated by the Americans, commanded by Commodore Macdonough. Captain Downie was killed in the action. Immediately after, the British army

under the command of Sir George Prevost raised the seige of Plattsburgh, and retreated towards Canada.

12, The British army in North America, under the command of Maj.-General Ross, having disembarked near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, about 13 miles from Baltimore, advanced till within five miles of the town, where the American army was posted. An immediate attack commenced; and in less than 15 minutes the American force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction. Gen. Ross was killed by a rifle-shot during the advance. On the morning of the 13th, the British army, now commanded by Colonel Broke, occupied a position about a mile and a half eastward of Baltimore; but it being discovered that, in consequence of the entrance to the harbour being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose, a naval co-operation against the town was impracticable, the army retired on the 14th, and afterwards re-embarked.

24, Sir Thomas Dyer, a Lieutenant-General in the Spanish service, resigned his rank; and, in a letter to the Spanish Secretary of war, insisted upon having his name expunged from the list of Generals, in consequence of the dissolution of the Cortes, and the overthrow of the free constitution.

25, The public entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia into Vienna. Prince Talleyrand, Plenipotentiary from France, arrived on same day.

26, Arrival of different Sovereigns at Vienna, to form a Congress.

—, Great disturbances in Spain. General Mina, at the head of four of his battalions, attempted to take Pampeluna; but was unsuccessful, and fled to France.

OCTOBER 1, The Vienna Court Gazette announced, that the Ministers of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, France, and Spain, had held a preparatory conference on the preceding day.

12, Hanover was erected into a kingdom.

17, A Court-Martial assembled on Colonel Quintin, of the 10th hussars, arraigned on four charges, to all of which he pleaded not guilty.

—, In the brew-house of H. Meux, London, two beer vats burst suddenly, with a tremendous crash, destroying several houses: several lives were lost: and the loss of property was estimated at near 9000 barrels of beer.

20, The Norwegian Diet decreed, by a majority of 74 voices to 5, the union of Norway with Sweden under one and the same King.

NOVEMBER 1, This being the day to which the opening of the Congress of Vienna was adjourned, a declaration was published, stating, that the Plenipotentiaries had agreed to communicate, reciprocally, their full powers, and to deposit them at the Chancery of the Court of Vienna, and inviting all the Ministers to transmit them there.

— The whole of the stock capital invested in the funds on account of the debt of Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to £1,029,000,000; out of which £291,000,000 had been redeemed; so that the unredeemed debt amounted to £738,000,000.

3, Notification by Prince Repnin, to the Saxon authorities, of the occupation of that country by the Prussians.

4, The King of Sweden, Charles XIII. proclaimed King of Norway, by the Norwegian Diet, at Christiana.

—, The King of Saxony issued a declaration against the occupation of his dominions by the troops of his Prussian Majesty, and claiming to be re-instated in his kingdom.

5, Fort Erie was evacuated by the American troops, having previously blown up the fortifications.

8, The sentence of Col. Quintin was read on the parade at Rumford barracks. The sentence declared him guilty of a part of the first charge; but acquitted him of the 2d and 3d. With respect to the 4th, it was the opinion of the Court, that the censure of it in public orders by the Duke of Wellington, was a sufficient reprehension. The Adjutant-General then read the Prince Regent's approval of the sentence; and his Royal Highness's command, that Colonel Palmer the prosecutor, and the other officers of the regiment, should be dispersed into other regiments.

15, The first meeting of the Assembly of the kingdom of Hanover was opened by the Duke of Cambridge.

26, The Earl of Oxford, on his return to Naples, through France, was stopped by the French police near Fontainbleau, and his papers seized; after which he was permitted to pursue his journey.

DECEMBER 13, The livery of London, in Common Hall, agreed to various resolutions against the continuance of the property tax.

18, Louis XVIII ordered that the property of the family of Bonaparte in France should be sequestrated.

23 The British expedition under the command of General Sir Edward Pakenham and Admiral Sir Alex Cochrane, from Bermuda, disembarked about six miles from New Orleans, in North America. They were attacked by the Americans the same evening, but repulsed them with loss.

24, A treaty of peace between Great Britain and America was signed at Ghent by the respective Plenipotentiaries.—

The terms of the treaty were as follows:—All discussion of our maritime rights is waved on both sides. Britain retains the islands in Passamaquaddy bay, Britain to have the exclusive enjoyment of the right of fishing on our own coasts at Newfoundland, and of trading to our own settlements in the East Indies.

The Earl of Roseberry got a verdict of 15,000*l.* damages against Sir Henry Mildmay, for crim. con. with the Countess of Roseberry.

DEATHS IN 1814.

January 11, Rev. Michael Kearney, D.D. former senior fellow and professor of history in the University of Dublin.

16, The Prince of Conti, at the age of 80.

April 10, Dr Burney, author of the History of Music, in the 87th year of his age.

Lately, at Pontoise, in France, M. Bernardin de St. Pierre, author of the Studies of Nature.

27, At Paris, M. Mercier, aged 88, author of several works of great celebrity.

May 2, Lord Bridport, Admiral of the Red, in the 87th year of his age.

29, Lord Auckland, an able and intelligent statesman.

— The Empress Josephine, the divorced wife of Bonaparte, and mother of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, at Malmaison, near Paris.

21, Lord Minto, late Governor-General of Bengal.

July 12, At London, in the 85th year of his age, Viscount Howe, General of his Majesty's forces.

19, Captain Mathew Flinders, royal navy, whose unrivalled excellence as a discoverer will make his death an object of regret to the scientific of all nations. In his professional services he had four times circumnavigated the globe.

25, Mr Charles Dibdin, the celebrated song writer.

August 21, At Antueil, in France, of a nervous fever, Count Rumford, Associate of the French Institute, of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, &c. Count Rumford was a native of America. He was well known in Britain by the name of Sir Benjamin Thompson, before his ingenious discoveries and inventions procured him the honour of a foreign title.

31, Commodore Sir Peter Parker, killed in an attack on the American troops encamped at Bellair, in the Chesapeake.

September 8, At Vienna, the Queen of Sicily, sister of the late unfortunate Queen of France.

12, Major-General Ross, killed by a rifle shot, while attacking the Americans at Baltimore.

22, At Berlin, Iffland, the celebrated German actor.

October 12, At Birmingham, Mr Pratt, author of "Gleanings," and other popular works

December, 15. At Vienna, the Prince de Ligne, a Field-Marshal in the service of Austria, at the age of 80.

27, In London, aged 65, Joanna Southcott. She had pretended to a supernatural conception, by which a second Messias was to be brought into the world, the fruit of her womb: Her disciples asserted that their prophetess was not dead; but considered her to be in a trance, and that Shilo would appear in four days On the Friday following, being the fourth day from the death of Joanna, crowds of persons of all desciptions assembled in Manchester-street; but the hopes of her friends being at last frustrated, the body was dissected, and afterwards committed to the earth.

Lately, in London, Joseph Bramah, Esq celebrated for his discoveries and improvements in mechanics. His locks, his pneumatic engines, his invention for uprooting trees, his preventative against forgery in bank notes, and a number of useful and ingenious discoveries, prove that in him this country and society at large have lost a very valuable member.

1815.

JANUARY 4, The British order of the Bath was new modelled by the Prince Regent; the Knights Grand Crosses not to exceed 100, exclusive of the Princes of the blood; Knights Commanders not to exceed 180, exclusive of foreign officers having British commissions; the third class, Knights Companions, not to be restricted in number.

—, A treaty was concluded between Denmark and Prussia, by which Prussia cedes to Denmark the duchy of Lunenburg, in exchange for Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen.

5, The public debt of Ireland amounted to £127,865,000; the annual charge £5,932,000.

8, An attack was made on the city of New Orleans, (the capital of Louisiania, situated on the Mississippi, 18 miles from the sea,) by the British army under General Sir E. Packenham, but they were repulsed with the loss of 2454 men killed and wounded, by the Americans under General Jackson General Packenham was killed early in the action. Generals Keane and Gibbs (the second and third in command) were wounded, the latter mortally; and the command of the British devolved on Major General Lam-

bert. The army retained its position before the town till the 18th, when it retreated, and embarked at the same place where the landing had been effected.

9, The island of Martinique was given up to the French.

14, The American frigate President was captured off Sandy Hook by the British frigate the Endymion, Captain Hope.

21, The remains of Louis XVI. and his Queen Maria Antoinette were removed in grand funeral procession from the church-yard of the Magdalene, in Paris, where they had been interred in 1793, to the church of St. Dennis.

24, The Duke of Wellington left Paris for Vienna, as Plenipotentiary at the Congress.

—, The circulation of British journals was prohibited at Madrid.

Amount of Duties paid at the Custom-house of Belfast, from 5th January, 1814, to 5th January, 1815, £373,721.

FEBRUARY 1, A duel was fought in the vicinity of Dublin, between Counsellor O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre, a member of the Dublin Corporation; the latter gentleman was dangerously wounded, and died on the 3d.

2, The Duke of Wellington arrived at Vienna.

3, A duel was fought in France between Colonel Quintin and Colonel Palmer, of the 10th hussars, in consequence of the accusations preferred by the latter against the former before the Court Martial. Colonel Quintin fired without effect; Colonel Palmer fired in the air, and an accommodation ensued.

—, A Court Martial upon Sir J Murray closed, after sitting fifteen days. He was found guilty of an error in judgment, in leaving his guns behind him at Tarragona.—No punishment.

6, Lord F Somerset was presented to Louis XVIII. as British Ambassador, successor to the Duke of Wellington.

14, The British under General Sir R. Brownrigg, after some trifling opposition, took possession of Candy, the capital of the kingdom of that name, in the island of Ceylon.—On the 18th the King of Candy was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the British.

15, Lord Castlereagh left Vienna for London.

22, The House of Commons discussed, in a committee, the project of altering the corn laws

23, the United States of America declared war against the Dey of Algiers.

26, Napoleon Bonaparte sailed from Porto Ferrajo, isle of Elba, at eight o'clock in the evening, on board his own

corvette, the Inconstant, of 26 guns. He was accompanied by L'Etoile and La Caroline, bombardes, and four feluccas, having on board about 1100 followers.

MARCH 1, Bonaparte, at five in the afternoon, landed in the Bay of Juan, near Cannes, a small town between Antibes and Frejus, in the department of the Var. An officer and 25 men who had been dispatched to make themselves masters of any battery which might command the landing place, finding none, marched to Antibes, where they were made prisoners.

—, Mr. Robinson brought into the House of Commons the bill to amend the laws respecting the importation of foreign corn.

3, The British flag was hoisted at Candy, and George III. was proclaimed sovereign of the whole kingdom.

4, Lord Castlereagh arrived in London from Vienna.

6, Lord Cochrane effected his escape from the King's Bench prison, London.

—, The bill for extending the trial by Jury in civil cases to Scotland, passed in the House of Lords, and was sent to the Commons.

—, Great riots took place in London on this and the three following days, on account of the corn bill then before the House of Commons. The houses of Mr Robinson, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Castlereagh, and many other Members of Parliament, were attacked, their windows broken, furniture destroyed, &c Two persons were shot in front of Mr. Robinson's house.

7, Bonaparte appeared before Grenoble General Marchand, who commanded the garrison, would have resisted his progress; but the French troops, encouraged by Colonel Labedoyere, refused to act. Napoleon approached them with confidence—"Soldiers," said he, "you have been told that I dread death; behold my bosom, fire into it, if such be your will." Shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* succeeded, and Marchand's troops instantly joined his standard, and he entered the town. The new reinforcements assumed the tri-coloured cockade, many of which the soldiers had concealed in their knapsacks.

10, Bonaparte entered Lyons, where he remained a few days.

—, The corn bill passed in the House of Commons, and was sent to the Lords. This bill enacted that no importation of foreign corn should be permitted until the average price of wheat should be 80s. rye 53s. barley 40s. oats 26s. per quarter of eight Winchester bushels. The number of petitions against the bill amounted to 1,817,000, and those for it only about 10,000.

11, the King of Saxony, in an official note, refused to give his assent to the dismemberment of his kingdom by the Congress at Vienna.

13, The ratification of the peace between Great Britain and the United States, by the American Government, was received in London. The ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the 17th February.

—, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Duchess of Dorset sailed from Dublin for England. The Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the Commander of the forces, General Sir George Hewett, were sworn in Lords Justices of Ireland, in absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

—, A declaration was issued by the powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna; in which it was stated, "that Napoleon Bonaparte, by breaking the convention which established him in the island of Elba, has destroyed the only legal title on which his existence depended; by appearing again in France, with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law." The powers consequently declare, "that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations, and that as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance."—The declaration has the following signatures: For Austria, Prince Metternich, Baron Weissenberg—France, Prince Talleyrand, Duke of Dalberg, Latour du Pin, Count Alexis and Noailles—Great Britain, Wellington, Clancarty, Cathcart, Stewart—Portugal, Count Pamela, Saldouha Lobo—Prussia, Prince Hardenberg, Baron Humboldt—Russia, Count Rasoumousky, Count Stackelberg, Count Nesselrode—Spain, Prince Gomez Labrador—Sweden, Laemenhelm.

14, Marshal Ney, commander in chief of the royal army at Lons le Saulnier, declared for Bonaparte, an example which was immediately followed by the greater part of the army.

16, The Prince of Orange assumed the title of King of the Netherlands; the heir apparent to have the title of Prince of Orange.

19, A conspiracy was discovered at Vienna, having for its object to carry off young Napoleon, King of Rome.

—, Louis XVIII. left Paris late at night; and after visiting Lisle, Ostend, and Brussels, fixed himself at Ghent.

20, About nine in the evening Bonaparte entered Paris, and immediately proceeded to the palace of the Thuilleries. The following was his route from Cannes, where he landed, to Paris:—From Cannes to Grasse, St. Valier, Carenon, on 2d March; Bareme on the 3d; Castellane, Digne, Sis-

teron, Gap, on the 5th; St. Bonnet, Marc, Vizille, Grenoble, on the 7th; Bourgoin, on the 9th; Lyons, on the 10th; Villefranche, Macon, Tournus, Chalons, Autun, on the 15th; Avallon, on the 16th; Vermanton, Auxerre, on the 17th; Fountainbleau, on the 20th, at four in the morning; Paris, at nine in the evening. The royal army that had marched to oppose him in the morning, joined him near the gates of Paris.

—, The corn bill passed in the House of Lords by a majority of 128 to 21.

21, Bonaparte appointed Carnot Minister of the Interior; Davoust, Prince of Echmuhl, Minister of War; Fouche, Duke of Otranto, Minister of Police; Cambaceres, Duke of Parma, Arch-Chancellor.

—, The Common Council of London voted a petition to the Prince Regent, praying that he would not give his assent to the corn bill, and that he would dismiss the present Parliament as unworthy of the country's confidence.

—, Lord Cochrane was apprehended in the House of Commons, where he had come to take his seat, and was again committed to prison.

22, The Pope left Rome, on the advance of Murat; he arrived at Florence on the 25th.

23, The corn bill received the royal assent.

25, A treaty was signed at Vienna, between Austria, Gt. Britain, Prussia, and Russia; by which the parties engage to unite all their resources for maintaining the treaty of Paris, 30th May, 1814; for this purpose they engage, in the spirit of the declaration of 13th inst to direct all their efforts against Napoleon Bonaparte, and those who have joined or shall hereafter join his faction, in order to force him to desist from his projects, and to render him unable to disturb in future the tranquillity of Europe. Each of the parties are to keep in the field 150,000 men; they are not to lay down their arms but by common consent, nor until Napoleon shall have been rendered absolutely unable to create disturbance, and to renew his attempts of possessing himself of the supreme power of France.—A declaration is added on the part of Great Britain, that the 8th article, wherein his Most Catholic Majesty is invited to accede, is not to be understood as binding his Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war with a view of imposing upon France any particular Government.

—, Napoleon issued a decree for putting into execution the laws of the National Assemblies applicable to the Bourbons. Those members of that family who shall be found within the territory of the French empire shall be delivered over to the tribunals, to be tried according to those laws.

30, Napoleon issued an Imperial decree for abolishing the slave trade throughout the French colonies.

APRIL 1, Joachim Murat, King of Naples, moved his head-quarters from Forli to Faenza.

2, General Clausel toook possession of Bourdeaux for Napoleon, without firing a shot.—The Duchess of Angouleme, after employing every effort to make the troops of the line, and the national guards of the city, fire on the French soldiers under Clausel, without success, left the city on the evening of the 1st, and embarked the next day for England.

—, The French Council of State published a report, in answer to the declaration of the allies at Vienna, of 13th March. The allies are alleged to have broken the treaty of Fontainbleau—in preventing Maria Louisa and her son from joining her husband—in depriving her of Parma and Placentia—in not attending to the stipulations respecting the pension—in attempting to assassinate Napoleon—and in endeavouring to deprive him of Elba, for the purpose of placing him at the mercy of his enemies at St. Helena or St. Lucia.

—, A French messenger landed at Dover, charged with dispatches from Bonaparte to Lord Castlereagh and the French Ambassador, Count de la Chatre; but he was sent back to France with his dispatches unopened. He was also charged with letters confirming the appointment of the French Consuls in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

4, An action took place between the Neapolitans under Joachim and the Austrians under General Bianchi, near Bologna, in which both sides claimed the victory; but the Austrians retreated behind the Po.

—, Bonaparte addressed a letter to the different Sovereigns of Europe, in which he says—"The dynasty which force had given to the French people was not fitted for them —France had therefore separated herself from the Bourbons —her voice called for a liberator—I came, and from the spot where I first set my foot the love of my people has borne me into the heart of my capital The first wish of my heart is to repay so much affection by the maintenance of an honourable peace.—France has proclaimed with candour this noble object of her unanimous wish —If such then, as I trust they are, be the personal sentiments of your Majesty, general tranquillity is secured for a long time to come, and Justice, seated on the confines of the various states, will, of herself, be sufficient to guard the frontiers" This letter was taken into consideration by the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna, who came to a determination of taking no notice whatever of Bonaparte's proposal.

5, The Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels —He left Vienna 29th March.

6, A message from the Prince Regent was delivered to Parliament, informing them that the events which had recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the arrangements made by the allied powers at Paris in May 1814, threatened consequences highly dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe, and rendered the further augmentation of the land and sea forces necessary.

—, An Imperial decree was promulgated at Paris, which had been signed by the Emperor on the 12th March, at Lyons, granting a full amnesty to all persons implicated in calling in the foreigners in 1814, with the exception of the following persons:—Lynch, Mayor of Bourdeaux; Prince of Benevento, Count Jaucourt, Duke of Dalberg, Count Bournonville, and Abbe Montesquieu, members of the Provisional Government in 1814; Bourienne, who acted as secretary; the Duke of Ragusa; Sieurs de la Roche Jacquelin, de Vitrolles, Alexis de Noailles, Sosthene de la Rochefoucault.

7, The message from the Prince Regent was taken into consideration in both Houses. The address in answer was carried in the Lords *nem. dis.* In the Commons, Mr Whitbread proposed an addition to the address, tending to take from Ministers the power of aggression, limiting their efforts to resistance, and imploring the Prince Regent to preserve the blessings of peace, as far as was compatible with the essential interests of the country. On a division there appeared for the amendment 37—against it 220.

—, Lord W. Bentinck sent orders to the different British Commanders in the Mediterranean, to begin hostilities against King Joachim.

8, Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Paris.

9, The Duke of Angouleme, in his retreat from Valence, was surrounded by the troops sent against him by General Grouchy, and being abandoned by all his followers but 1500, was forced to capitulate at Douzere. The French Emperor, in answer to General Grouchy's application for instructions, ordered that he should be embarked at Cette, having previously become bound that the crown jewels and public money carried away by Louis XVIII should be restored to France.

10, The Spanish expedition, under the command of Don Morillo, took possession of the island of St. Margaretta, in South America.

12, The Emperor of Austria declared war against the King of Naples.

14, The King of Naples was defeated at Forli; and forced to retreat.

—, A proclamation was issued by the Emperor of Aus-

tria, announcing the addition to his titles of King of Lombardy and Venice—This country had been confirmed to him by the Congress at Vienna; it extends to the Lago Maggiore, the Tecino, and the Po, and includes the countries of the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio—Milan and Venice are the capitals.

15, Murat arrived at Ancona, having previously defeated the Austrians at Cazenza, and taken 27 pieces of cannon.

16, The Austrian army entered Bologna, from whence the Neapolitans retreated.

17, Prince Blucher arrived at Cologne.

18, Lucien Bonaparte was appointed minister of the interior, in place of Carnot, who succeeded Davoust as minister of war—Merlin, of Douai, was appointed minister of justice.

19, The Chancellor of the English Exchequer brought before the House of Commons a resolution for renewing the income tax for one year from 5th April, when it expired; which was agreed to.

22, The additional act to the French constitution was promulgated:—The legislative power to reside in the Emperor and the two Chambers—The Chamber of Peers to be hereditary, and the Emperor names them; their number unlimited—The Chamber of Representatives to be elected by the people; to consist of 629 members, to be paid at the rate settled by the Constituent Assembly; to be renewed every five years; the Emperor may prorogue, adjourn, or dissolve the Chamber of Representatives—sittings of both Chambers to be public—land and direct taxes to be voted only for one year—Ministers to be responsible—Judges to be irremovable—Juries to be established—right of petition is established—freedom of worship—inviolability of property, &c. The last article says, "The French people declare that they do not mean to delegate the power of restoring the Bourbons, even in case of the extinction of the imperial dynasty, nor the ancient feudal nobility, nor the feudal and seignorial rights, or tythes, or any privileged or dominant religion; nor the power to alter the irrevocability of the sale of the national domains."

27, Peace was concluded between the English East India Company and the Nepaul Government.

28, Mr Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, proposed a resolution in the House of Commons, for equalizing the assessed taxes in Ireland, in the same way as they were now paid in England; and also, that the duty on malt in Ireland should correspond with the duty in England—which was agreed to.

—, In the House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread moved

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an address to the Prince Regent, praying, that he would take such measures as might be necessary to prevent this country from being involved in war, on the ground that the executive power of France was vested in the hands of any particular person—On a division of the House, there appeared for the motion 72—against it 273.

30, A treaty of subsidy was concluded at Vienna between Great Britain and Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which stipulated that Great Britain shall furnish a subsidy of five millions, to be divided in equal proportions amongst the three latter powers.

MAY 3, The Neapolitans under King Joachim were defeated at Tolentino by the Austrian army commanded by General Bianchi.

—, A dreadful accident happened at Heaton pit, near Newcastle, by the workings overflowing with water; 75 men and 37 horses were lost.

—, The English property tax bill passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of 160 to 29 votes.

9, Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, was appointed Napoleon's Major-General.

11, Captain Campbell, with the Tremendous 74, and a frigate and sloop, appeared off Naples, when, in order to save the city from bombardment, the Queen of Naples, (Bonaparte's sister) surrender the Neapolitan navy.

12, A conference was held at Vienna, by the Committee appointed by the Congress, for the purpose of considering "whether, after the events which have taken place since the return of Napoleon Bonaparte to France, and in consequence of the pieces published at Paris, respecting the declaration which the allies issued against him on 13th March last, it would be necessary to issue a new declaration"—The Committee decided that it was unnecessary, and the Congress unanimously approved of their decision, affixing the signatures of the Ministers of Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Bavaria, Denmark, Hanover, Netherlands, Sardinia, Saxony, Wurtemberg.

—, The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Dorset arrived in Dublin from England.

19, The Duke of Wellington was appointed Commander in Chief of the armies of the King of the Netherlands.

20, A military convention was concluded between the Austrian General Bianchi, and the Neapolitan General Carascosa, before Capua, which stipulated that on or before the 23d May, the whole kingdom of Naples should be given up to the Austrians, for the purpose of being made over to

King Ferdinand. A month's permission was granted for Neapolitans and foreigners to leave the country.

—, The King of Saxony signed the act of cession of part of his dominions to Prussia.

22, Prince Leopold, son of King Ferdinand, made his entry into Naples at the head of the Austrian troops.

—, A message was sent by the Prince Regent to Parliament, announcing that his Royal Highness had thought it necessary, in concert with his Majesty's allies, to enter into such engagements against the common enemy, as may prevent the recurrence of a system which experience had shewn to be incompatible with the peace and security of Europe.

23, The great question of peace or war was brought before the House of Lords by Lord Liverpool, who moved an address to the Prince Regent, in answer to his message, assuring his Royal Highness of their cordial support in all the measures he might deem necessary against the common enemy—The address was supported by Lord Grenville, and opposed by Lord Grey and Marquis Wellesley—It was finally carried by a majority of 155 against 44.

24, Mr John Quincey Adams, the American Minister to the British Court, landed at Dover.

25, In the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh moved a similar address to that of Lord Liverpool in the Lords. The address was supported by Mr. Grattan, Mr. Plunkett, and Lord Milton; and opposed by Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord G Cavendish, Mr. John Smith—The address was carried by a great majority—351 against 92.

—, Joachim, King of Naples, landed at Cannes, in the south of France, having left Naples on the 20th, on board a vessel belonging to the island of Elba

26, The Duke of Cumberland was married to the Princess of Salms, at Strelitz.

30, The Catholic question was brought before the House of Commons by Sir Henry Parnell—He read his resolutions, the first of which removed the Catholics from the necessity of taking particular oaths on their being admitted to the possession of property, or on their disposing of it—the 2d made the Catholic equal to the Protestant as to the elective franchise—the 3d gave the Catholics the full protection of all their rights, the same as all other subjects—The other resolutions went to remove the difficulties and restrictions with regard to religious worship, marriage, and education. Sir H. concluded by moving that the House should go into a Committee to take these resolutions into consideration —On a division, there appeared for the motion 147—against it 228—majority 81.

JUNE 1, The ceremony of the *Champ de Mai* took place at Paris, when Bonaparte and the constituted authorities took the oath to support the new constitution.

—, The inflammable air, in the Success pit, at Newcastle, took fire, when 57 men and six horses were killed.

3, The British troops, under General Sir James Leith, Governor of the Leeward Islands, occupied Martinique, to preserve it for Louis XVIII.

5, The first stone of the Fever Hospital and Dispensary of Belfast was laid by the Marquis of Donegall.

7, The Emperor Napoleon went in state to the palace of the Representatives, where he opened the session of the two Chambers by a speech from the throne.

—, The Pope re-entered Rome.

8, The new Confederation of the German empire was signed at Vienna,

9, The Congress at Vienna broke up.

12, The Emperor Napoleon left Paris to head his armies.

14, An act passed both Houses of Parliament, by which prosecutors and witnesses, in cases of felony in Ireland, are entitled to remuneration for such costs and charges as they shall have been put to, in the course of their attendance and exertion on behalf of the public.

15, Hostilities commenced in Flanders. Early in the morning, the French forced the passage of the Sambre, and drove the Prussians from Charleroi, which they took possession of. In the course of the day, they attacked the Prussians at Fleurus, and compelled them to retreat.—In the evening, the Emperor established his head-quarters at Charleroi.

—, The Duke of Norfolk, senior Baron of England, celebrated with great pomp, at Arundel Castle, the 600th anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta by King John. The festivities were kept up in a grand style, by changes of company, during several successive days.

16, The Emperor Napoleon attacked the Prussian army under Marshal Blucher at the village of Ligny, and after a sanguinary contest the Prussians were defeated with the loss of, according to the British account, upwards of 16,000 men, and several pieces of cannon, and forced to retreat to Wavre. Part of the British army which had come up, were attacked at the same time, and repulsed the assailants; but owing to the retreat of the Prussians, the British army also fell back to Waterloo, 20 miles from Brussels. In this engagement the Duke of Brunswick was killed.

17, King Ferdinand made his public entry into Naples after an absence of nine years.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO—JUNE 18.

BRITISH ACCOUNT.—The Duke of Wellington, in his dispatches, dated Waterloo, June 19, after giving an account of the fighting that took place on the 15th and 16th, between the French army and the Prussians and a part of the British army, states, that Marshal Blucher fell back in the evening to Wavre, and this movement rendering necessary a corresponding one on the part of his Grace, he retired from the farm of Les Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo at ten o'clock on the morning of the 17th.—The Duke then proceeds:—"The position which I took in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroi and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied; and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelles road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blucher, at Wavre, through Ohaim; and the Marshal had promised me, that in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary. The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th and yesterday morning, at about ten o'clock, he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont I had occupied that post with a detachment from Gen. Byng's brigade of guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonel, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and, I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it. This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon onr whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them. The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry; but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did

that of Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle. These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre, near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which, after a severe contest, was defeated; and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of Gen. Bulow's corps by Euschermont upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect; and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person with a a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night: he has sent me word this morning that he had taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c, belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe" Lieutenant-Generals Sir Thomas Picton and Sir William Ponsonby were killed, and nine Generals in the British service wounded.—The army under the Duke of Wellington lost near 15,000 men in killed and wounded.

Prussian Account.—At break of day, the Prussian army began to move—The fourth and second corps marched by St. Lambert, where they were to take a position, covered by the forest near Frichemont, to take the enemy in the rear—The first corps was to operate by Ohaim, on the right flank of the enemy—The third corps was to follow slowly—The battle began about ten in the morning—The English army occupied the heights of Mont St. Jean; that of the French was on the heights before Planchenoit; the former was about 80,000 strong; the enemy had above 130,000—Napoleon designed to throw the left wing upon the centre, and thus to effect the separation of the English army from the Prussian, which he believed to be retreating upon Maestricht—For this purpose he had placed the greatest part of his reserve in the centre, against his right wing, and upon this point he attacked with fury—The English fought with a valour which it is impossible to surpass—The repeated charges of the old guard were baffled by the intrepidity of the Scottish regiments; and at every charge the

French cavalry was overthrown by the English cavalry—But the superiority of the enemy in numbers was too great; Napoleon continually brought forward considerable masses, and, with whatever firmness the English troops maintained their position, it was not possible but that such heroic exertions must have a limit—It was half-past four—The difficulties of the passage of the defile of St. Lambert had retarded the march of the Prussians, so that only two brigades of the fourth corps had arrived at the position which was assigned to them The decisive moment was come. General Bulow, with two brigades and a corps of cavalry, advanced rapidly upon the rear of the enemy's right wing—The enemy turned his reserve against us, and a murderous conflict took place—The combat remained long uncertain, while the battle with the English army still continued with the same violence—Towards six o'clock we received intelligence that General Thielman, with the third corps, was attacked near Wavre—Field-Marshal Blucher, however, did not suffer himself to be disturbed by this news; it was on the spot where he was that the affair was to be decided—At half-past seven the issue of the battle was still uncertain—The whole of the fourth corps, and part of the second, had come up—The French troops fought with desperate fury; however, some uncertainty appeared in their movements, and it was observed that some pieces of cannon were retreating—At this moment, General Ziethen's corps had arrived near the village of Smonken, on the enemy's right flank, and instantly charged This moment decided the defeat of the enemy—His right wing was broken in three places; he abandoned his positions. Our troops rushed forward at the *pas de charge*, while at the same time the whole English line advanced—The ground rose in an amphitheatre, so that our artillery could freely open its fire from the summit of a great many heights which rose gradually above each other, and in the intervals of which the troops descended into the plain—The enemy, however, still preserved means to retreat, till the village of Planchenoit, which he had on his rear, was, after several bloody attacks, carried by storm—From that time the retreat became a route, which soon spread through the French army, which, in its dreadful confusion, hurrying away every thing that appeared to stop it, soon assumed the appearance of the flight of an army of barbarians —It was half-past nine—The Field Marshal assembled all the superior officers, and gave orders to send the last horse and the last man in pursuit of the enemy The French army being pursued without intermission, was absolutely disorganized—The causeway presented the appearance of a vast shipwreck; it was covered with an innumerable quantity of cannon, caissons, baggage, arms, and wrecks of every kind —It was moon-light, which greatly favoured the pursuit,

for the whole march was but a continued chace, either in the corn fields or the houses—It was at Genappe that the carriage of Napoleon was taken; he had just left it to mount his horse, and, in his hurry, had forgotten in it his hat and sword—Thus affairs continued till break of day. About 40,000 men, in the most complete disorder, the remains of the whole French army, saved themselves, by retreating through Charleroi, partly without arms, and carrying with them only 27 pieces of their numerous artillery In the middle of the position occupied by the French army, and exactly upon the height, is a farm, called *La Belle Alliance*. The march of all the Prussian columns was directed to this farm, which was visible from every side—It was there that Napoleon was during the battle, and it was there that Marshal Blucher and Lord Wellington met in the dark, and mutually saluted each other as victors—In commemoration of the alliance which now subsists between the English and Prussian nations, of the union of the two armies, the Field-Marshal desired that this battle should bear the name of *La Belle Alliance*

FRENCH ACCOUNT.—At nine in the morning, the corps placed itself with the left on the road to Brussels, and opposite the village of Mont St. Jean, which appeared the centre of the enemy's position The second corps leant its right upon the road to Brussels, and its left upon a small wood within cannon shot of the English army. The cuirassiers were in reserve behind, and the guards in reserve upon the heights. The sixth corps, under Count Lobau, was destined to proceed in the rear of our right, to oppose a Prussian corps which appeared to have escaped Marshal Grouchy, and to intend to fall upon our right flank The troops were full of ardour. He estimated the force of the English army at 80,000 men. We supposed that the Prussian corps which might be in line towards the right might be 15,000 men. The enemy's force then was upwards of 90,000 men—our's less numerous.—At noon all the preparations being terminated, Prince Jerome, commanding a divison of the second corps, bore upon the wood of which the enemy occupied a part. The cannonade began. The enemy supported with 30 pieces of cannon the troops in the wood. At one o'clock, Prince Jerome was master of the wood, and the whole English army fell back behind a curtain. Count d'Erlon then attacked the village of Mont St. Jean, with 80 pieces of cannon. It was taken. A corps of English cavalry charged the battery of Count d'Erlon, and disorganized several pieces; but the cuirassiers of General Milhaud charged that corps, three regiments of which were broken and cut up At three, the Emperor made the guard advance, to place it on the ground which the first corps had occupied. The Prussian division then engaged

the light corps of Count Lobau, spreading its force upon our right flank—It was expedient, before undertaking any thing elsewhere to wait for the event of this attack—Hence all the means in reserve were ready to succour Count Lobau, and overwhelm the Prussian corps when it should be advanced—This done, the Emperor had the design of leading an attack on the village of Mont St Jean, from which we expected decisive success; but by a movement of impatience, so frequent in our military annals, and which has often been so fatal to us, the cavalry of reserve having perceived a retrograde movement made by the English, to shelter themselves from our batteries, crowned the heights of Mont St. Jean, and charged the infantry—This movement, which, made in time, and supported by the reserves, must have decided the day, made in an insulated manner, and before affairs on the right were terminated, became fatal—Having no means of countermanding it, the enemy shewing many masses of cavalry and infantry, all our cavalry ran at the same moment to support their comrades—There for three hours numerous charges were made, which enabled us to penetrate several squares, and to take the standards of the light infantry, an advantage out of proportion with the loss which our cavalry experienced by the grape shot and musket firing—It was impossible to dispose of our reserves of infantry until we had repulsed the flank attack of the Prussians—The Emperor sent thither the young guard and several batteries of reserve—The enemy was kept in check, repulsed and fell back—It was this moment that was indicated for an attack upon the centre of the enemy—As the cuirassiers suffered by the grape shot, we sent four battalions of the middle guard to protect them, and, if possible, disengage and draw back into the plain a part of our cavalry—Two other battalions were sent to the extreme left of the division which had manœuvred on our flanks; the rest was disposed in reserve, part in rear of Mont St Jean, and part on the ridge in rear of the field of battle, which formed our position of retreat.

In this state of affairs the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions which the enemy occupied at the outset of the battle; our cavalry having been too soon and ill employed, we could no longer hope for decisive success; but Marshal Grouchy, having learned the movement of the Prussian corps, marched upon the rear of that corps, which insured us a signal success for next day—After eight hours fire and charges of infantry and cavalry, all the army saw the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power—At half after eight, the four battalions of the middle guard who had been sent to the ridge on the other side of Mont St. Jean, to support the cuirassiers, being greatly annoyed by the grape shot, endeavoured to carry the batteries with the

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bayonet—At the end of the day, a charge directed against their flank by several English squadrons put them in disorder—The fugitives re-crossed the ravine—Several regiments near at hand seeing some troops belonging to the guard in confusion, thought it was the old guard, and in consequence were thrown into disorder—Cries of *all is lost —the old guard is driven back*, were heard on every side—A complete panic at once spread itself throughout the whole field of battle, and they threw themselves in the greatest disorder on the line of communication—In an instant the whole army was nothing but a mass of confusion; all the soldiers were mixed *pel mel*, and it was impossible to rally a single corps—The enemy, who perceived this astonishing confusion, immediately attacked with their cavalry, and encreased the disorder—The parks of reserve, the baggage, and, in short, every thing that was on the field of battle, emained in the power of the enemy.

r —, The island of Guadaloupe hoisted the tri-coloured flag, after learning the return of Bonaparte to France.

20, The re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, under the Emperor Alexander as King, was proclaimed at Warsaw.

21, Napoleon Bonaparte returned to Paris.

—, The British and Prussian armies entered the French territories.

22, The President of the Chamber of Representatives read an address from the Emperor Napoleon, in which he declared he had abdicated the throne of France in favour of his son.—On the same day the two Chambers of Peers and Representatives accepted his abdication, and came to the resolution of appointing a Commission of Government, two by the Peers, and three by the Representatives—Count Carnot, Duke of Otranto, General Grenier, Duke of Vicenza, and Baron Quinette, were chosen, and Napoleon II. was acknowledged Emperor by both Chambers.

23, The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the Duke of Wellington and the British army, for the victory of Waterloo—An additional grant of 200,000*l.* was also voted to his Grace.

24, The town of Cambray, in France, was taken by escalade by a division of the British army under Sir Ch. Colville.—On the same day the castle of Guira surrendered.

—, The Bavarian, Russian and Austrian armies, commenced the campaign, and soon after obliged General Rapp to take shelter in Strasburg.

25, The British army under the Duke of Wellington was at Joncourt.

—, A message was delivered to Parliament from the

Prince Regent, requesting a provision to be made for the Duke of Cumberland on his marriage.

28, Louis XVIII entered Cambray.

—, The French army commanded by Marshal Grouchy, marching from Soissons upon Paris was defeated by the Prussians under Marshal Blucher at Villain Coterets.—The remains of the French army, however, got into Paris.

29, Napoleon Bonaparte left Paris, attended by the Duke of Rovigo, Marshal Bertrand, Lallemand, &c.

30, Marshal Blucher, having taken the village of Aubervilliers or Vertus, moved to his right, and crossed the Seine at St. Germain.

—, Lord Castlereagh left London for the Continent.

JULY 1, The deputation of the French Provisional Government arrived at the Duke of Wellington's head-quarters, to demand an armistice

—, The Duke of Wellington's army, having crossed the Oise, took post with its right at Roche Bourg, and its left on the wood of Bondy.

2, Marshal Blucher took up a position with his right at Plessis Pique, his left at St. Cloud, and his reserve at Versailles, having, after considerable opposition from the French, established himself on the heights of Meudon and the village of Issy.—On the 3d Blucher was again attacked by the French, but repulsed them.

3, A military convention was signed at St. Cloud, and ratified by the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher on the part of the allies, and by the Prince of Eckmuhl (Davoust) on the part of the French army. This convention stipulates, that Paris shall be evacuated by the French army in three days, and that they shall retire behind the Loire, taking all its materiel, artillery, &c. On the 4th St. Denis, St. Ouen, Cleitry, and Neuilly, shall be given up to the allies; on the 5th, Montmartre shall be given up; and on the 6th all the barriers shall be given up. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the national guard,—Private property shall be respected; none shall be called to account for the situations they may have held, or for their political opinions. The present convention is declared common to all the allied powers.

—, The bill for granting the Duke of Cumberland 6000*l.* additional pension, on his marriage with the Princess of Salms, was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of one—Lord Cochrane, his term of imprisonment having expired, took his seat, and voted against it.

7, The British and Prussian troops occupied Paris.—On the same day Lord Castlereagh arrived at Paris.

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—, Louis XVIII. issued an ordinance at St. Denis, directing that the administrative and judicial functionaries, and the officers of national guards, who were in active service on 1st March last, shall instantly re-assume their functions.

—, A message from the French Government Commission to the two Chambers stated, that the Ministers and Generals of the allied powers had declared, in the conference which they had on the 6th with the President of the Commission, that all the Sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIII. on the throne. The message concluded thus:—"The foreign troops have just occupied the Thuilleries, the seat of the Government. In this state of things, we can do no more than form wishes for our country; and our deliberations being no longer free, we think it our duty to separate."—The two Chambers immediately separated. The Representatives before separating decreed by acclamation—"We the representatives of the people only quit our post by the force of the bayonet."

8, Louis XVIII. entered Paris—A Ministry was appointed, consisting of—Prince Talleyrand, President of the Council and Minister for foreign affairs; Duke of Otranto, Minister of Police; Baron Pasquier, Minister of Justice; Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, Minister of War; Count de Jaucour, Minister of Marine; Louis, Minister of Finance.

10, The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and King of Prussia, arrived at Paris.

12, Five persons were tried at Orleans, in France, for the murder of a shepherd, whom they accused of sorcery.

13, The Austrians entered Lyons, and the French army commanded by the Prince of Eckmuhl, agreeably to the convention of St. Cloud, passed to the left of the Loire.

14, Port Royal, in the island of Jamaica, was nearly destroyed by fire.

15, Napoleon Bonaparte and suite went on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, off Rochefort, and gave himself up to Captain Maitland—On the 16th he sailed for England.—Napoleon addressed a letter to the Prince Regent, dated from Rochefort, 13th July, in which he says—"Exposed to the factions which divide my country, and to the enmity of the great powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to throw myself upon the hospitality *(m'asseoir sur le foyer)* of the British people. I claim from your Royal Highness the protection of the laws, and throw myself upon the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

24, The Bellerophon arrived at Torbay with Bonaparte on board—On the 26th, she arrived in Plymouth Sound.

—, Louis XVIII. issued two important ordinances, the first declaring the dignity of Peer of France forfeited by those Peers, 29 in number, who had accepted places in the Chamber of Peers called by Napoleon. This list includes Marshals Dukes of Dantzic, Elchingen, Albufera, Cornegliano, Treviso; Duke of Cadore, Duke of Praslin, Duke of Plaisance; Counts Latour Maubourg, Boissy d'Anglas, &c.—The 2d ordinance directs that Ney, Labedoyere, two brothers Lallemand, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Ameil, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton-Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouot, Cambrone, Lavalette, and Rovigo, the principal supporters of Napoleon's late enterprise, shall be arrested, and tried by councils of war—Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lapelletier, Boulay de la Meurthe, Mehee, Fressinet, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, Lobau, Harel, Pere, Barrere, Arnault, Regnaud de St Jean d'Angely, Pommereul, Arrighi of Padua, Dejean, jun. Garrau, Real, Bouvier-Dumoulard, Merlin of Douay, Durbach, Divat, Defermont, Bory-St.-Vincent, Felix-Duportes, Garner de Saintes, Mellinet, Hullin, Cluys, Courtes, Forbin-Janson the eldest son, Le Lorque-Dideville—are ordered to retire to such places as the Minister of Police shall point out, there to remain under superintendance till it be decided by the two Chambers, whether legal proceedings shall be instituted against them, or whether they shall quit France—By the same ordinance it is decreed, that no other persons are ever to be added to the above lists of proscriptioa.

30, Prince Talleyrand, in an official note to Lord Castlereagh, declared that the King of France had for ever abolished the slave trade.

AUGUST 2, A convention was signed at Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, stipulating that the custody of Napoleon Bonaparte should be entrusted to the British Government; the three other powers are to appoint Commissioners who are to reside at the place which the British shall appoint for his residence. Louis XVIII. is to be invited also to send a French Commissioner.

—, Marshal Brune was murdered at Avignon, in the south of France, by the royalists.

5, Marshal Ney was arrested and sent prisoner to Paris

7, Bonaparte was transferred from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, off the Start, for the purpose of being sent to the island of St. Helena. The Northumberland immediately sailed for her destination. The following persons accompanied Bonaparte in the voyage: Marshal Bertrand and his Lady, with their children; Count and Countess Montholon and child; Count Lascassas, General Gorgaud, nine men and three women

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servants. The others who were refused the liberty of accompanying him, among whom were Savary, Duke of Rovigo, and General Lallemand, were sent to Malta, from whence Savary and Lallemand escaped, and arrived at Smyrna. During the time the Bellerophon remained at Torbay and Plymouth Sound, with Bonaparte on board, the vessel was visited by multitudes of boats from the shore, none of which, however, were suffered to approach close to the ship, guard-boats being kept constantly rowing round—Napoleon shewed himself to the curious multitude at different times. Previous to going on board the Northumberland, Napoleon delivered the following protest to Lord Keith, dated 4th August:—"I protest solemnly, in the face of heaven and of men, against the violation of my most sacred rights, by the forcible disposal of my person, and of my liberty. I came freely on board the Bellerophon. I am not the prisoner—I am the guest of England. Once seated on board the Bellerophon, I was immediately entitled to the hospitality of the British people. If the Government, by giving orders to the Captain of the Bellerophon to receive me and my suite, intended merely to lay a snare for me, it has forfeited its honour and sullied its flag. If this act be consummated, it will be in vain that the English will talk to Europe of their integrity, of their laws, of their liberty.—The British faith will be lost in the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal therefore to history; it will say, that an enemy who made war for twenty years on the people of England, came freely, in his misfortune, to seek an asylum under its laws. What more striking proof could he give of his esteem and of his confidence? But how do they answer it in England? They pretended to hold out an hospitable hand to this enemy, and when he surrendered himself to them in good faith, they sacrificed him."

8, The King of France revoked all the privileges which had been granted to the public journals, and appointed censors of the press.

10, Guadaloupe capitulated to the British under Sir Jas. Leith.

14, General Labedoyere was tried by a Council of War at Paris, and declared guilty of treason and rebellion.—It appeared by the evidence that on the news of Bonaparte's landing, Colonel Labedoyere was ordered with his regiment from Chamberry to Grenoble. On the 7th March he marched from Grenoble, and was scarcely out of the town when he drew his sword and cried *Vive l'Empereur*; he caused a a chest to be opened, out of which he took a gilded eagle, and placed it on a branch of willow; and that very evening he re-entered Grenoble in the train of Bonaparte. The accused denied none of these facts; he disclaimed all previous knowledge of Napoleon's design, and declared his

persuasion, that no concert or communication between Paris and Elba had previously existed.

16, Louis XVIII. imposed an extraordinary requisition of 100 millions francs upon the departments.

19, Labedoyere was shot on the plain of Grenelle, near Paris, pursuant to his sentence.

26, The London Gazette of this date contained a notification from Lord Bathurst, mentioning the imprisonment of *General* Bonaparte, at St. Helena, and forbidding the vessels of any foreign state from touching at the island.

SEPTEMBER 11, A note was delivered by Lord Castlereagh to the Ministers of the allies, recommending, by command of the Prince Regent, the restitution of the works of art, &c. plundered from foreign nations by the French armies.

About the beginning of this month Joseph Bonaparte arrived at New York.

18, An insurrection broke out at Corunna against Ferdinand, headed by General Porlier, an officer who had greatly distinguished himself during the last war against the French, and who had been imprisoned by Ferdinand. He assembled a body of troops, entered Corunna, and arrested the principal authorities; he then issued a proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped on Spain since Ferdinand's return A provincial government was instituted, and the assembling of the Spanish Cortes recommended.

22, Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Rome, where he is to be allowed to remain under the surveillance of the Pope.—Jerome Bonaparte took refuge in the dominions of his father-in law the King Wurtemberg. Murat had taken refuge in the island of Corsica. Joseph Bonaparte took refuge in America.

—, The French Ministry resigned their situations; the Duke of Richelieu was appointed successor to Prince Talleyrand.

23, General Porlier, who was at the head of the insurrection in Spain, having marched against Saintiago, was betrayed by his men, made prisoner with the leaders of his party, and sent to Corunna.

—, The Flemish paintings were removed from the museum at Paris.

25, A great part of the county of Tipperary was proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance, and was placed under the operation of the insurrection act; and on the 30th the entire county of Limerick was placed under the operation of the same act.

26, Wilson, the pedestrian, was stopped by the magis-

trates from walking on Blackheath, near London, after having walked 751 miles in 15 days; the match was that he should walk 1000 miles in 20 days.

—, A convention was signed at Paris by the Emperor of Russia, Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, for observing a holy alliance founded on the precepts of Christianity. They invite all other states to join them in this sacred bond, which originated in the "conviction of the necessity of establishing the conduct to be observed by the powers, in their reciprocal relations, upon the sublime truths which the holy religion of our Saviour teaches" They have, therefore, resolved to guide their conduct towards their respective states, and in their political relations with other governments, "by the principles of justice, Christian charity, and peace, which must have an immediate influence on the conduct of Princes." The contracting parties, "considering each other as fellow-countrymen, will render each other aid and assistance; and regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies as fathers of families, they will lead them, in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are animated, to protect religion and justice" This convention, to stamp it with a more religious feature, was ratified on Christmas day. This Holy Alliance has since been acceded to by the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, &c.

28, The Duke of Wellington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the allied troops to remain in France.

—, The Emperor Alexander, and next day the Emperor of Austria, left Paris.

29, The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were re-married at Carlton House.

30, The bronze horses were removed from the Place de Carousal, at Paris, to be restored to Venice.

OCTOBER 1, The Archdukes John and Lewis, of Austria visited Great Britain.

3, General Forlier was executed at Corunna.

6, The King of France appointed his Privy Council; Talleyrand, and all the late Ministers, with the exception of Fouche, Duke of Otranto, were appointed Members—Fouche was sent Ambassador to the Court of Dresden.—Talleyrand was appointed Grand Chamberlain.

7, Louis XVIII. opened the sittings of the Chambers.

8, Murat, late King of Naples, disembarked with a few followers on the Calabrian coast, about 48 leagues from Naples—He was soon after attacked by the adherents of Ferdinand, and the whole party made prisoners—Murat was taken before a military commission and condemned to be shot, which sentence was put in execution at Pizza on the 13th.

—, The King of Prussia left Paris.

9, The British army commanded by Lord W. Bentinck, evacuated the island of Sicily, after an occupation of nearly eleven years.

13, An extraordinary meeting of the Legislature of the province of Carthagena, in South America, was held, when they came to the resolution of placing the province under the protection of the British Crown—Carthagena was at that time besieged by the Spanish troops under Morillo.

15, The Northumberland, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, arrived at the island of St. Helena,* and landed Bonaparte.

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* The island of St Helena, which is generally ranked by geographers among the islands of Lower Guinea, is situated in 15. 55. S. lat. and 5. 49. 45 W. long from Greenwich. It is 600 miles west from Ascension island, the nearest land, 1200 from the coast of Africa, and nearly 2000 from that of America. St Helena was discovered by the Portuguese Commander, John de Nova, on St. Helen's day, May 21, 1501. The sea around the coast is of an unfathonable depth, and vessels may pass within a cable's length of almost perpendicular cliffs 1600 feet in height. The only anchorage is the Chapel Valley on the N. W. and leeward side of the island, where ships may lie in smooth water from 8 to 25 fathoms deep. The tide rises sometimes to the height of five feet; and the surf upon the shore, especially about the season of Christmas, is very tremendous. Many lives were lost in approaching and leaving the land in boats, till the new wharf was constructed by Governor Brooke in 1790. The principal inlets by which the island can be approached are James's town, Rupert's bay, Lemon valley, on the N. W. side, and Sandy bay to the S. E.—all of them regularly and strongly fortified. There are likewise several ravines where it may be possible, though with great difficulty, for individuals to effect an entrance; but even these are either protected by batteries, or easily defended by rolling stones from the heights. The island is 10½ miles at its greatest length, 6¾ in breadth, about 28 in circumference, and contains 30,000 acres on its surface. There are only two plains in the whole of this extent; the largest of which, at Longwood, comprises 1500 acres of fine land, sloping gently to the south-west The island is unequally divided by a lofty chain of hills, which runs in a curved direction nearly east and west, bending towards the south at each extremity.—Towards the eastern extremity of this chain is Diana's Peak, the highest point of land on the island, rising nearly 2700 feet above the level of the sea. On the same ridge are Cuckold's Point, 2672 feet; and Halley's Mount, 2467. Nearer the coast, and overhanging the sea, are Flag-staff,

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16, The Protestants at Nismes, capital of the department of the Gard, in France, were attacked in their houses by the Catholics, and several of them killed, and a great many wounded.

24, The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia arrived at Berlin.

30, A fall of meteoric stones took place at the village of Chassigny, near Langres, in France.

NOVEMBER 1, The unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to £802,773,537, 0s. 7½d.

5, A treaty was concluded at Paris between Great Bri-

2272; and Barnscliff, 2015. In the centre of the island is the alarm house, 1960; High Knoll, to the southward of Ladder Hill, is 1903; and Longwood-house, the official country residence of the Lieutenant Governor, (now the residence of Napoleon) is 1762 feet. James's Valley is bounded by two lofty mountains, Rupert's on the east, and Ladder-hill on the west, which gradually recede from each other as they approach the coast, where they terminate abruptly in two stupendous cliffs. The space inclosed between these heights is of a triangular form, about a mile and a half in length, and 350 yards broad at its base, which faces the sea. In this confined spot is situated James'-town, which presents a peculiar combination of military strength and rural simplicity. A fortified line extends from cliff to cliff, fronting the anchorage, and covered with cannon, nearly level with the water's edge. The roads which give access to the interior of the island, and which have been formed with incredible labour by blowing up the rocks, are carried along the sides of Rupert's and Ladder-hill in a zig-zag direction; and the ascent to the summit is so easy, that oxen and carts pass along the precipice without difficulty or danger. On the south side of High Knoll, about three miles from the town, is the Governor's country residence, called Plantation House; its environs, by the combined efforts of nature and art, have been rendered the most beautiful spot in the island. The climate of St. Helena is remarkably temperate and salubrious, and peculiarly adapted to the constitution of Europeans. In James's-town the thermometer seldom rises above 80. In the country the temperature is mild and uniform; scarcely so hot, and never so cold as in England. The rains fall more equally through the whole year than in most tropical climates, but most abundantly in February. Thunder and lightning are scarcely experienced. In 1814, the whole population, including the garrison, which ought always to be about 1000 men, was estimated at 4000 souls.

tain and Russia, by which the Ionian islands were placed under the exclusive protection of the former country.

9, Marshal Ney was brought before a Council of War, composed of Marshals Massena, Jourdan, Mortier, and Generals Claparede, Gassan, &c.—On the 10th, the Court declared itself incompetent to try the Marshal.

12, The French General Lagarde was dangerously wounded with a pistol ball whilst endeavouring to protect the Protestants at Nismes during the exercise of their worship, against the attack of an enfuriated mob.

20, A treaty of peace, or convention, was signed at Paris between the allied Sovereigns and the French Government; by the terms of which that country is to pay to the allies a contribution of 700 millions livres, about 30 millions sterling, to be discharged in five years—The French are to maintain for five years 150,000 of the allied troops, who are to occupy for that period 18 fortresses between the Rhine and the British Channel, viz. Conde, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedi, Thionville, Longwy, Bitch, and the bridge head of fort Louis—Landau and Saare Louis, on the side of Germany, Philipville and Marienburg, towards the Netherlands, and Versaix, near Geneva, are yielded in perpetuity to the allies; Hunenguen, on the Rhine, is to be razed to the ground; and the French also abandon Monaco, their principal fortress on the Italian frontier—As a security for the private claims of the British creditors of the French Government, £150,000 are to be entered on the great book of France, and Guadaloupe and Martinique are to remain in the hands of the British till the contract is fulfilled.—The treaty with France is accompanied with a treaty of alliance between Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in which they agree to maintain the Bourbons on the throne to which they have been restored, should any revolutionary proceedings of the French again call for foreign interference—On the same day, a protocol was signed for regulating the territories and places ceded by France: The districts which formed part of the Belgic provinces, of the bishopric of Leige, and the duchy of Bouillon, with Philipville and Marienburgh, are to be united to the kingdom of the Netherlands: The ceded districts in the department of the Saare and the Moselle, including Saare Louis, to be united to Prussia: Those in the department of the Lower Rhine, including Landau, to be united to Austria: Switzerland obtains Versaix and part of the Pays de Gex: Sardinia receives that part of Savoy which remained to France by the treaty of 1814.—Another protocol relates to the distribution of the 700 millions to be paid by France: Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, get 100 million

each; 100 millions to be divided amongst Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hanover, &c.; upwards of 130 millions are to be applied to the erection of new fortresses between France and the Netherlands; the remainder is to be given to Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Switzerland

21, Count Lavallette, Director-General of the post under Bonaparte, was tried by the Court of Assize in Paris, for high-treason, in usurping that situation upon the return of Bonaparte from Elba. He was found guilty and condemned to death. He appealed to the Court of Cassation, who, on 14th December, rejected the appeal, and confirmed his sentence.

24, Two baronies in the county of Westmeath, and part of the King's county, were proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance.

26, Lord and Lady Castlereagh landed at Dover from France.

DECEMBER 4, Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa, was tried before the Chamber of Peers, for inciting the French army, the command of which he had been entrusted with by the King, at Lons le Saulnier, on 14th March, to declare for Napoleon. The trial was continued on the 5th and 6th. The Marshal rested his chief defence on the 12th article of the convention of Paris, 1815, which says—"Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being disturbed, or called to account, either as to the situations which they hold, or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions."—The Chamber would not allow this point to be discussed, and Marshal Ney would not suffer his Counsel to make any further defence, saying he appealed to Europe and to posterity.—The Chamber adjudged him to die—161 voting for death, and 22 for banishment.

6, Carthagena, a city in South America, was evacuated by part of the insurgents, after suffering dreadfully from famine. Next day it was taken possession of by the royalist army under Morillo, who treated the inhabitants with the utmost cruelty.

7, Marshal Ney was shot according to his sentence.—Early in the morning he had an affecting interview with his wife and children. At nine he left his prison in a coach, accompanied by the rector of St. Sulpice, guarded by 200 soldiers. The coach traversing the garden of the Luxembourg, proceeded to the end of the grand alley that leads to the Observatory, which was the spot fixed on for the execution. The Marshal got out of the coach, and after embracing his confessor, to whom he gave his snuff-box to give to

his wife, and some pieces of gold to be given to the poor, he proceeded with a quick step to within eight paces of the wall. He then faced the detachment of soldiers who were to fire, and cried out in a strong and loud voice, at the same time taking off his hat with his left hand, and placing his right on his heart, "Comerades straight to the heart—fire." The officer gave the signal at the same time with his sword, and he fell dead without a single struggle. Twelve balls had taken effect—three in the head.

—, An act of amnesty was submitted by the King of France to the two Chambers, with the exception of the persons mentioned in the royal ordinance of 24th July. Those mentioned in the first article of that ordinance shall be brought to trial for high treason; those mentioned in the second article shall quit France in two months; all the members of the family of Bonaparte shall leave France within one month. An amendment was afterwards carried in the Chambers, and approved of by the King, by which those regicides (the persons who voted in the Convention for the death of Louis XVI.) who voted for the additional act, or accepted offices under Bonaparte after his return from Elba, are condemned to perpetual exile; this article comprises Cambaceres, Fouche, Carnot, Barrere, Sieyes, Garat, David the painter, Letourneur formerly member of the Directory—There are in all 161 proscribed in this class; three have obtained an indefinite delay from the King, viz. Milhaud, Richard and Tallien—Carnot has, at the desire of the Emperor, songht an asylum in Russia—Fouche remains in Germany; a great many have emigrated to America, and others have been allowed to remain in Prussia, &c —Some time after, General Drouot, who accompanied Bonaparte to Elba, was brought to trial and acquitted. General Debelle was found guilty of treason, but the punishment of death was commuted by the King to twenty years imprisonment. Marshal Bertrand, and several others whose names are inserted in the first article of the ordinance of 24th July, were tried in their absence and condemned to death.

The following is an account of the French Marshals towards the end of the year:—Perignon, Jourdan, Gouvion St. Cyr, Oudinot, Mortier, Victor, Macdonald, were appointed by the King, governors of military divisions—Augereau, Marmont, Kellerman, Moncey, Lefebvre, Suchet, remain attached to the present Government—Massena, Davoust, Soult (who has embarked for America) and Serrurier, ordered to leave France—Lannes, Bessieres, Duroc, killed in battle—Berthier, killed by a fall from a window—Poniatowski, drowned at Leipsic—Murat, shot in Naples—Brune, killed at Avignon—Ney, shot at Paris—Grouchy escaped to America—Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden.—The Duke of Feltre (General Clarke), and General Willot, who

was transported to Cayenne with Pichegru, are also appointed military governors—Talleyrand has retired to his estate at Valency.

11, The allied troops occupied Valenciennes, Conde, Bouchain, and Charlemont.

—, The British troops evacuated Paris.

14, A Court of Common Council in London unanimously passed an address to the Prince Regent, praying that his Royal Highness would adopt such prompt and efficacious means as might put a stop to the cruel persecution of the Protestants in the south of France.

—, In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Mr. James Magee, the psoprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, obtained a verdict of £977, 13*s*. 10*d*. damages against Counsellor O'Gorman. The former gentleman had been subjected to a fine and imprisonment, for a libel, furnished him in the hand-writing of Mr. O'Gorman, and for the publication of which the latter promised to indemnify Mr. Magee.

15, The kingdom of Hanover obtained formal possession of the province of East Friesland from Prussia.

—, The duchy of Savoy was reunited to Piedmont, the continental dominions of the King of Sardinia.

—, Ferdinand of Spain condemned a number of the members of the Cortes, Regency, &c, to banishment, imprisonment, &c. after these gentlemen had been acquitted by the tribunal which had been appointed to try them

16, The Prince Regent of Portugal issued a decree, dated from Rio Janiero, directing that Portugal, Brazil, and the Algarves, should in future form one kingdom.

18, The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburgh.

20, Count Lavalette, who had been ordered for execution on the 21st, escaped from prison disguised in his wife's clothes, she remaining in his stead.—Early in the following month, three British subjects, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robt. Wilson, Capt. J. Hely Hutchinson, and Mr Mich. Bruce, a private gentleman, were arrested in Paris by the officers of the police, accused of facilitating the escape of Lavalette from Paris. They were tried before the Assize Court in Paris, for that crime, found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

21, (Old style)—The Emperor of Russia issued an ukase against the Jesuits. After referring to the expulsion of the order from the Catholic countries of Europe, the ukase states, that "they have abused the liberal asylum which they obtained in Russia, by seducing from the Greek church children whose education had been entrusted to their care, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds." The

ukase therefore orders the Catholic religion to be placed on the same footing in which it existed in Russia in the time of Catherine II. and all Jesuits immediately to quit Petersburgh; they are besides prohibited from entering the other Russian capital, Moscow.

About the middle of this month, Major John Peddie and Captain Thomas Campbell arrived at the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa. These gentlemen have been appointed by Government to command an expedition into the interior of Africa, where Mungo Park terminated his career, and thence on the Niger. At the same time a vessel called the Congo, under the direction of Captain Tuckey, is to explore the source of the Zaire or Congo, in the expectation of meeting with Major Peddie, and, in that event, establishing the hypothesis, which has long been indulged, that the Zaire or Congo and the Niger are one and the same river. Major Peddie left Goree about the end of the month to commence his expedition, attended by 180 persons, with camels, mules, &c.

22, The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, was ratified at Washington. It was signed at London on 3d July.

—, The Secretary of the Navy of the United States presented a report to Congress, relative to the gradual and permanent encrease of the American navy. He recommended an annual encrease of one ship of 74 guns, two frigates of the first class, and two sloops of war.

27, The Venus de Medicis, and other valuable works of art, arrived at Florence, from Paris.

29, The Ambassador from the King of the Netherlands to the Court of St. Petersburgh, had a public audience of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, when he formally demanded the hand of the Grand Duchess Anna Paulowna, the sister of the Emperor, for the Prince of Orange, which suit was received in the most satisfactory manner.

31, The Emperor and Empress of Austria made their public entry into Milan.

DEATHS IN 1815.

January 16, At Calais, in France, Lady Hamilton, widow of Sir William Hamilton, formerly British Ambassador at the Court of Naples. It was to this lady that Lord Nelson was so much attached during the latter part of his life.

February 9, In England, where he was engaged in superintending the printing of the Scriptures in some of the Oriental characters, Mr Claudius Buchanan, the eastern traveller.

14, In the 22d year of his age, the Duke of Dorset, step-son to Lord Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting in the vicinity of Dublin.

26, At Cobourg, in Germany, in his 77th year, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, who commanded the Austrian armies in the campaigns of 1793-4.

March 4, In the 84th year of her age, Mrs Abington, who was for many years the most distinguished comic actress on the London stage, and one of the last of the school of Garrick. She was the original *Lady Teazle*, in which character she has not been excelled.

5, At Morsburg, on the Lake of Constance, in the 81st year of his age, Mesmer, celebrated as the discoverer of animal magnetism.

Lately, at Lisbon, the celebrated engraver Bartolozzi; he was born at Florence in 1728. He came to England in 1764, where he was made a Royal Academician, and appointed engraver to the King. The number of his works is stated to amount to 2054; the most celebrated of these are his *Clyti* and the *Diploma*. In 1802, he left England for Portugal, being invited there by the Prince Regent.

April 1, Lieutenant General Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, and Governor of the island of Grenada.

May 21, At London, Mr William Nicholson, for many years conductor of the Philosophical Magazine.

June 1, Aged 64, Marshal Alexander Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, by falling from a window of the palace in Bamberg, when he was killed on the spot.

July 6, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. for Bedford.

Lately, at Brunswick, in the 73d year of his age, Professor Zimmerman, author of the celebrated work on Solitude.

October 25, In France, aged 55, General Lecourbe, an officer greatly celebrated during the revolutionary wars.

November 5, At Dublin, A. Rock, Esq late of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and formerly manager of the Edinburgh and Glasgow theatres.

11, At London, Mr Maurice Margarot, aged 70 years.—In 1793, he, together with others, viz. Messrs. Muir, Skirving, Palmer, and Gerald, were tried at Edinburgh and found guilty of sedition, and transported to Botany Bay.—

Mr M. was the only one of the five who survived the time of his banishment (14 years) to return home. He has left a widow who voluntarily went with him into exile, and returned home with him, after 17 years absence, to his native country.

December 15, In his 70th year, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England

28, Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Gardner, in the 45th year of his age.

At New York, aged 54, Robert Fulton, Esq the reputed inventor of the steam boat.

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